

THE LONG AWAITED
SEQUEL AND UPDATE TO
THE RUNAWAY BEST SELLER
NONE DARE CALL IT CONSPIRACY

CALL IT CONSPIRACY

LARRY ABRAHAM



With prologue by Gary North, Ph.D.

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LARRY ABRAHAM

When the text for our book *None Dare Call It Conspiracy* was completed, it was December, 1971. Mr. Nixon was sitting comfortably in the White House, the Vietnam war was being brought to a close by an "accord," inflation had been "harnessed" (their words, not mine), thanks to the wage and price controls Nixon imposed in August of the same year. The President was riding high looking forward to the campaign of 1972.

Watergate was known only as a posh condominium and office complex in Washington, D.C. Spiro Agnew was knocking "the nattering nabobs of negativism."

Gerald Ford's only claims to fame were that he had been appointed to the Warren Commission which investigated President Kennedy's death as safely as possible, and he was second banana on the popular "Ev and Jerry show," where Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen dragged House Minority leader Jerry Ford out for weekly press conferences. The press showed up to hear Dirksen.

George McGovern was talking about running for president but nobody took it seriously except George himself, and Jane Fonda.

Jimmy Carter... who's that?

Ronald Reagan was Governor of California, and as such was disappointing his loyalists by appointments and policies which seemed so at odds with his campaign promises.

Elsewhere in the world, the situations were as follows:

1. The Shah was in firm control of the Persian Gulf.
2. The idea that if Vietnam fell to the Viet Cong, it would set the stage for the entire collapse of Southeast Asia to Communism, was ridiculed as the "domino theory."
3. Rhodesia was still Rhodesia, not Zimbabwe.
4. Angola and Mozambique were still part of the Portuguese colonial holdings.
5. Kaddafi had recently been an enlisted nobody in the Libyan army, and who knew anything at all about Libya other than Bunker Hunt, whose oil and equipment holdings were expropriated by the Libyans the follow-

(continued on back flap)

ing year, while the West's governments and the "Seven Sister" oil companies stayed politely silent. The folks at OPEC took the next step in 1973.

6. There were no Sandinistas, no "contras," and if someone said Grenada, we conjured up images of a Spanish love song.

7. Mao was still doing his best to toss the Chinese people, body and soul, back to the dark ages. Members of the "Gang of Four" were not in prison, they were the wardens.

8. The Soviet Union had just suffered its umpteenth crop failure, but had firm control over its Eastern European satellites, and the world was going to be a much safer place, thanks to the SALT I treaty. Maybe that's why the Reagan administration still honors it years after it legally lapsed. The Soviets, of course, *never* honored it.

9. Oil crises? ... What oil crises? ... With oil at \$3 per barrel? The only energy crises in August of 1971 was that felt by the owner of your friendly local service station. Remember when they once offered *service* because we could still afford it? When a price war drove the price of regular gas down to 22 cents? And Nixon's price freeze locked him in.

10. Gold at \$100 per ounce? ... Impossible! "I wouldn't want to live in a world like that," said Keynesian economist Paul Samuelson, when gold was \$35. No wonder he later won the Nobel Prize in economics. Too bad he didn't put the prize money into gold.

11. Interest rates at 20%? ... You've got to be kidding!

12. The average price of a new home was under \$30,000!

13. A trillion and a half dollar Federal debt and a trillion dollar annual Federal budget? ... "Impossible! The country would be bankrupt!"

14. Jerry Rubin was not yet a stock broker.

15. Dr. Timothy Leary was not yet a computer salesman.

16. Gloria Steinem still looked good enough to be invited to share her opinions on the "Tonight" show.

Ah yes, it all seems so very long ago until you say it out loud, "Nineteen seventy one." In the time-span for record albums, it hardly qualifies as a "golden oldie." In less than fifteen years, the whole world has been tossed upside down and then back again. And yet, when we look beyond the headlines it's as the French have said for centuries, "The

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Larry Abraham

Prologue by
Gary North, Ph.D.

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Dedication

For my children, Bick, Kye, Keely, Kerry, Birch, Larry Jr., Joseph, Patrick, Genny, Lorin, and Joshua. May they know the peace that comes with “the fight for freedom” and the self respect that is the result of meeting ones responsibilities – no matter what the cost.

And for my mother and late father who always encouraged me to “be my own man” even when my decisions may have disappointed them.

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First, there is Dr. Gary North, whose unrelenting pressure on me to "get it done" was only surpassed by his brilliant contributions and technical help. Next is William Hoar, for his genius as a researcher and crystal clear understanding of the enemy we face. Without Bill, even Gary's nagging would have delayed this effort untold months. A special thanks goes to my friend, editor and partner, Chip Wood whose talents are only surpassed by his patience.

Also, I can't thank enough my cherished friend, Scott Stanley for his encouragement and suggestions, or my assistant, Nancy Potts for all her dedicated attention to getting all the pieces in the right place at the right time.

Bobby Hansen, whose contribution will help "sell a million" and Pat Easter who bought the first copy months before there was a manuscript. Thanks guys.

And finally, to my old friend and partner, Gary Allen, without whom there would have been no "None Dare" and consequently, no "Call It . . . Conspiracy," and a man who will someday be remembered as one of our country's greatest heroes, the late Congressman Lawrence Patton McDonald.

Prologue

by Gary North

IT USED TO BE a great trivia question at conservative conferences: “Name the two authors of *None Dare Call It Conspiracy*.” Faces would go blank. “The *two* authors?” There was only one, as far as anyone ever remembered: Gary Allen. (And for how many years was my name confused with Gary Allen’s? Too many. Writing the prologue to this book will only make the confusion worse.)

But there *were* two authors, as the hardback version proclaimed. Larry Abraham, a young man who at the time was enthusiastically fulfilling his last name’s original meaning (*Abraham*: “father of nations”), had done much of the initial research. (He never stopped doing his research, just as he never stopped working on fulfilling his name: he now has eleven children. Some of his grandchildren are older than his children.) He gave a three-hour speech on the subject of conspiracy which Gary Allen heard. Gary suggested that they flesh out the presentation and make it into a book. Gary added his great skills as a writer, plus his own considerable knowledge of “how things have *really* worked”—knowledge gained from a mountain of clippings and materials—to produce the now-famous little paperback book which spread like wildfire in the early 1970’s.

How successful was the book? If the number printed and sold is any indication, very successful. It must have been at least 4 million copies. If longevity is any indication, very successful. People on my various mailing lists still send it to me from time to time, in order to introduce me to the story of the Conspiracy – fifteen years later. They want to make sure I don't overlook "the *real* story." Where they find or buy these copies, I have no idea. But the book still circulates. Is there a used book store anywhere in America that doesn't include at least one copy somewhere on the shelves?

Larry has at last revised it and brought it up to date. The events of the last fifteen years have served Larry's thesis quite well. As far as Larry is concerned, the history of 1970-85 has been a kind of giant grab-bag of goodies that reinforce his original thesis, not the least of which was the creation by David Rockefeller of the Trilateral Commission in 1973, and the creation by David Rockefeller of Jimmy Carter in 1976.

The Conspiracy View of History

People from time to time ask me what I think of the conspiracy view of history. By training, I'm an historian. I even have a Ph.D. in the field. This means that I had three choices when I got out of school: go into teaching and starve, stay out of teaching and starve, or go into business and not starve (maybe). I did the latter, and I haven't starved (so far). But I still read a lot of history books. I just can't stop. It's a kind of legal addiction.

I'm not only an historian by training, I'm a Christian by conviction. You need to understand something about serious Christians and serious Jews: they have a view of history which is *personal*. God created the world. The world is not now, nor has it ever been, an impersonal product of random material forces. Biblical religion is inescapably a religion of *cosmic personalism*. Men are responsible personal agents—responsible primarily to God and secondarily to each other through institutional arrangements: church, State, family, economy. (I capitalize "State" when I refer to civil government in general; I don't capitalize it when I refer to the regional legal jurisdiction known

as a “state.”) Furthermore, biblical religion sees history as the product of a cosmic struggle: between good and evil, between God and Satan, between redeemed men and rebellious men. This struggle is innately and inescapably *personal*.

This struggle is not simply personal, however; it is inherently *conspiratorial*. The Bible teaches about a great conspiracy against God.¹ It is a conspiracy which affects every area of life, including politics. David wrote in Psalm 2:

Why do the heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing? The kings of the earth set themselves, and the rulers take counsel together, against the LORD, and against his anointed, saying, “Let us break their bands asunder, and cast away their cords from us.” He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh: the LORD shall hold them in derision. Then shall he speak unto them in wrath, and vex them in his sore displeasure (Ps. 2:1-5).

In David’s day, there was a conspiracy among the kings of the earth against God. Also, long before David’s day. That conspiracy is still raging. For as long as there is history and sin, members of this conspiracy will be *enraged at righteousness*. The conspirators “breathe together” (*con* = with; *spire* = breathe). They “breathe together” against God and God’s law, and also against all those who are faithful to God, or who may not even believe in God, but who are faithful to God’s precepts. Western Civilization’s moral and especially legal foundations were constructed in terms of biblical morality and biblical law.² Thus, the conspirators are at war against Western Civilization. It outrages them.

No one has described their outrage more graphically than the English Christian scholar and novelist, C. S. Lewis, in his magnificent novel, *That Hideous Strength* (1945). In this novel, Lewis creates a science fiction story about a government-funded scientific research organization which is hierarchically controlled by systematically evil men who intend to suppress the liberties of the whole population. They seek power with a vengeance, including occult magical power. That Lewis understood that rationalism and materialism can combine with magic is remarkable enough; that he understood it in the 1940’s is astounding. He

was virtually alone in this belief then. Events since 1965 have shown how correct he was. Occultism is on the rise, especially on university campuses.

(Lewis, oddly enough, died on November 22, 1963, the same day that President John F. Kennedy died, and the same day that English novelist-atheist Aldous Huxley died. It was Huxley's grandfather, Thomas Huxley, who first promoted and popularized Charles Darwin's *Origin of Species* [1859], which has probably been the most important book in the arsenal of the conspiracy—vastly more important, at least in the industrialized West, than anything written by Karl Marx, another dedicated follower of Darwin.)

Defining "Conspiracy"

Let us get one thing "perfectly clear," as Richard Nixon used to say: everyone believes in the existence of conspiracies. Conspiracies are organized groups of people who maliciously plot to undermine whatever it is you believe in. Obviously, what you believe in is good, so they are evil. Since there are always fringe groups who have not yet "seen the light," and who plot against goodness and true justice, those who believe in goodness and true justice need defend themselves by stamping out these illegal groups. These groups are clearly illegal, since good and just people get their rulers to pass laws making such conspiracies illegal.

There is nothing remarkable in all this. Clearly, it isn't worth a whole book. But Abraham and Allen "went off the deep end," so to speak. They argued not only that there are conspiracies, but that there is *one major conspiracy* in twentieth-century history, at least in the non-Communist West, and that this conspiracy has actually succeeded in capturing the major institutions of modern society: church, State, the media, big business organizations, the prestige universities, and the banking establishment.

Establishment: this is the key word. The oddity of the authors' original thesis in 1972 was this: *the conspiracy is the Establishment*. It is not like the conspiracy of the Bolsheviks against the Czar's establishment. Everyone understands that sort of conspiracy. No, what we are facing is a *successful* con-

spiracy of the American Establishment against the Constitution of the United States and everyone who was intended by its authors to be protected by that Constitution.

In other words, there are conspiracies, and then there are *Conspiracies!* Let me offer an example. Everyone knows that all assassins are madmen who act alone. Everyone knows this, even when the evidence points to other conclusions. The Establishment interpretations of every presidential assassin after John Wilkes Booth invariably conclude this. The “kooks” claim otherwise. Who is a “kook”? Anyone who claims otherwise.

In the case of Booth, historians do admit that this was a conspiracy. We know that several boarders at Mary Surratt’s boarding house were involved. After all, one of them tried to kill Secretary of State Seward the same night. So there was a conspiracy. But then an amateur historian (what else?) named Otto Eisenschiml got a book published, *Why Was Lincoln Murdered?*, a book which reveals evidence that points to Stanton, the Secretary of War, and other anti-Lincoln Radical Republicans, as possibly involved. This book is no longer in print. Are you surprised? This is not the sort of conspiracy which is discussed in college classrooms in U.S. history—or any other history.

Rushdoony remarked in 1965 that “The successful and continuing conspiracies of history are never admitted to be conspiracies. Their known activities are extolled as virtues and patriotic works, never as illicit activities. Legitimacy is the reward of success, and only that which is seemly is admitted as acceptable party history.”³ The offense of *None Dare* (4.5 million sold) and Cleon Skousen’s *The Naked Capitalist* (1971, a million sold) is that these authors have argued that America’s present rulers are the organizational and spiritual heirs of a band of “bloodless revolutionaries” who pulled off a true revolution in the United States, though a nearly invisible revolution, in the early decades of this century.

On the surface, the thesis sounds absolutely crazy. But wouldn’t this be the best possible sort of revolution from the point of view of the revolutionaries? A revolution which sounds crazy to its victims, even seven decades after it took place?

Here is the offending thesis: through their domination over

the major educational, political, and financial institutions, these conspirators have “*set the agenda*,” especially the *intellectual agenda*, for the last seven decades. The kinds of questions they want asked are the only kinds of questions that wise (and *prudent*) men do ask. The kinds of answers that they want investigators to come up with are the only kinds of answers that wise (and *prudent*) men do come up with. In short, they have established that elusive but powerful “climate of opinion” which governs the affairs of men.

Elsewhere, I have called this process “capturing the robes.” Those institutions in Western Civilization that have been marked by robes—the clergy, the judiciary, and university professors—were targeted a century ago by conspiratorial groups. They did everything they could to capture the leadership of each group, in order to mold public opinion. They have been remarkably successful in their efforts.

We might also call this process “capturing the *minds*.” It is incorrect to say that a man is what he eats. It is also incorrect to say that a man is what he owns. No, a man is what he *thinks*, what he truly believes in. *Shape his thinking, and you can manipulate the man*. Shape the thinking of a majority of the activist minority in any society, and you can manipulate that society (within shifting limits historically, of course). Political or financial control over institutions is not enough. Temporary power is not enough. You can eventually lose control to other dedicated conspiratorial groups. Therefore, control over people’s access to information, and more importantly, control over *the moral and theoretical principles that govern their interpretation of information*, is essential. Lose this, and you have in principle lost control. You will eventually lose control. No civilization has ever fallen to outsiders that did not first suffer a loss of faith in its first principles. *The failure of faith always precedes the failure of will*.

The offense of *None Dare Call It Conspiracy*, and also the offense of this book, is found in the thesis that a dedicated conspiracy has quietly captured the power centers in order to further its own ends against. . . . Against what?

Conspiracy Against What?

Here is where the rubber meets the road. To identify a conspiracy, you must also identify the “conspired against.” And the identification of the “conspired against” in both versions of the book is the same: against the true *political* needs of the American people, *as revealed in the U.S. Constitution*. Both Abraham and Allen are Constitutionals. They advocate what is known as a “strict interpretation” of the Constitution: if the Constitution does not authorize the civil government or its agencies to do something, the government must be prohibited from doing it.

Then the question arises: *Prohibited by whom?* The conspirators understood this from the beginning, this book implies, and they saw to it that they and their allies controlled those institutions that can legally sound the alarm against any infringement of the people’s Constitutional liberties: the courts (especially the Supreme Court), the Congress, and the Executive (especially the Cabinet). Also, they captured the institutions that *teach and inform* the people who generally become the senior decision-makers in society: the media (the three major T.V. networks and the major journals of opinion), the public schools, and most importantly, Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Chicago, Berkeley, Michigan, and virtually all of the other prestige universities.

Abraham and Allen chose the title for the original version for same reason that John Stormer first chose *None Dare Call It Treason* (1964): they said that men dare not call the conspiracy a conspiracy once it has become successful in dominating those institutions that define what is good, what is legal, and therefore what is Constitutional.

Here is the offense of the book. It argues that what the conspirators have done is to short-circuit the true meaning, and true limitations on the federal government, of the U.S. Constitution. (This means that Abraham has set himself up as a reliable interpreter of the Constitution, in contrast to the Earl Warren’s Supreme Court. Well, why not? We are all citizens here. Somebody has to interpret it. Since the liberals re-educated the Supreme Court, Congress, and the Executive, why shouldn’t conservatives try to reverse the process? Somebody has to

challenge the prevailing misinterpretations. These misinterpretations are not sealed in stone. A lot of them are sealed in paper-thin five-to-four decisions.)

Most people are afraid of calling attention to this capture of power, for in doing so, *they would themselves become targets of the accusation that they had become "treasonous" or "conspiratorial"*—conspirators against those who seem to be able to announce the standards of goodness and true justice. In short, the success of the conspirators can be seen in their ability to make their critics look like conspirators. Or fools. "You mean you think that the U.S. Supreme Court doesn't understand the Constitution, and you do? Why, you must be crazy!"

Who wants to appear crazy?

And yet, and yet. . . . More and more people have looked at the decisions of the Supreme Court—on compulsory busing of public school children, on striking down state laws against abortion, on the insanity defense which allows someone to shoot the President of the United States and escape prison—and they have concluded, "The Supreme Court is crazy, not me."

More and more people have looked at the collapse of U.S. foreign policy, especially in the last year of the Carter Administration, and have concluded, "The State Department is crazy, not me."

More and more people have looked at U.S. economic policy, especially in the last year of the Carter Administration, and have concluded, "The economists are crazy, not me." Look, even the *economists* are saying it these days!

This shift of thinking, above all else, is what the conspiracy fears. It is a shift in the "climate of opinion." It is a shift which they find difficult to control any longer, and which threatens their monopoly of influence. This shift has taken place since 1972, the year *None Dare* was published. This is why the new edition could become far more influential (and far more dangerous to the conspirators) than the first edition.

Conclusion

The concept of "the People" has, for over a century, served the "toreadors" of professional historiography as a red cape: to focus the attention of the victims away from the sword. The

People's will cannot be thwarted, we all know. Watch the People march forward! The People will control the evil special-interest groups. Federal legislation will protect the People, for the People have so willed it. Forget about actual individuals; keep your eyes on the People.

Does all this sound vaguely familiar? We can almost see Dorothy in front of the screen, with the Wizard's glaring face looking out at her. "Don't mess with the People! The People's will is sovereign!" she is warned. Meanwhile, Toto is behind the curtain, pulling at the old man's pants leg. "Pay no attention to the old man behind the curtain," she is sternly warned by the image.

Larry Abraham's function is a lot like Toto's. There are some people behind that curtain who don't want you to pay any attention, and they are not "the People." They've even gone to the expense of training and employing three generations of professional historians to explain to you why nothing important is going on back there.

So, go ahead, tear back the curtain, read this book, and then you be the judge.

NOTES

1. On this point, I am indebted to R. J. Rushdoony, "The Conspiracy View of History," in his book, *The Nature of the American System* (Nutley, New Jersey: Craig Press, 1965), p. 140.

2. Harold J. Berman, *Law and Revolution: The Formation of the Western Legal Tradition* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1983).

3. "Conspiracy View," p. 142.

**PART
I**

Introduction to Part I

WHEN THE TEXT for *None Dare Call It Conspiracy* was completed it was December 1971. Mr. Nixon was sitting comfortably in the White House, the Vietnam war was being “wound down” by an “accord,” inflation had been “harnessed” (their word, not mine), thanks to the wage and price controls that Nixon imposed in August of the same year, and the President was riding high and looking forward to the campaign of 1972. Watergate was known only as a posh condominium and office complex in Washington, D.C. Spiro Agnew was knocking “the nattering nabobs of negativism.” Gerald Ford’s only claims to fame were that he had been appointed to the Warren Commission (which had investigated President Kennedy’s death as safely as possible), and he had been the second banana at the popular “Ev and Jerry show,” when Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen would drag out House Minority Leader Jerry for weekly press conferences. The press showed up to hear Dirksen.

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In the time span for record albums, it hardly qualifies as a “golden oldie.” In less than fifteen years, the whole world has been tossed upside down and then back again. And yet, when we look beyond the headlines, it is as the French have said for centuries: “The more things change, the more they remain the same.”

During the intervening years, I went from a conservative young idealist who thought he knew how the world worked to an investment banker and “deal doer” who found out first-hand. In these past fourteen years, I have traveled in most regions of the world; I have sat in board rooms of some of the very banks and multi-national corporations mentioned in the original book; and I have had an opportunity to see “up close and personal” some of the very people and situations that Gary Allen and I could only speculate about before.

And, of course, during all this time I have been repeatedly asked: “Do you still believe what you wrote in *None Dare Call It Conspiracy*?” My answer every time has been: “Yes, even more now than before.”

It is for this very reason that the format of this book is what it is. The arguments for the existence of a Conspiracy are stronger today than they have ever been, especially when we lay them alongside of what was said and written before. Therefore, chapters one through seven are going to remain the same as in *None Dare Call It Conspiracy*. The bracketed updates are new, and so are chapters eight through thirteen, plus the various appendices.

It has often been said that the best way to value what anybody says or writes is to look back at what he had to say in

the past. So it is without apologies that I say to you now, gentle reader, "Check the record. I'll live with your decision." (Then again, so will you. Maybe for the rest of your life.)

NOTES

1. Two devastating but virtually unknown paperback books have detailed Mr. Reagan's liberal record as governor, both by Kent Steffan: *Here's the Rest of Him* (1968) and *The Counterfeit Candidate* (1975). These rare books are still the only really critical accounts of Reagan that are written by a conservative, but Mr. Steffan now refuses to allow the books to be reprinted.

Don't Confuse Me With Facts

M*OST OF US* have had the experience, either as parents or youngsters, of trying to discover the “hidden picture” within another picture in a children’s magazine. Usually you are shown a landscape with trees, bushes, flowers and other bits of nature. The caption reads something like this: “Concealed somewhere in this picture is a donkey pulling a cart with a boy in it. Can you find them?” Try as you might, usually you could not find the hidden picture until you turned to a page farther back in the magazine which would reveal how cleverly the artist had hidden it from us. If we study the landscape we realize that the whole picture was painted in such a way as to conceal the real picture within, and once we see the “real picture,” it stands out like the proverbial painful digit.

We believe the picture painters of the mass media are artfully creating landscapes for us which deliberately hide the real picture. In this book we will show you how to discover the “hidden picture” in the landscapes presented to us daily through newspapers, radio and television. Once you can see through the camouflage, you will see the donkey, the cart and the boy who have been there all along.

Millions of Americans are concerned and frustrated over mishappenings in our nation. They feel that something is

wrong, drastically wrong, but because of the picture painters they can't quite put their finger on it.

Maybe you are one of those persons. Something is bugging you, but you aren't sure what. We keep electing Presidents who promise faithfully to halt the worldwide Communist advance, put the blocks to extravagant government spending, douse the fires of inflation, put the economy on an even keel, reverse the trend which is turning the country into a moral sewer, and toss the criminals into the hoosegow where they belong. Yet, despite high hopes and glittering campaign promises, these problems continue to worsen. Each new administration, whether Republican or Democrat, continues the same basic policies of the previous administration it so thoroughly denounced. It is considered poor form to mention this, but it is true nonetheless. Is there a plausible reason to explain why this happens? We are not supposed to think so. We are supposed to think it is all accidental and coincidental and that therefore there is nothing we can do about it.

FDR once said "In politics, nothing happens by accident. If it happens, you can bet it was planned that way." He was in a position to know. We believe that many of the major world events that are shaping our destinies occur because somebody or somebodies have planned them that way. If we were merely dealing with the law of averages, half of the events affecting our nation's well-being should be good for America. If we were dealing with mere incompetence, our leaders should occasionally make a mistake in our favor. We shall attempt to prove that we are not really dealing with coincidence or stupidity, but with planning and brilliance. This small book deals with that planning and brilliance and how it has shaped the foreign and domestic policies of the last six administrations. We hope it will explain matters which have up to now seemed inexplicable; that it will bring into sharp focus images which have been obscured by the landscape painters of the mass media.

Those who believe that major world events result from planning are laughed at for believing in the "conspiracy theory of history." Of course, no one in this modern day and age really

believes in the conspiracy theory of history—except those who have taken the time to study the subject. When you think about it, there are really only two theories of history. Either things happen by accident neither planned nor caused by anybody, or they happen because they *are* planned and somebody causes them to happen. In reality, it is the “accidental theory of history” preached in the unhallowed Halls of Ivy which should be ridiculed. Otherwise, why does every recent administration make the same mistakes as the previous ones? Why do they repeat the errors of the past which produce inflation, depression and war? Why does the State Department “stumble” from one Communist-aiding “blunder” to another? If you believe it is all accidental or the result of mysterious and unexplainable tides of history, you will be regarded as an “intellectual” who understands that we live in a complex world. If you believe that something like 32,496 consecutive coincidences over the past forty years stretches the law of averages a bit, you are a kook!

Why is it that virtually all “reputable” scholars and media columnists and commentators reject the cause and effect or conspiratorial theory of history? Primarily, most scholars follow the crowd in academic thinking just as most women follow fashion. To buck the trend can mean social or professional ostracism. The same is true in the media. While professors and pontificators profess to be tolerant and broadminded, in practice it’s strictly a one way street—with all traffic flowing left. A Maoist can be tolerated by Liberals of Ivory-Towerland or by the Establishment’s media pundits. But to be a conservative, and a conservative who propounds a conspiratorial view, is absolutely *verboten*. Better you should be a drunk at a national WCTU convention!

Secondly, these people have over the years acquired a strong vested emotional interest in their own errors. Their intellect and ego is totally committed to the accidental theory. Most people are highly reluctant to admit they have been conned or have shown poor judgment. To inspect the evidence of the existence of a conspiracy, guiding our political destiny from behind the scenes, would force many of these people to repudiate a lifetime of accumulated opinions. It takes a person with strong character

indeed to face the facts and admit he has been wrong even if only because he was uninformed.

Such was the case with the author of this book. It was only because he set out to prove the conservative anti-Communists wrong that he happened to end up writing this book. His initial reaction to the conservative viewpoint was one of suspicion and hostility; and it was only after many months of intensive research that he had to admit that he had been “conned.”

Politicians and “intellectuals” are attracted to the concept that events are propelled by some mysterious tide of history or happen by accident. By this reasoning they hope to escape blame when things go wrong.

Most intellectuals, pseudo or otherwise, deal with the conspiratorial theory of history simply by ignoring it. They never attempt to refute the evidence. It can't be refuted. If and when the silent treatment doesn't work, these “objective” scholars and mass media opinion molders resort to personal attack, ridicule and satire. Personal attack tends to divert attention. The idea is to force the person exposing the conspiracy to stop the exposure and spend time and effort defending himself.

However, the most effective weapons used against the conspiratorial theory of history are ridicule and satire. These extremely potent weapons can be cleverly used to avoid any honest attempt at refuting the facts. After all, nobody likes to be made fun of. Rather than be ridiculed most people will keep quiet; and this subject certainly does lend itself to ridicule and satire. One technique is to expand the conspiracy to the extent it becomes absurd. Our man from the Halls of Poison Ivy might say scoffingly, “I suppose you believe every liberal professor gets a telegram each morning from conspiracy headquarters containing his orders for the day's brainwashing of his students?” Some conspiratorialists do indeed overdraw the picture by expanding the conspiracy (from the small clique it is) to include every local knee-jerk liberal activist and government bureaucrat. Or, because of racial or religious bigotry, they will take small fragments of legitimate evidence and expand them into a con-

clusion that will support their particular prejudice, i.e., the conspiracy is totally “Jewish,” “Catholic,” or “Masonic.” These people do not help to expose the conspiracy, but, play into the hands of those who want the public to believe all conspiratorialists are screwballs.

“Intellectuals” are fond of mouthing clichés like, “The conspiracy theory is often tempting. However, it is overly simplistic.” To ascribe absolutely everything that happens to the machinations of a small group of power hungry conspirators *is* overly simplistic. On the other hand nothing is more simplistic than doggedly holding onto the accidental view of major world events.

In most cases Liberals accuse all those who discuss the conspiracy of simply being paranoid. “Ah, you right wingers,” they say, “rustling every bush, kicking over every rock, looking for imaginary boogeymen.” Then comes the *coup de grâce*—labeling the conspiratorial theory as the “devil theory of history.” The Liberals love that one. Even though it is an empty phrase, it sounds so sophisticated!

With the leaders of the academic and communications world assuming this sneering attitude towards the conspiratorial (or cause and effect) theory of history, it is not surprising that millions of innocent and well-meaning people, in a natural desire not to appear naive, assume the attitudes and repeat the clichés of the opinion makers. These persons, in their attempt to appear sophisticated, assume their mentors’ air of smug superiority even though they themselves have not spent five minutes in study on the subject of international conspiracy.

The “accidentalists” would have us believe that ascribing any of our problems to planning is “simplistic” and all our problems are caused by Poverty, Ignorance and Disease—hereinafter abbreviated as PID. They ignore the fact that organized conspirators use PID, real and imagined, as an excuse to build a jail for us all. Most of the world has been in PID since time immemorial and it takes incredibly superficial thinking to ascribe to PID the ricocheting of the United States government from one disaster to another over the past thirty years. “Accidentalists” ignore the fact that some of the more advanced nations in the world have

been captured by Communists. Czechoslovakia was one of the world's most modern industrial nations and Cuba had the second highest per capita income of any nation in Central and South America.

It is not true, however, that there are no members of the intellectual elite who subscribe to the conspiratorial theory of history. Professor Carroll Quigley of the Foreign Service School at Georgetown University can hardly be accused of being a "right wing extremist." (Those three words have been made inseparable by the mass media.) Dr. Quigley has all the "liberal" credentials, having taught at the Liberal Establishment's academic Meccas of Princeton and Harvard. In his 1300-page, 8 pound tome *Tragedy and Hope*, Dr. Quigley reveals the existence of the conspiratorial network which will be discussed in this book. The Professor is not merely formulating a theory, but revealing this network's existence from firsthand experience. He also makes it clear it is the network's secrecy and not its goals to which he objects. Professor Quigley discloses:

"I know the operations of this network because I have studied it for twenty years and was permitted for two years, in the early 1960's, to examine its papers and secret records. I HAVE NO AVERSION TO IT OR TO MOST OF ITS AIMS AND HAVE, FOR MUCH OF MY LIFE, BEEN CLOSE TO IT AND TO MANY OF ITS INSTRUMENTS. I have objected, both in the past and recently, to a few of its policies . . . but in general my chief difference of opinion is that IT WISHES TO REMAIN UNKNOWN, and I believe its role in history is significant enough to be known." (p. 950, emphasis added)

We agree, its role in history does deserve to be known. That is why we have written this book. However, we most emphatically disagree with this network's aim which the Professor describes as "nothing less than to create a world system of financial control in private hands able to dominate the political system of each country and the economy of the world as a whole." In other words, this power seeking clique wants to control and rule the world. Even more frightening, they want total control over

all individual actions. As Professor Quigley observes: “. . . [the individual's] freedom and choice will be controlled within very narrow alternatives by the fact that he will be numbered from birth and followed, as a number, through his educational training, his required military or other public service, his tax contributions, his health and medical requirements, and his final retirement and death benefits.” It wants control over all natural resources, business, banking and transportation by controlling the governments of the world. In order to accomplish these aims the conspirators have had no qualms about fomenting wars, depressions and hatred. They want a monopoly which would eliminate all competitors and destroy the free enterprise system. And Professor Quigley, of Harvard, Princeton and Georgetown *ap-proves!*

Professor Quigley is not the only academic who is aware of the existence of a clique of self-perpetuating conspirators whom we shall call *Insiders*. Other scholars finding the same individuals at the scenes of disastrous political fires over and over again have concluded that there is obviously an organization of pyromaniacs at work in the world. But intellectually honest scholars realize that if they challenged the *Insiders* head-on, their careers would be destroyed. The author knows these men exist because he has been in contact with some of them.

There are also religious leaders who are aware of the existence of this conspiracy. In a UPI story dated December 27, 1965, Father Pedro Arrupe, head of the Jesuit Order of the Roman Catholic Church, made the following charges during his remarks to the Ecumenical Council:

This . . . Godless society operates in an extremely efficient manner at least in its higher levels of leadership. It makes use of every possible means at its disposal, be they scientific, technical, social or economic.

It follows a perfectly mapped-out strategy. It holds almost complete sway in international organizations, in financial circles, in the field of mass communications; press, cinema, radio and television.

There are a number of problems to be overcome in convinc-

ing a person of the possible existence of a conspiratorial clique of *Insiders* who from the very highest levels manipulate government policy. In this case truth is really stranger than fiction. We are dealing with history's greatest "whodunit," a mystery thriller which puts Erle Stanley Gardner to shame. If you love a mystery, you'll be fascinated with the study of the operations of the *Insiders*. If you do study this network of which Professor Quigley speaks, you will find that what had at first seemed incredible not only exists, but heavily influences our lives.

It must be remembered that the first job of any conspiracy, whether it be in politics, crime or within a business office, is to convince everyone else that no conspiracy exists. The conspirators' success will be determined largely by their ability to do this. That the elite of the academic world and mass communications media always pooh-pooh the existence of the *Insiders* merely serves to camouflage their operations. These "artists" hide the boy, the cart and the donkey.

Probably at some time you have been involved with or had personal knowledge of some event which was reported in the news. Perhaps it concerned an athletic event, an election, a committee or your business. Did the report contain the "real" story, the story behind the story? Probably not. And for a variety of reasons. The reporter had time and space problems and there is a good chance the persons involved deliberately did not reveal all the facts. Possibly the reporter's own prejudices governed what facts went into the story and which were deleted. Our point is that most people know from personal experience that a news story often is not the whole story. But many of us assume that our own case is unique when really it is typical. What is true about the reporting of local events is equally true about the reporting of national and international events.

Psychological problems are also involved in inducing people to look at the evidence concerning the *Insiders*. People are usually comfortable with their beliefs and concepts. When Columbus told people the world was a ball and not a pancake, they were highly upset. They were being asked to reject their way of thinking of a lifetime and adopt a whole new outlook. The "intellectuals" of the day scoffed at Columbus and people were

afraid they would lose social prestige if they listened to him. Many others just did not want to believe the world was round. It complicated too many things. And typical flat-earthers had such a vested interest involving their own egos, that they heaped abuse on Columbus for challenging their view of the universe. "Don't confuse us with facts; our minds are made up," they said.

These same factors apply today. Because the Establishment controls the media, anyone exposing the *Insiders* will be the recipient of a continuous fusillade of invective from newspapers, magazines, TV and radio. In this manner one is threatened with loss of "social respectability" if he dares broach the idea that there is organization behind any of the problems currently wracking America. Unfortunately, for many people social status comes before intellectual honesty. Although they would never admit it, social position is more important to many people than is the survival of freedom in America.

If you ask these people which is more important – social respectability or saving their children from slavery – they will tell you the latter, of course. But their actions (or lack of same) speak so much louder than their words. People have an infinite capacity for rationalization when it comes to refusing to face the threat to America's survival. Deep down these people are afraid they may be laughed at if they take a stand, or ostracised. Instead of getting mad at the *Insiders*, these people actually get angry at those who are trying to save the country by exposing the conspirators.

One thing which makes it so hard for socially minded people to assess the evidence objectively is that conspirators come from the highest social strata. They are wealthy, highly educated and cultured. Many have lifelong reputations for philanthropy. Nobody enjoys being put in the position of accusing prominent people of conspiring to enslave their fellow Americans. Many business and professional people are particularly vulnerable to the "don't jeopardize your social respectability" pitch given by those who don't want the conspiracy exposed. The *Insiders* know that if the business and professional community will not

take a stand to save the private enterprise system, the socialism through which they intend to control the world will be inevitable. They believe that most business and professional men are too shallow, too status conscious, too tied up in the problems of their jobs and businesses to worry about what is going on in politics. Such men are told it might be bad for business, or jeopardize their government contracts if they take a stand. They have been bribed into silence with their own tax monies!

We are hoping that the conspirators have underestimated the courage and patriotism remaining in the American people. We feel there are a sufficient number of you who are not mesmerized by the television set; who put God, family and country above social status; who will band together to expose and destroy the conspiracy of the *Insiders*. The philosopher Diogenes scoured the length and breadth of ancient Greece searching for an honest man. We are scouring the length and breadth of America in search of hundreds of thousands of intellectually honest men and women who are willing to investigate facts and come to logical conclusions—no matter how unpleasant those conclusions may be.

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[Update: 1985] Unlike 1971, the American people now have an inherent distrust of the national news media, and well they should. Time after time we watch the handsome and mellow voiced anchormen of NBC, CBS, and ABC trash the defenders of freedom and glorify the high priests of Communist revolution. In the last fourteen years, we have witnessed the demise of the following people: Nguyen Cao Ky of South Vietnam, Ian Smith of Rhodesia, General Samoza of Nicaragua, and the Shah of Iran. In every case, these men were replaced by overt Communists, or in the case of Iran, a madman.

At this very moment we are watching the destruction of the anti-Communist leadership in South Korea, Taiwan, El Salvador, Chile, South Africa, and the Philippines. If any of

these governments fall, is there any doubt over their replacement? The picture painting continues, as freedom dies. Before Professor Quigley died, Gary Allen and I had a chance to debate him about the contents of his book, *Tragedy and Hope*. In the fall of 1972, *None Dare* was starting to generate heated debate, especially on some radio talk shows. In Salt Lake City, an enterprising talk show host struck on the idea of bringing together the principal players, Abraham, Allen, and Quigley. Gary and I flew into Salt Lake City, set up shop in the control booth of the radio station, and waited for the telephone hook-up to Professor Quigley in Washington, D.C. Once we got on the air, Quigley went crazy. He accused us of not only quoting him out of context but fabricating statements out of whole cloth. One quote he denied was the one in the chapter above. In order to set the record straight, I flipped open the book to page 950 of his book and asked the moderator to read word for word what Quigley had written. He did, and the Professor hung-up. End of debate.

As to the honest scholars who “realize that if they challenge the *Insiders* head-on, their careers would be destroyed,” there is no greater example than the case of Antony Sutton. I first met Mr. Sutton when we were working on *None Dare*. He was a Senior Fellow at the Hoover Institution of Stanford University and had been working for some years on a three-volume *magnum opus* called *Western Technology and Soviet Economic Development*. Sutton’s access to State Department decimal files and other highly sensitive records produced results absolutely devastating to the *Insiders*. He proved conclusively that Western technology and money had not only propped up the Soviets but had actually saved them from disintegrating from within. His estimate is that 95% of all Soviet technology has been imported or stolen from the West. Thanks to the growing controversy surrounding our book, and because of the impeccable scholarship of his work, Sutton started to attract attention. As soon as this happened, the powers that be at Hoover Institute decided his services were no longer needed. So much for academic freedom. So much for intellectual honesty.

*Socialism—Royal Road to
Power for the Super-Rich*

NOBODY DISPUTES that Adolph Hitler existed. The terror and destruction that this madman inflicted upon the world are universally recognized. Hitler came from a poor family which had absolutely no social position. He was a high school drop-out with no culture. Yet this man tried to conquer the world. During his early career he wrote of his ambitions to rule the world. Anyone could have read *Mein Kampf*!

Similarly, we know Vladimir Ilyych Ulyanov (Lenin) existed. Lenin also did not spring from a family of social lions. The son of a petty bureaucrat, Lenin, spent most of his adult life in poverty, yet he has been responsible for the deaths of tens of millions of our fellow human beings, and the enslavement of nearly a billion more. [Today the number is more like two billion.] Like Hitler, Lenin sat up nights in a dank garret, scheming how he could conquer the world. We know that, too.

Is it not theoretically possible that a billionaire could be sitting, not in a garret, but in a penthouse, in Manhattan, London or Paris and dream the same dream as Lenin and Hitler? It is. Julius Caesar, a wealthy aristocrat, did. And such a man might

form an alliance or association with other like-minded men, might he not? Caesar did. These men would be superbly educated, command immense social prestige and be able to pool astonishing amounts of money to carry out their purposes. These are advantages that Hitler and Lenin did not have. How much easier for such men to succeed even *more* effectively than Hitler or Lenin?

It is difficult for the average individual to fathom such lust for power. The typical person wants to enjoy success in his job, to be able to afford a reasonably high standard of living complete with leisure and travel. He wants to provide for his family in sickness and in health and to give his children a sound education. His ambition stops there. He has no desire to exercise power over others, to conquer other lands or peoples, to be a king. He wants to mind his own business and enjoy life. Since he has no "lust for power," it is difficult for him to imagine that there are others who do . . . others who march to a different drum. But we must realize that there *have* been Hitlers and Lenins and Stalins and Caesars and Alexander the Greats throughout history. Why should we assume there are no such men today with the same ambition? And if these men happen to be billionaires, is it not possible that they would use men like Hitler and Lenin as pawns to seize power for themselves?

Indeed, difficult as this is to believe, such is the case. Like Columbus, we are now faced with the task of convincing you that the world is not flat. We are going to present evidence that what you call "Communism" is not run from Moscow or Peking, but is an arm of a bigger conspiracy run from New York, London and Paris. The men at the apex of this movement are not Communists in the traditional sense. They have no loyalty to Moscow or Peking. They are loyal only to themselves and their undertaking. And these men certainly do not believe in the clap-trap pseudo-philosophy of Communism. They have no intention of dividing their wealth. Socialism is a philosophy which conspirators exploit, but in which only the naive believe. Just how finance capitalism is used as the anvil and Communism as

the hammer to conquer the world will be explained in this book.

The concept that Communism is but an arm of a larger conspiracy has become increasingly apparent throughout the author's journalistic investigations. He has had the opportunity to interview privately four retired officers who spent their careers high in military intelligence. Much of what the author knows he learned from them. And the story is known to several thousand others. High military intelligence circles are well aware of this network. In addition, the author has interviewed six men who have spent considerable time as investigators for Congressional committees. In 1953, one of these men, Norman Dodd, headed the Reece Committee's investigation of tax-free foundations. When Mr. Dodd began delving into the role of international high finance in the world revolutionary movement, the investigation was killed on orders from the Eisenhower-occupied White House. Mr. Dodd discovered it is permissible to investigate the radical bomb throwers in the streets, but when you begin to trace their activities back to their origins in the "legitimate world," the political iron curtain slams down.

You can believe anything you want about Communism except that it is a conspiracy run by men from the respectable world. People will often say to an active anti-Communist: "I can understand your concern with Communism, but the idea that a Communist conspiracy is making great inroads in the United States is absurd. The American people are anti-Communist. They're not about to buy Communism. It's understandable to be concerned about Communism in Africa or Asia or South America with their tremendous poverty, ignorance and disease. But to be concerned about Communism in the United States where the vast majority of people have no sympathy with it whatsoever is a misspent concern."

On the face of it, that is a logical and plausible argument. The American people are indeed anti-Communist. Suppose you were to lay this book down right now, pick up a clip board and head for the nearest shopping center to conduct a survey on American attitudes about Communism. "Sir," you say to the

first prospect you encounter, “we would like to know if you are for or against Communism?”

Most people would probably think you were putting them on. If we stick to our survey we would find that ninety-nine percent of the people are anti-Communist. We would probably be hard put to find anybody who would take an affirmative stand for Communism.

So, on the surface it appears that the charges made against anti-Communists concerned with the internal threat of Communism are valid. The American people are not pro-Communist. But before our imaginary interviewee walks away in disgust with what he believes is a hokey survey, you add: “Sir, before you leave there are a couple of other questions I would like to ask. You won’t find these quite so insulting or ludicrous.” Your next question is: “What is Communism? Will you define it, please?”

Immediately a whole new situation has developed. Rather than the near unanimity previously found, we now have an incredible diversity of ideas. There are a multitude of opinions on what Communism is. Some will say: “Oh, yes, Communism. Well, that’s a tyrannical brand of socialism.” Others will maintain: “Communism as it was originally intended by Karl Marx was a good idea. But it has never been practiced and the Russians have loused it up.” A more erudite type might proclaim: “Communism is simply a rebirth of Russian imperialism.”

If perchance one of the men you ask to define Communism happened to be a political science professor from the local college, he might well reply: “You can’t ask ‘what is Communism?’ That is a totally simplistic question about an extremely complex situation. Communism today, quite unlike the view held by the right wing extremists in America, is not an international monolithic movement. Rather, it is a polycentric, fragmented, nationalistic movement deriving its character through the charismas of its various national leaders. While, of course, there is the welding of Hegelian dialects with Feuerbachian materialism held in common by the Communist parties generally, it is a monumental oversimplification to ask ‘what is Communism.’ Instead you should ask: What is the Communism of Mao Tse-tung?”

What is the Communism of the late Ho Chi Minh, or Fidel Castro or Marshal Tito?"

If you think we are being facetious here, you haven't talked to a political science professor lately. For the above is the prevailing view on our campuses, not to mention in our State Department.

Whether you agree or disagree with any of these definitions, or, you have one of your own, one thing is undeniable: no appreciable segment of the anti-Communist American public can agree on just what it is that they are against. We have something here that almost everybody agrees is bad, but we cannot agree on just what it is we are against.

Imagine how this would work in a football game! How effective would defense be if the front four could not agree with the linebackers, who could not agree with the corner backs who could not agree with the safety men who could not agree with the assistant coaches who could not agree with the head coach as to what kind of defense they should put up against the offense being presented? The result would be chaos. You could take a sand lot team and successfully pit them against any major league team. This is academic. The first principle in any encounter, whether it be football or war, is: Know your enemy. Thus it is not strange that for three [five] decades we have been watching one country of the world after another fall behind the Communist curtain, simply because we still do not understand the enemy.

In keeping with the fact that almost everybody seems to have his own definition of Communism, we are going to give you ours, and then we will attempt to prove to you that it is the only valid one. **COMMUNISM: AN INTERNATIONAL, CONSPIRATORIAL DRIVE FOR POWER ON THE PART OF MEN IN HIGH PLACES WILLING TO USE ANY MEANS TO BRING ABOUT THEIR DESIRED AIM—GLOBAL CONQUEST.**

You will notice that we did not mention Marx, Engels, Lenin, Trotsky, bourgeois, proletariat or dialectical material-

ism. We said nothing of the pseudo-economics or political philosophy of the Communists. These are the **TECHNIQUES** of Communism and should not be confused with the Communist conspiracy itself. We did call it an international conspiratorial drive for power. Unless we all understand the conspiratorial nature of Communism, we don't understand it at all. We will be eternally fixated at the Gus Hall level of Communism.

The way to bring down the wrath of the Liberal press Establishment or the professional Liberals is simply to use the world *conspiracy* in relation to Communism. We are not supposed to believe that Communism is a political conspiracy. We can believe anything else we wish to about it. We can believe that it is brutal, tyrannical, evil, or even that it intends to bury us, and we will win the plaudits of the vast majority of American people. But don't ever, ever use the word *conspiracy* if you expect applause, for that is when the wrath of Liberaldom will be unleashed against you. We are not disallowed from believing in *all* types of conspiracy, just modern political conspiracy.

We know that down through the annals of history small groups of men have existed who have conspired to bring the reins of power into their hands. History books are full of their schemes. Even *Life* magazine believes in conspiracies like the Cosa Nostra where men conspire to make money through crime. You may recall that *Life* did a series of articles on the testimony of Joseph Valachi before the McClellan Committee several years ago. There are some aspects of those revelations which are worth noting.

Most of us did not know the organization was called Cosa Nostra. Until Valachi "sang" we all thought it was named the Mafia. That is how little we know about this group, despite the fact that it was a century old and had been operating in many countries with a self-perpetuating clique of leaders. We didn't even know it by its proper name. Is it not possible a political conspiracy might exist, waiting for a Joseph Valachi to testify? Is Dr. Carroll Quigley the Joseph Valachi of political conspiracies?

Today, one can hardly pick-up a newspaper or magazine

without reading something on organized crime's involvement in the drug trafficking business.

We see that even *Life* magazine, *Time* and *Newsweek* believe in some sort of conspiracy. The question is: Which is the more lethal form of conspiracy—criminal or political? And what is the difference between a member of the Cosa Nostra and a Communist, or more properly, an *Insider* conspirator? Men like Lucky Luciano who have scratched and clawed to the top of the heap in organized crime must, of necessity, be diabolically brilliant, cunning and absolutely ruthless. But, almost without exception, the men in the hierarchy of organized crime have had no formal education. They were born into poverty and learned their trade in the back alleys of Naples, New York or Chicago.

[At the very time *None Dare* was being sold and distributed to over four million people, Mario Puzo's *Godfather* was the overwhelming favorite at the bookstores. Yet, our book sold more copies in three months than Puzo sold of *The Godfather* in three years. Not only did we not make any best-seller list, we were never reviewed by anybody who publishes such a list.]

Let us suppose someone with this same Cosa Nostra type amoral grasping personality was born into a patrician family of great wealth, was educated at the best schools, then Harvard, Yale or Princeton, followed by graduate work possibly at Oxford. In these institutions he would become totally familiar with history, economics, psychology, sociology and political science. After having graduated from such illustrious establishments are we likely to find him out on the streets peddling fifty cent tickets to a numbers game? Would you find him pushing marijuana to high schoolers or running houses of prostitution? Would he be involved in gangland killings? Not at all. For with that sort of education, this person would realize that if one wants power, real power, the lessons of history say, "Get into the government business." Become a politician and work for political power or, better yet, get some politicians to front for you. Because this is where the real power—and the real money—is.

Conspiracy to seize the power of government is as old as

government itself. We can study the conspiracies of Alcibiades in Greece or Julius Caesar in ancient Rome, but we are not supposed to think that men today scheme to achieve political power.

All conspirators have two things in common. He must be an accomplished liar and a far-seeing planner. Whether you are studying Hitler, Alcibiades, Julius Caesar or a contemporary conspirator, you will find overwhelming evidence of patient planning. We repeat FDR's statement: "In politics, nothing happens by accident. If it happens, you can bet it was planned that way."

In reality, Communism is a tyranny planned by power seekers whose most effective weapon is lying. And if one takes all of the lies of Communism and boils them down, you will find they distill into two major lies: (1) Communism is inevitable, and (2) Communism is a movement of the downtrodden masses rising up against exploiting capitalism.

Let us go back to our imaginary survey and analyze our first big lie of Communism – that it is inevitable. You will recall that we asked our interviewee if he was for or against Communism and then we asked him to define it. Now we are going to ask him: "Sir, do you think Communism is inevitable in America?" And in almost every case the response will be something like this: "Oh, well, no. I don't think so. You know how Americans are. We are a little slow sometimes in reacting to danger. You remember Pearl Harbor. But the American people would never sit still for Communism."

Next we ask: "Well then, do you think socialism is inevitable in America?" the answer, in almost every case will be similar to this: "I'm no socialist, you understand, but I see what is going on in this country. Yeah, I'd have to say that socialism is inevitable."

Then we ask our interviewee: "Since you say you are not a socialist but you feel the country is being socialized, why don't you do something about it?" His response will run: "I'm only one person. You can't fight city hall. It's inevitable."

Don't you know that the boys down at city hall are doing everything they can to convince you of that? How effectively can you oppose anything if you feel your opposition is futile? Giving your opponent the idea that defending himself is futile, is as old as warfare itself. Around 500 B.C. the Chinese war lord-philosopher Sun Tsu stated, "Supreme excellence in warfare lies in the destruction of your enemy's will to resist in advance of perceptible hostilities." We call it "psi war" or psychological warfare today. In poker, it is called "running a bluff." The principle is the same.

Thus we have the American people: anti-Communist, but unable to define it and anti-socialist, but thinking it is inevitable. How did Marx view Communism? How important is "the inevitability of Communism" to the Communists? What do the Communists want you to believe is inevitable—Communism or socialism? If you study Marx's *Communist Manifesto* you will find that in essence Marx said the proletarian revolution would establish the SOCIALIST dictatorship of the proletariat. To achieve the SOCIALIST dictatorship of the proletariat, three things would have to be accomplished: (1) The elimination of all right to private property; (2) The dissolution of the family unit; and (3) Destruction of religion, what Marx referred to as the "opiate of the masses." [There are 10 points to the Manifesto but these three are the foundation of Marxism.]

Marx said that when the dictatorship of the proletariat had accomplished these three things globally after some undetermined length of time, the all-powerful state would miraculously "wither away" and state socialism would give way to Communism. You wouldn't need any government at all. Everything would be peace, sweetness and light and everybody would live happily ever after. But first, all Communists must work to establish SOCIALISM.

Can you see Karl Marx really believing an omnipotent state would wither away? Or that a Joseph Stalin (or any other man with the cunning and ruthlessness necessary to rise to the top of the heap in an all-powerful dictatorship) would voluntarily

dismantle the power he had built by fear and terror?¹

Socialism would be the bait . . . the excuse to establish the dictatorship. Since dictatorship is hard to sell in idealistic terms, the idea had to be added that the dictatorship was just a temporary necessity and would soon dissolve of its own accord. Millions are naive enough to believe this.

The drive to establish SOCIALISM, is at the core of everything the Communists and the *Insiders* do. Marx and all of his successors in the Communist movement have ordered their followers to work on building SOCIALISM. If you hear an official Communist speaker, he never mentions Communism. He will speak only of the struggle to complete the socialization of America. At a Communist bookstore you will find all their literature pushes this theme. It does *not* call for the establishment of Communism but SOCIALISM.

And many members of the Establishment push this same theme. The September 1970 issue of *New York* magazine contains an article by Harvard Professor John Kenneth Galbraith, himself a professed socialist, entitled "Richard Nixon and the Great Socialist Revival." In describing what he calls the "Nixon Game Plan," Galbraith states:

"Mr. Nixon is probably not a great reader of Marx, but [his advisors] Drs. Burns, Shultz and McCracken are excellent scholars who know him well and could have brought the President abreast and it is beyond denying that the crisis that aided the rush into socialism was engineered by the Administration. . . ." [And, it's the same Shultz who is now Ronald Reagan's Secretary of State.] "Certainly the least predicted development under the Nixon Administration was this great new 'thrust to socialism.' One encounters people who still aren't aware of it. Others must be rubbing their eyes, for certainly the portents seemed all to the contrary. As an opponent of socialism, Mr. Nixon seemed steadfast. . . ."

Galbraith then proceeds to list the giant steps toward socialism taken by the Nixon Administration. The conclusion one draws from the article is that socialism, whether from the Dem-

ocrat or Republican Parties, is inevitable. Fellow Harvard socialist Dr. Arthur Schlesinger has said the same thing:

“The chief liberal gains in the past generally remain on the statute books when the conservatives recover power . . . liberalism grows constantly more liberal, and by the same token, conservatism grows constantly less conservative. . . .”

[More to say on this later.]

Many extremely patriotic individuals have innocently fallen for the conspirators' line. Walter Trohan, columnist emeritus for the *Chicago Tribune*, and one of America's outstanding political commentators, has accurately noted, on Oct. 5, 1970:

“It is a known fact that the policies of the government today, whether Republican or Democratic, are closer to the 1932 platform of the Communist Party than they are to either of their own party platforms in that critical year. More than 100 years ago, in 1848 to be exact, Karl Marx promulgated his program for the socialized state in the Communist Manifesto. . . .”

And Mr. Trohan has also been led to believe that the trend is inevitable:

“Conservatives should be realistic enough to recognize that this country is going deeper into socialism and will see expansion of federal power, whether Republicans or Democrats are in power. The only comfort they may have is that the pace will be slower under Richard M. Nixon than it might have been under Hubert H. Humphrey. . . .”

“Conservatives are going to have to recognize that the Nixon Administration will embrace most of the socialism of the Democratic administrations, while professing to improve it. . . .”
(*Chicago Tribune*, Oct. 15, '69)

The Establishment promotes the idea of the inevitability of Communism through its perversion of terms used in describing the political spectrum. (See Chart I) We are told that on the far Left of the political spectrum we find Communism, which is admittedly dictatorial. But, we are also told that equally to be feared is the opposite of the far Left, i.e., the far Right, which is

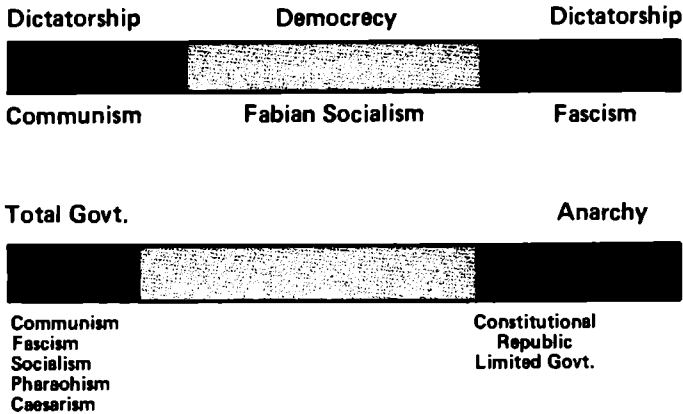


Chart 1 depicts a false Left-Right political spectrum used by Liberals which has Communism (International Socialism) on the far Left and its twin, Fascism (National Socialism) on the far Right with the "middle of the road" being Fabian Socialism. The entire spectrum is Socialist!

Chart 2 is a more rational political spectrum with total government in any form on the far Left and no government or anarchy on the far right. The U. S. was a Republic with a limited government, but for the past 60 years we have been moving leftward across the spectrum towards total government with each new piece of socialist legislation.

labeled Fascism. We are constantly told that we should all try to stay in the middle of the road, which is termed democracy, but by which the Establishment means Fabian (or creeping) socialism. (The fact that the middle of the road has been moving inexorably leftward for forty years is ignored.) Here is an excellent example of the use of false alternatives. We are given the choice between Communism (*international* socialism) on one end of the spectrum, Naziism (*national* socialism) on the other end, or Fabian socialism in the middle. The whole spectrum is socialist!

This is absurd. Where would you put an anarchist on this spectrum? Where do you put a person who believes in a Constitutional Republic and the free enterprise system? He is not represented here, yet this spectrum is used for political definitions

by a probably ninety percent of the people of the nation.

There is an accurate political spectrum. (See Chart 2.) Communism is, by definition, total government. If you have total government it makes little difference whether you call it Communism, Fascism, Socialism, Caesarism, or Pharaohism. It's all pretty much the same from the standpoint of the people who must live and suffer under it. If total government (by any of its pseudonyms) stands on the far Left, then by logic the far Right should represent anarchy, or no government.

Our Founding Fathers revolted against the near-total government of the English monarchy. But they knew that having no government at all would lead to chaos. So they set up a Constitutional Republic with a very limited government. They knew that men prospered in freedom. Although the free enterprise system is not mentioned specifically in the Constitution, it is the only one which can exist under a Constitutional Republic. All collectivist systems require power in government which the Constitution did not grant. Our Founding Fathers had no intention of allowing the government to become an instrument to steal the fruit of one man's labor and give it to another who had not earned it. Our government was to be one of severely limited powers. Thomas Jefferson said: "In questions of power then let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution."² Jefferson knew that if the government were not enslaved, people soon would be.

It was Jefferson's view that government governs best which governs least. Our forefathers established this country with the very least possible amount of government. Although they lived in an age before automobiles, electric lights and television, they understood human nature and its relation to political systems far better than do most Americans today. Times change, technology changes, but principles are eternal. Primarily, government was to provide for national defense and to establish a court system. But we have burst the chains that Jefferson spoke of and for many years now we have been moving leftward across the political spectrum toward collectivist total government. Every proposal by our political leaders (including some

which are supposed to have the very opposite effect, such as Nixon's revenue sharing proposal) carries us further leftward to centralized government. This is not because socialism is inevitable. It is no more inevitable than Pharaohism. It is largely the result of clever planning and patient gradualism.

Since all Communists and their *Insider* bosses are waging a constant struggle for SOCIALISM, let us define that term. Socialism is usually defined as government ownership and/or control over the basic means of production and distribution of goods and services. When analyzed this means government control over everything, including you. All controls are "people" controls. If the government controls these areas it can eventually do just exactly as Marx set out to do—destroy the right to private property, eliminate the family and wipe out religion.

We are being socialized in America and everybody knows it. If we had a chance to sit down and have a cup of coffee with the man in the street that we have been interviewing, he might say: "You know, the one thing I can never figure out is why all these very, very wealthy people like the Kennedys, the Fords, the Rockefellers and others are for socialism. Why are the super-rich for socialism? Don't they have the most to lose? I take a look at my bank account and compare it with Nelson Rockefeller's and it seems funny that I'm against socialism and he's out promoting it." Or is it funny? In reality, there is a vast difference between what the promoters define as socialism and what it is in actual practice. The idea that socialism is a share-the-wealth program is strictly a confidence game to get the people to surrender their freedom to an all-powerful collectivist government. While the *Insiders* tell us we are building a paradise on earth, we are actually constructing a jail for ourselves.

Doesn't it strike you as strange that some of the individuals pushing hardest for socialism have their own personal wealth protected in family trusts and tax-free foundations? Men like Rockefeller, Ford and Kennedy are for every socialist program known to man which will increase your taxes. Yet they pay little, if anything, in taxes themselves. An article published by the North American Newspaper Alliance in August of 1967 tells how the Rockefellers pay practically no income taxes despite

their vast wealth. The article reveals that one of the Rockefellers paid the grand total of \$685 personal income tax during a recent year. The Kennedys have their Chicago Merchandise Mart, their mansions, yachts, planes, etc., all owned by their myriads of family foundations and trusts. Taxes are for peons! Yet hypocrites like Rockefeller, Ford and Kennedy pose as great champions of the “downtrodden.” If they were really concerned about the poor, rather than using socialism as a means of achieving personal political power, they would divest themselves of their own fortunes. There is no law which prevents them from giving away their own fortunes to the poverty stricken. Shouldn’t these men set an example? And practice what they preach? If they advocate sharing the wealth, shouldn’t they start with their own instead of that of the middle class which pays almost all the taxes? Why don’t Nelson Rockefeller and Henry Ford II give away all their wealth, retaining only enough to place themselves at the national average? Can’t you imagine Teddy Kennedy giving up his mansion, airplane and yacht and moving into a \$25,000 home with a \$20,000 mortgage like the rest of us?

We are usually told that this clique of super-rich are socialists because they have a guilt complex over wealth they inherited and did not earn. Again, they could relieve these supposed guilt complexes simply by divesting themselves of their unearned wealth. There are doubtless many wealthy do-gooders who have been given a guilt complex by their college professors, but that doesn’t explain the actions of *Insiders* like the Rockefellers, Fords or Kennedys. All their actions betray them as power seekers.

But the Kennedys, Rockefellers and their super-rich confederates are not being hypocritical in advocating socialism. If it appears to be a contradiction for the super-rich to work for socialism and the destruction of free enterprise, in reality it is not.

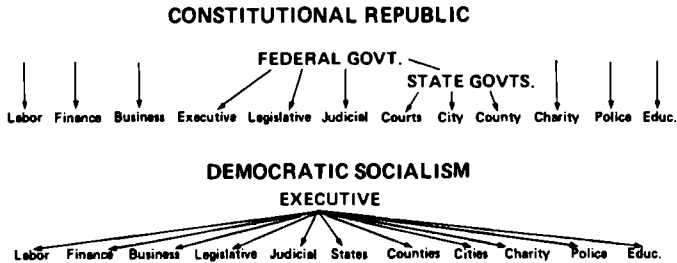
Our problem is that most of us believe socialism is what the socialists want us to believe it is—a share-the-wealth program. That is the theory. But is that how it works? Let us examine the only Socialist countries—according to the Socialist definition of the word—extant in the world today. These are the Communist

countries. The Communists themselves refer to these as Socialist countries, as in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Here in the reality of socialism you have a tiny oligarchial clique at the top, usually numbering no more than three percent of the total population, controlling the total wealth, total production and the very lives of the other ninety-seven percent. Certainly even the most naive observe that Mr. Brezhnev doesn't live like one of the poor peasants out on the great Russian steppes. But, according to socialist theory, he is supposed to do just that!

If one understands that socialism is not a share-the-wealth program, but is in reality a method to *consolidate* and *control* the wealth, then the seeming paradox of super-rich men promoting socialism becomes no paradox at all. Instead it becomes the logical, even perfect, tool of power-seeking megalomaniacs. Communism, or more accurately, socialism, is not a movement of the downtrodden masses, but of the economic elite. The plan of the conspirator *Insiders* then is to socialize the United States, not to Communize it.

How is this to be accomplished? Chart 3 shows the structure of our government as established by our Founding Fathers. The Constitution fractionalized and subdivided governmental power in every way possible. The Founding Fathers believed that each branch of the government, whether at the federal, state or local level, would be jealous of its powers and would never surrender them to centralized control. Many phases of our lives (such as charity and education) were put totally, or almost totally, out of the grasp of politicians. *Under this system you could not have a dictatorship.* No segment of government could possibly amass enough power to form a dictatorship. In order to have a dictatorship one must have a single branch holding most of the power. Once you have this, a dictatorship is inevitable.

The English philosopher Thomas Hobbes noted: "Freedom is government divided into small fragments." Woodrow Wilson, before he became the tool of the *Insiders*, observed: "This history of liberty is a history of the limitations of governmental power, not the increase of it." And the English historian Lord Acton commented: "Power tends to corrupt and absolute power



A dictatorship was impossible in our Republic because power was widely diffused. Today, as we approach Democratic Socialism, all power is being centralized at the apex of the executive branch of the federal government. This concentration of power makes a dictatorship inevitable. Those who control the President indirectly gain virtual control of the whole country.

corrupts absolutely.” These men lived after our Constitution was written, but our forefathers already understood such principles completely.

What is happening today? As we move along the political spectrum towards socialism, all the reins of power are being concentrated in the executive branch of the federal government. This is being done by buying, with legislation or with “free” federal grants, all the other entities. *Money* is used as bait and the hook is *federal control*. The Supreme Court has ruled, in this case quite logically, that “it is hardly lack of due process for the government to regulate that which it subsidizes.”

If you wanted control over the United States, it would be impossible to take over every city hall, county seat and state house. You would want all power vested at the apex of the executive branch of the federal government; then you would have to control only one man. If you wanted to control the nation’s manufacturing, commerce, finance, transportation and natural resources, you would need to control only the apex, the power pinnacle of an all-powerful SOCIALIST government. Then you would have a monopoly and could squeeze out all competition. If you want a national monopoly, you must control a national

socialist government. If you want a worldwide monopoly, you must control a world socialist government. That is what the game is all about. "Communism" is not a movement of the downtrodden masses but a movement created, manipulated and used by power-seeking billionaires to gain control over the world . . . first by establishing socialist governments in the various nations and then consolidating them all through a "Great Merger," into an all-powerful world socialist super-state probably under the auspices of the United Nations.

* * * * *

[Update: 1985] Listen to the words of Mr. John Haley, Vice-president of Chase Manhattan Bank. "The ultimate danger for the banker is not a change of governments, it's the absence of government, it's anarchy."

On February 7, 1980, WNET, the flagship of the Public Broadcasting System, aired a program called "The World of David Rockefeller." This program was part of the series *Bill Moyers Journal*. I intend to quote at great length from the transcript of this program, for in many respects, it is as revealing as was Carroll Quigley's book.

As part of his introduction to the program, Bill Moyers says the following. "There are many documentaries to be done on the Rockefellers, on international banks and multinational companies and on the power of the financial elite of the world. This is merely one approach. Producer David Grubin and I seek simply to render the experience through one week, of how the world's best known capitalist goes about the job of being a banker. . . . and a Rockefeller."

Earlier in his opening statement, Moyers said, "The way the world of international money-lending works, especially where power, wealth and contacts converge, makes conspiracy redundant."

Redundant, you say? We'll see just how redundant con-

spiracy is.

To understand how a member of the established press views David Rockefeller, Moyers concludes his opening statement: “David Rockefeller, the youngest of the Rockefeller brothers, the chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, and the unelected if indisputable chairman of the American Establishment, is going calling. Rockefeller is one of the most powerful, influential and richest men in America. . . .”

“He represents something measured beyond money. He represents power.”

“Rockefeller sits at the hub of a vast network of financiers, industrialists, and politicians whose reach encircles the globe.”

Follow this exchange as Moyers talks to Rockefeller’s old friend Ridgeway Knight, who now works for Chase:

MOYERS: Would it be fair to classify you as David Rockefeller’s minister without portfolio?

KNIGHT: Well, I would be terribly flattered. If that were true. I would be very happy. (Laughs)

MOYERS: Well, you say you are his personal representative. What are some of the things you do? You take diplomatic trips for him?

KNIGHT: Well, for example, I went out to Indo-China and to Vietnam. I went and saw Sadat for him and . . . when he can’t do it himself. I draw less attention than he does. (Laughs)

MOYERS: It’s amazing to me that in his world the bank operates as, like a country does.

KNIGHT: Well, what impresses me most is that I’ve represented a number of presidents, and spoken for a number of secretaries of state, but I’ve never seen doors open more easily than when I say I’m coming for David Rockefeller—it’s fantastic.

Hold it! Represented Presidents. . . Spoke for a number of Secretaries of State. . . And none of them had the clout of David Rockefeller? Well, Mr. Moyers, if conspiracy is redundant, then *what's going on here?*

After a stop in France, Moyers, Rockefeller and friends head for Belgrade, Yugoslavia, where the world's financial leaders are gathering for a meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Here David meets with such luminaries as Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker, a former Chase officer, then meets Secretary of the Treasury William Miller, and of course meets the host, Marshall Tito. [Remember, this was 1980. Carter was still President.] Moyers reports: "Yugoslavia is looking to refinance \$1 Billion in debt. Chase was the first bank to extend credit to the Bank of Yugoslavia after Tito's break with Stalin, and now Tito will be looking to Rockefeller once again."

Rockefeller says to Tito: "The world needs you and I think you have demonstrated that even more at these recent meetings in Havana where you played a very important role." [If David thinks the world needs people like Tito, who murdered tens of thousands of his own people, then the world he envisions is not one in which I wish to live.]

MOYERS: The media event was over. The REAL BUSINESS BEGAN AND THE PRESS WAS EXCLUDED. [Emphasis mine—L.A.] While Tito and Rockefeller talked finance, we spoke with Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times.

MURRAY SEEGER: The name Rockefeller, of course, has an international cachet about it. It's a magic name around the world. My own particular experience with him was in Moscow, I was working as a correspondent when Chase Manhattan opened the first American office. Mr. Rockefeller came in and they rented space for the bank and in their typical fashion they arranges a mammoth cocktail party. They took over the dining room of the Metropol Hotel, which is an old landmark in Moscow, and put on the greatest spread anyone ever saw in their

lives. Soviet officials lined up half an hour early for the cocktail party. No one in America could believe anything like this, but here these people were standing out in the street in Moscow. What was ironic, for those of us who lived there, was that within the week before the official Soviet press had been denouncing the Rockefellers by name for their investments in Chile and Peru, and in Latin America in general. Referred to David Rockefeller's brother, Nelson, especially, as being one of those of the Rockefellers who were financial imperialists in the Third World, Latin America specifically. This kind of contradiction doesn't bother the Soviets. They probably hadn't even read the article, or if they read it they didn't pay any attention, and may not have associated this charming capitalist banker standing there in the Metropol Hotel.

I wonder if Mr. Murray Seeger saw fit to tell this story to his readers in the *L. A. Times*. I seriously doubt it, when you consider that this sort of nonsense has been going on for years within the embassies of the West or the offices of the major news-gathering organizations who love to cut to their MAN IN MOSCOW.

All of this is sadly familiar. Malcolm Muggeridge tells this story in his autobiography:

“Newspaper managements and broadcasting agencies have nonetheless been ready to pay out large sums of money to procure this tainted news just in order to be able to say it came from Our Own Correspondent in Moscow. The image is, as always, preferred to the reality. Looking back, I can recall only one sentence I telegraphed from Moscow which was wholly true. It may even be the only true sentence ever to be telegraphed from Moscow. This was when I was temporarily standing in for the correspondent of an American news agency, and received a cable asking for the Soviet man-in-the-street's reactions to the lavish scale of entertaining in Soviet embassies abroad. Without thinking I replied: MAN-IN-STREET'S REACTION STRONG DESIRE GET NEAREST BUFFET.”³

And that, my dear reader, is a story that comes out of the

1930s. The more things change, the more they stay the same.

What does David and his kind really think about when dealing with the bosses of the Communist countries? Well, let's see how Moyers asks the question.

MOYERS: . . . How do you deal one day with a communist government and the next day with a capitalist country? What's the difference in your approach?

ROCKEFELLER: Well, I have to say that having been in this business now for 33 years, I find one has to be very pragmatic and flexible about these things, and that relations with governments regardless of the political label that's attached to them depends to a large extent on people and human relationships, and just because a country is technically called communist doesn't mean that a capitalist institution such as the Chase Bank can't deal with them on a mutually beneficial basis, and indeed we do deal with most of the so-called communist countries of the world on a basis that has worked out very well. I think for the both of us.

"Technically called communist" . . . "So-called communist." It is exactly as we pointed out in *None Dare*: the real powers that be know full well that what you and I call Communism isn't at all what the average person is lead to believe. As to the morality of his actions, David goes on to explain: "I personally don't see anything immoral or improper with our dealing with people with very diverse views, even if they conduct their affairs in a way that we might even find quite repugnant."

I could go on for pages quoting the text of this remarkable travelogue, but let's let Bill Moyers do it for me. After all it was his show.

MOYERS: Here in this room it struck me as staggeringly impressive and not a little scary that a relatively small number of global entrepreneurs have accomplished what escaped the League of Nations and the UN—they have, in one way, created one world, governed by the cold logic of profit. . . . The object

is always the same: to keep money moving and to make it. One Chase executive likened multinational banks to a “giant heart which pumps the blood that sustains the world. The blood is money.”

Yes, indeed, Mr. Bill Moyers, but have you or any other members of the kept press ever asked yourself, “How much blood is on the money?”

NOTES

1. Karl Marx was hired by a mysterious group who called themselves the League of Just Men to write the *Communist Manifesto* as demagogic boob-bait to appeal to the mob. In actual fact the *Communist Manifesto* was in circulation for many years before Marx' name was widely enough recognized to establish his authorship for this revolutionary handbook. All Karl Marx really did was to update and codify the very same revolutionary plans and principles set down seventy years earlier by Adam Weishaupt, the founder of the Order of Illuminati in Bavaria. And, it is widely acknowledged by serious scholars of this subject that the League of Just Men was simply an extension of the Illuminati which was forced to go deep underground after it was exposed by a raid in 1786 conducted by the Bavarian authorities.

2. Malcolm Muggridge, *Chronicles of Wasted Time: The Green Stick* (New York: William Morrow, 1973), p. 225.

3. See John Robison's *Proofs of a Conspiracy*, Western Islands, Boston; Robert Payne's *Marx*, Simon & Schuster, New York, 1968, p. 30n.

The Money Manipulators

MANY college history professors tell their charges that the books they will be using in the class are “objective.” But stop and ask yourself: Is it possible to write a history book without a particular point of view? There are billions of events which take place in the world each day. To think of writing a complete history of a nation covering even a year is absolutely incredible.

Not only is a historian’s ability to write an “objective” history limited by the sheer volume of happenings but by the fact that many of the most important happenings never appear in the papers or even in somebody’s memoirs. The decisions reached by the “Big Boys” in the smoke-filled rooms are not reported even in the *New York Times* which ostensibly reports all the news that is fit to print. (“All the news that fits” is a more accurate description.)

In order to build his case, a historian must select a miniscule number of facts from the limited number that are known. If he does not have a “theory,” how does he separate important facts from unimportant ones? As Professor Stuart Crane has pointed out, this is why every book “proves” the author’s thesis. But no book is objective. No book can be objective; and this book is not objective. (Liberal reviewers should have a ball quoting that out of context.) The information in it is true, but the book is not

objective. We have carefully selected the facts to prove our case. We believe that most other historians have focused on the landscape, and ignored that which is most important: the cart, boy and donkey.

Most of the facts which we bring out are readily verifiable at any large library. But our contention is that we have arranged these facts in the order which most accurately reveals their true significance in history. These are the facts the Establishment does not want you to know.

Have you ever had the experience of walking into a mystery movie two-thirds of the way through? Confusing, wasn't it? All the evidence made it look as if the butler were the murderer, but in the final scenes you find out, surprisingly, that it was the man's wife all along. You have to stay and see the beginning of the film. Then as all the pieces fall into place, the story makes sense.

This situation is very similar to the one in which millions of Americans find themselves today. They are confused by current happenings in the nation. They have come in as the movie, so to speak, is going into its conclusion. The earlier portion of the mystery is needed to make the whole thing understandable. (Actually, we are not really starting at the beginning, but we are going back far enough to give meaning to today's happenings.)

In order to understand the conspiracy it is necessary to have some rudimentary knowledge of banking and, particularly, of international bankers. While it would be an over-simplification to ascribe the entire conspiracy to international bankers, they nevertheless have played a key role. Think of the conspiracy as a hand with one finger labelled "international banking," others "foundations," "the anti-religion movement," "Fabian Socialism," and "Communism." But it was the international bankers of whom Professor Quigley was speaking when we quoted him earlier as stating that their aim was nothing less than control of the world through finance.

Where do governments get the enormous amounts of money they need? Most, of course, comes from taxation; but governments often spend more than they are willing to tax from their citizens and so are forced to borrow. Our national debt is now

\$455 billion—every cent of it borrowed at interest from somewhere. [In 1985, the *admitted* national debt is approaching \$3 trillion.]

The public is led to believe that our government borrows from “the people” through savings bonds. Actually, only the smallest percentage of the national debt is held by individuals in this form. Most government bonds, except those owned by the government itself through its trust funds, are held by vast banking firms known as international banks.¹

For centuries there has been big money to be made by international bankers in the financing of governments and kings. Such operators are faced, however, with certain thorny problems. We know that smaller banking operations protect themselves by taking collateral, but what kind of collateral can you get from a government or a king? What if the banker comes to collect and the king says, “Off with his head?” The process through which one collects a debt from a government or a monarch is not a subject taught in the business schools of our universities, and most of us—never having been in the business of financing kings—have not given the problem much thought. But there is a king-financing business and to those who can ensure collection it is lucrative indeed.

Economics Professor Stuart Crane notes that there are two means used to collateralize loans to governments and kings. Whenever a business firm borrows big money its creditor obtains a voice in management to protect his investment. Like a business, no government can borrow big money unless willing to surrender to the creditor some measure of sovereignty as collateral. Certainly international bankers who have loaned hundreds of billions of dollars to governments around the world command considerable influence in the policies of such governments.

But the ultimate advantage the creditor has over the king or president is that if the ruler gets out of line the banker can finance his enemy or rival. Therefore, if you want to stay in the lucrative king-financing business, it is wise to have an enemy or rival waiting in the wings to unseat every king or president to whom you lend. If the king doesn’t have an enemy, you must create one.

Preeminent in playing this game was the famous House of Rothschild. Its founder, Meyer Amschel Rothschild (1743-1812) of Frankfurt, Germany, kept one of his five sons at home to run the Frankfurt bank and sent the others to London, Paris, Vienna and Naples. The Rothschilds became incredibly wealthy during the nineteenth century by financing governments to fight each other. According to Professor Stuart Crane:

If you will look back at every war in Europe during the Nineteenth century, you will see that they always ended with the establishment of a "balance of power." With every re-shuffling there was a balance of power in a new grouping around the House of Rothschild in England, France, or Austria. They grouped nations so that if any king got out of line a war would be decided by which way the financing went. Researching the debt positions of the warring nations will usually indicate who was to be punished.

In describing the characteristics of the Rothschilds and other major international bankers, Dr. Quigley tells us that they remained different from ordinary bankers in several ways: they were cosmopolitan and international; they were close to governments and were particularly concerned with government debts, including foreign government debts, these bankers came to be called "international bankers." (Quigley, p. 52)

One major reason for the historical blackout on the role of the international bankers in political history is that the Rothschilds were Jewish. Anti-Semites have played into the hands of the conspiracy by trying to portray the entire conspiracy as Jewish. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The traditionally Anglo-Saxon J. P. Morgan and Rockefeller international banking institutions have played a key role in the conspiracy. But there is no denying the importance of the Rothschilds and their satellites. However, it is just as unreasonable and immoral to blame all Jews for the crimes of the Rothschilds as it is to hold all Baptists accountable for the crimes of the Rockefellers.

The Jewish members of the conspiracy have used an organization called the Anti-Defamation League as an instru-

ment to try to convince everyone that any mention of the Rothschilds or their allies is an attack on all Jews. In this way they have stifled almost all honest scholarship on international bankers and made the subject taboo within universities.

Any individual or book exploring this subject is immediately attacked by hundreds of A.D.L. committees all over the country. The A.D.L. has never let truth or logic interfere with its highly professional smear jobs. When no evidence is apparent, the A.D.L., which staunchly opposed so-called "McCarthyism," accuses people of being "latent anti-Semites." Can you imagine how they would yowl and scream if someone accused them of being "latent" Communists? [Since 1971 the A.D.L. has moderated its position dramatically and even takes hard anti-Communist positions now.]

Actually, nobody has a right to be more angry at the Rothschild clique than their fellow Jews. The Warburgs, part of the Rothschild empire, helped finance Adolph Hitler. There were few if any Rothschilds or Warburgs in the Nazi prison camps! They sat out the war in luxurious hotels in Paris or emigrated to the United States or England. As a group, Jews have suffered most at the hands of these power seekers. A Rothschild has much more in common with a Rockefeller than he does with a tailor from Budapest or the Bronx. [As time has proven, especially over the past 15 years, nobody had more to lose at the hands of the conspiracy than the Jewish people. In fact, the one country in the world today which operates with less *Insider* control and influence is Israel, and as events in the latter part of this century unfold, I am convinced that the independence of Israel will contribute mightily to the dismantling of The Conspiracy. This observation is not only the result of continued study on the subject but first hand observation and lengthy conversations with the leaders of the country, both in the government and the private sector. The anti-Semites who have built their arguments for the existence of a conspiracy around a Jew-baiting premise not only deserve our disdain, but considering how they find themselves cozying up to the radical Arab element . . . PLO, etc., our serious suspicion as well.]

Since the keystone of the international banking empires has been government bonds, it has been in the interest of these inter-

national bankers to encourage government debt. The higher the debt the more the interest. Nothing drives government deeply into debt like a war; and it has not been an uncommon practice among international bankers to finance both sides of the bloodiest military conflicts. For example, during our Civil War the North was financed by the Rothschilds through their American agent, August Belmont, and the American South through the Erlangers, Rothschild relatives.²

But while wars and revolutions have been useful to international bankers in gaining or increasing control over governments, the key to such control has always been control of money. You can control a government if you have it in your debt; a creditor is in a position to demand the privileges of monopoly from the sovereign. Money-seeking governments have granted monopolies in state banking, natural resources, oil concessions and transportation. However the monopoly which the international financiers most covet is control over a nation's money.

Eventually these international bankers actually owned as private corporations the central banks of the various European nations. The Bank of England, Bank of France and Bank of Germany were not owned by their respective governments, as almost everyone imagines, but were privately owned monopolies granted by the heads of state, usually in return for loans. Under this system, observed Reginald McKenna, President of the Midlands Bank of England: "Those that create and issue the money and credit direct the policies of government and hold in their hands the destiny of the people."³ Once the government is in debt to the bankers it is at their mercy. A frightening example was cited by the *London Financial Times* of September 26, 1921, which revealed that even at that time: "Half a dozen men at the top of the Big Five Banks could upset the whole fabric of government finance by refraining from renewing Treasury Bills."

All those who have sought dictatorial control over modern nations have understood the necessity of a central bank. When the League of Just Men hired a hack revolutionary named Karl Marx to write a blueprint for conquest called *The Communist*

Manifesto, the fifth plank read: "Centralization of credit in the hands of the state, by means of a national bank with state capital and an exclusive monopoly."⁴ Lenin later said that the establishment of a central bank was ninety percent of communizing a country. Such conspirators knew that you cannot take control of a nation without military force unless that nation has a central bank through which you can control its economy. The anarchist Bakunin sarcastically remarked about the followers of Karl Marx: "They have one foot in the bank and one foot in the socialist movement."⁵

The international financiers set up their own front man in charge of each of Europe's central banks. Professor Quigley reports:

"It must not be felt that these heads of the world's chief central banks were themselves substantive powers in world finance. They were not. Rather, they were the technicians and agents of the dominant investment bankers of their own countries, who had raised them up and were perfectly capable of throwing them down. The substantive financial powers of the world were in the hands of these investment bankers (also called 'international' or 'merchants' bankers) who remained largely behind the scenes in their own unincorporated private banks. These formed a system of international cooperation and national dominance which was more private, more powerful, and more secret than that of their agents in the central banks. . . ." (p. 326-7)

Dr. Quigley also reveals that the international bankers who owned and controlled the Banks of England and France maintained their power even after those Banks were theoretically socialized.

Naturally those who controlled the central banks of Europe were eager from the start to fasten a similar establishment on the United States. From the earliest days, the Founding Fathers had been conscious of attempts to control America through money manipulation, and they carried on a running battle with the international bankers. Thomas Jefferson wrote to John Adams: ". . . I sincerely believe, with you, that banking establishments are more dangerous than standing armies. . . ."⁶

But, even though America did not have a central bank after President Jackson abolished it in 1836, the European financiers and their American agents managed to obtain a great deal of control over our monetary system. Gustavus Myers, in his *History of the Great American Fortunes*, reveals:

“Under the surface, the Rothschilds long had a powerful influence in dictating American financial laws. The law records show that they were powers in the old Bank of the United States [abolished by Andrew Jackson].”⁷

During the nineteenth century the leading financiers of the metropolitan East often cut one another’s financial throats, but as their Western and rural victims started to organize politically, the “robber barons” saw that they had a “community of interest” toward which they must work together to protect themselves from thousands of irate farmers and up and coming competitors. This diffusion of economic power was one of the main factors stimulating the demands for a central bank by would-be business and financial monopolists.

In *Years of Plunder* Proctor Hansl writes of this era:

“Among the Morgans, Kuhn-Loebs and other similar pillars of the industrial order there was less disposition to become involved in disagreements that led to financial dislocation. A community of interest came into being, with results that were highly beneficial. . . .”⁸

But aside from the major Eastern centers, most American bankers and their customers still distrusted the whole concept.

In order to show the hinterlands that they were going to need a central banking system, the international bankers created a series of panics as a demonstration of their power—a warning of what would happen unless the rest of the bankers got into line. The man in charge of conducting these lessons was J. Pierpont Morgan, American-born but educated in England and Germany. Morgan is referred to by many, including Congressman Louis McFadden (a banker who for ten years headed the House Banking and Currency Committee), as the top American

agent of the English Rothschilds.

By the turn of the century J. P. Morgan was already an old hand at creating artificial panics. Such affairs were well coordinated. Senator Robert Owen, a co-author of the Federal Reserve Act (who later deeply regretted his role), testified before a Congressional Committee that the bank he owned received from the National Bankers' Association what came to be known as the "Panic Circular of 1893." It stated: "You will at once retire one-third of your circulation and call in one-half of your loans. . . ."

Historian Frederick Lewis Allen tells in *Life* magazine of April 25, 1949, of Morgan's role in spreading rumors about the insolvency of the Knickerbocker Bank and The Trust Company of America, which rumors triggered the 1907 panic. In answer to the question: "Did Morgan precipitate the panic?" Allen reports:

"Oakleigh Thorne, the president of that particular trust company, testified later before a congressional committee that his banks had been subjected to only moderate withdrawals . . . that he had not applied for help, and that it was the [Morgans'] 'sore point' statement alone that had caused the run on his bank. From this testimony, plus the disciplinary measures taken by the Clearing House against the Heinze, Morse and Thomas banks, plus other fragments of supposedly pertinent evidence, certain chroniclers have arrived at the ingenious conclusion that the Morgan interests took advantage of the unsettled conditions during the autumn of 1907 to precipitate the panic, guiding it shrewdly as it progressed so that it would kill off rival banks and consolidate the preeminence of the banks within the Morgan orbit."

The "panic" which Morgan had created, he proceeded to end almost single-handedly. He had made his point. Frederick Allen explains:

"The lesson of the Panic of 1907 was clear, though not for some six years was it destined to be embodied in legislation: the United States gravely needed a central banking system. . . ."

The man who was to play the most significant part in providing America with that central bank was Paul Warburg, who

along with his brother Felix had immigrated to the United States from Germany in 1902. (See Chart 4.) They left brother Max (later a major financier of the Russian Revolution) at home in Frankfurt to run the family bank (M. N. Warburg & Company).

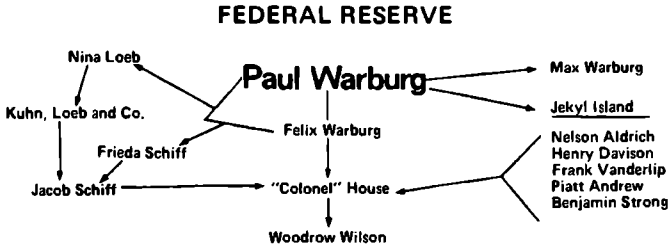
Paul Warburg married Nina Loeb, daughter of Solomon Loeb of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, America's most powerful international banking firm. Brother Felix married Frieda Schiff, daughter of Jacob Schiff, the ruling power behind Kuhn, Loeb. Stephen Birmingham writes in his authoritative *Our Crowd*: "In the eighteenth century the Schiffs and Rothschilds shared a double house: in Frankfurt. Schiff reportedly bought his partnership in Kuhn, Loeb with Rothschild money."

Both Paul and Felix Warburg became partners in Kuhn, Loeb and Company.

In 1907, the year of the Morgan-precipitated panic, Paul Warburg began spending almost all of his time writing and lecturing on the need for "bank reform." Kuhn, Loeb and Company was sufficiently public spirited about the matter to keep him on salary at \$500,000 per year while for the next six years he donated his time to "the public good."

Working with Warburg in promoting this "banking reform" was Nelson Aldrich, known as "Morgan's floor broker in the Senate." Aldrich's daughter Abby married John D. Rockefeller Jr. (The current Governor of New York is named for his maternal grandfather.)

After the Panic of 1907, Aldrich was appointed by the Senate to head the National Monetary Commission. Although he had no technical knowledge of banking, Aldrich and his entourage spent nearly two years and \$300,000 of the taxpayers' money being wined and dined by the owners of Europe's central banks as they toured the Continent "studying" central banking. When the Commission returned from its luxurious junket it held no meetings and made no report for nearly two years. But Senator Aldrich was busy "arranging" things. Together with Paul Warburg and other international bankers, he staged one of the most important secret meetings in the history of the United States. Rockefeller agent Frank Vanderlip admitted many years later in his memoirs:



“Despite my views about the value to society of greater publicity for the affairs of corporations, there was an occasion, near the close of 1910, when I was as secretive—indeed as furtive—as any conspirator. . . . I do not feel it is any exaggeration to speak of our secret expedition to Jekyl Island as the occasion of the actual conception of what eventually became the Federal Reserve System.”¹⁰

The secrecy was well warranted. At stake was control over the entire economy. Senator Aldrich had issued confidential invitations to Henry P. Davidson of J. P. Morgan & Company; Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the Rockefeller-owned National City Bank; A. Piatt Andrew, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Benjamin Strong of Morgan’s Bankers Trust Company; and Paul Warburg. They were all to accompany him to Jekyl Island, Georgia, to write the final recommendations of the National Monetary Commission report.

At Jekyl Island, writes B. C. Forbes in his *Men Who Are Making America*:

“After a general discussion it was decided to draw up certain broad principles on which all could agree. Every member of the group voted for a central bank as being the ideal cornerstone for any banking system.”

Warburg stressed that the name “central bank” must be avoided at all costs. It was decided to promote the scheme as a “regional reserve” system with four (later twelve) branches in different sections of the country. The conspirators knew that the

New York bank would dominate the rest, which would be marble “white elephants” to deceive the public.

Out of the Jekyll Island meeting came the completion of the Monetary Commission Report and the Aldrich Bill. Warburg had proposed the bill be designated the “Federal Reserve System,” but Aldrich insisted his own name was already associated in the public’s mind with banking reform and that it would arouse suspicion if a bill were introduced which did not bear his name. However, Aldrich’s name attached to the bill proved to be the kiss of death, since any law bearing his name was so obviously a project of the international bankers.

When the Aldrich Bill could not be pushed through Congress, a new strategy had to be devised. The Republican Party was too closely connected with Wall Street. The only hope for a central bank was to disguise it and have it put through by the Democrats as a measure to strip Wall Street of its power. The opportunity to do this came with the approach of the 1912 Presidential election. Republican President William Howard Taft, who had turned against the Aldrich Bill, seemed a sure-fire bet for re-election until Taft’s predecessor, fellow Republican Teddy Roosevelt, agreed to run on the ticket of the Progressive Party. In *America’s 60 Families*, Ferdinand Lundberg acknowledges:

“As soon as Roosevelt signified that he would again challenge Taft the President’s defeat was inevitable. Throughout the three-cornered fight [Taft-Roosevelt-Wilson] Roosevelt had [Morgan agents Frank] Munsey and [George] Perkins constantly at his heels, supplying money, going over his speeches, bringing people from Wall Street in to help, and, in general, carrying the entire burden of the campaign against Taft. . . .

Perkins and J. P. Morgan and Company were the substance of the Progressive Party; everything else was trimming. . . .

In short, most of Roosevelt’s campaign fund was supplied by the two Morgan hatchet men who were seeking Taft’s scalp.”

The Democratic candidate, Woodrow Wilson, was equally the property of Morgan. Dr. Gabriel Kolko in his *The Triumph of Conservatism*, reports: “In late 1907 he [Wilson] supported

the Aldrich Bill on banking, and was full of praise for Morgan's role in American society." According to Lundberg: "For nearly twenty years before his nomination Woodrow Wilson had moved in the shadow of Wall Street."

Woodrow Wilson and Teddy Roosevelt proceeded to whistle-stop the country trying to out-do each other in florid (and hypocritical) denunciations of the Wall Street "money trust" — the same group of *Insiders* which was financing the campaigns of both.

Dr. Kolko goes on to tell us that, at the beginning of 1912, banking reform "seemed a dead issue. . . . The banking reform movement had neatly isolated itself." Wilson resurrected the issue and promised the country a money system free from domination by the international bankers of Wall Street. Moreover, the Democrat platform expressly stated: "We are opposed to the Aldrich plan for a central bank." But the "Big Boys" knew who they had bought. Among the international financiers who contributed heavily to the Wilson campaign, in addition to those already named, were Jacob Schiff, Bernard Baruch, Henry Morgenthau, Thomas Fortune Ryan, and *New York Times* publisher Adolph Ochs.

The *Insiders'* sheepdog who controlled Wilson and guided the program through Congress was the mysterious "Colonel" Edward Mandel House, the British-educated son of a representative of England's financial interests in the American South. The title was honorary; House never served in the military. He was strictly a behind-the-scenes wire-puller and is regarded by many historians as the real President of the United States during the Wilson years. House authored a book, *Philip Dru: Administrator*, in which he wrote of establishing "Socialism as dreamed by Karl Marx." As steps toward his goal, House, both in his book and in real life, called for passage of a graduated income tax and a central bank providing "a flexible [inflatable paper] currency." The graduated income tax and a central bank are two of the ten planks of *The Communist Manifesto*.

In his *The Intimate Papers of Colonel House*, Professor Charles Seymour refers to the "Colonel" as the "unseen guardian angel" of the Federal Reserve Act. Seymour's work contains

numerous documents and records showing constant contact between House and Paul Warburg while the Federal Reserve Act was being prepared and steered through Congress. Biographer George Viereck assures us that "The Schiffs, the Warburgs, the Kahns, the Rockefellers, and the Morgans put their faith in House. . . ." ¹¹ Their faith was amply rewarded.

In order to support the fiction that the Federal Reserve Act was a "people's bill," the *Insider* financiers put up a smoke-screen of opposition to it. It was strictly a case of Br'er Rabbit begging not to be thrown into the briar patch. Both Aldrich and Vanderlip denounced what in actuality was their own bill. Nearly twenty-five years later Frank Vanderlip admitted: "Now although the Aldrich Federal Reserve Plan was defeated when it bore the name Aldrich, nevertheless its essential points were all contained in the plan that finally was adopted." ¹²

Taking advantage of Congress' desire to adjourn for Christmas, the Federal Reserve Act was passed on December 22, 1913 by a vote of 298 to 60 in the House, and in the Senate by a majority of 43 to 25. Wilson had fulfilled to the *Insiders* the pledge he had made in order to become President. Warburg told House, "Well, it hasn't got quite everything we want, but the lack can be adjusted later by administrative process."

There was genuine opposition to the Act, but it could not match the power of the bill's advocates. Conservative Henry Cabot Lodge Sr. proclaimed with great foresight, "The bill as it stands seems to me to open the way to a vast inflation of currency. . . . I do not like to think that any law can be passed which will make it possible to submerge the gold standard in a flood of irredeemable paper currency." (*Congressional Record*, June 10, 1932.) After the vote, Congressman Charles A. Lindbergh Sr., father of the famous aviator, told Congress:

"This act establishes the most gigantic trust on earth. . . . When the President signs this act the invisible government by the money power, proven to exist by the Money Trust investigation, will be legalized. . . .

"This is the Aldrich Bill in disguise. . . .

"This new law will create inflation whenever the trusts want inflation. . . ." ¹³

The Federal Reserve Act was, and still is, hailed as a victory of “democracy” over the “money trust.” Nothing could be farther from the truth.

The whole central bank concept was engineered by the very group it was supposed to strip of power. The myth that the “money trust” had been defrocked should have been exploded when Paul Warburg was appointed to the first Federal Reserve Board—a board which was handpicked by “Colonel” House. Paul Warburg relinquished his \$500,000 a year job as a Kuhn, Loeb partner to take a \$12,000 a year job with the Federal Reserve. The “accidentalists” who teach in our universities would have you believe that he did it because he was a “public spirited citizen.” And the man who served as Chairman of the New York Federal Reserve Bank during its early critical years was the same Benjamin Strong of the Morgan interests, who accompanied Warburg, Davison, Vanderlip *et al.* to Jekyll Island, Georgia, to draft the Aldrich Bill.

How powerful is our “central bank”? The Federal Reserve controls our money supply and interest rates, and thereby manipulates the entire economy—creating inflation and deflation, recession or boom, and sending the stock market up or down at whim. The Federal Reserve is so powerful that Congressman Wright Patman, Chairman of the House Banking Committee, maintains:

“In the United States today we have in effect two governments. . . . We have the duly constituted Government. . . . Then we have an independent, uncontrolled and uncoordinated government in the Federal Reserve System, operating the money powers which are reserved to Congress by the Constitution.”¹⁴

Neither Presidents, Congressmen nor Secretaries of the Treasury direct the Federal Reserve! In the matters of money, the Federal Reserve directs them! The uncontrolled power of the “Fed” was admitted by Secretary of the Treasury David M. Kennedy in an interview for the May 5, 1969, issue of *U.S. News & World Report*:

Q. Do you approve of the latest credit-tightening moves?

A. It's not my job to approve or disapprove. It is the action of the Federal Reserve.

And, curiously enough, the Federal Reserve System has never been audited and has firmly resisted all attempts by House Banking Committee Chairman Wright Patman to have it audited. (*N. Y. Times*, Sept. 14, 1967).

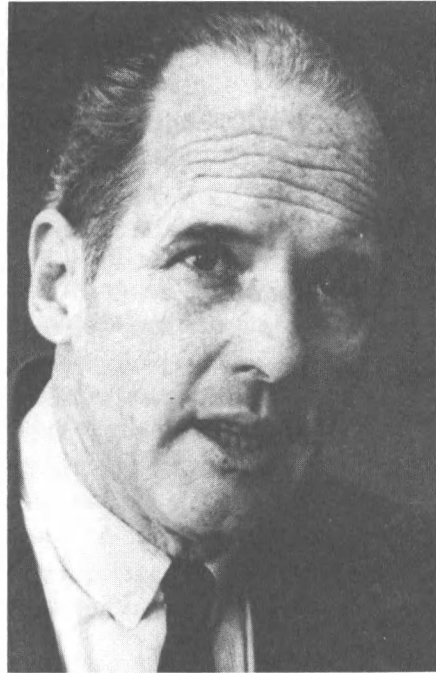
How successful has the Federal Reserve System been? It depends on your point of view. Since Woodrow Wilson took his oath of office, the national debt has risen from \$1 billion to \$455 billion. The total amount of interest paid since then to the international bankers holding that debt is staggering, with interest having become the third largest item in the federal budget. Interest on the national debt is now \$22 billion every year, and climbing steeply as inflation pushes up the interest rate on government bonds. Meanwhile, our gold is mortgaged to European central banks, and our silver has all been sold. With economic catastrophe imminent, only a blind disciple of the "accidental theory of history" could believe that all of this occurred by coincidence.

When the Federal Reserve system was foisted on an unsuspecting American public, there were absolute guarantees that there would be no more boom and bust economic cycles. The men who, behind the scenes, were pushing the central bank concept for the international bankers faithfully promised that from then on there would be only steady growth and perpetual prosperity. However, Congressman Charles A. Lindbergh Sr. accurately proclaimed: "From now on depressions will be scientifically created."¹⁵

Using a central bank to create alternate periods of inflation and deflation, and thus whipsawing the public for vast profit, had been worked out by the international bankers to an exact science.

Having built the Federal Reserve as a tool to consolidate and control wealth, the international bankers were now ready for a major killing. Between 1923 and 1929, the Federal Reserve expanded (inflated) the money supply by sixty-two percent. Much of this new money was used to bid the stock market up to dizzying heights.¹⁶

Prof. Carroll Quigley of Harvard, Princeton and Georgetown Universities wrote book disclosing international bankers' plan to control the world from behind the political and financial scenes. Quigley revealed plans of billionaires to establish dictatorship of the super-rich disguised as workers' democracies.



J. P. Morgan created artificial panic used as excuse to pass Federal Reserve Act. Morgan was instrumental in pushing U. S. into WWI to protect his loans to British government. He financed Socialist groups to create an all-powerful centralized government which international bankers would control at the apex from behind the scenes. After his death, his partners helped finance the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.



At the same time that enormous amounts of credit money were being made available, the mass media began to ballyhoo tales of the instant riches to be made in the stock market. According to Ferdinand Lundberg:

“For profits to be made on these funds the public had to be induced to speculate, and it was so induced by misleading newspaper accounts, many of them bought and paid for by the brokers that operated the pools. . . .”¹⁷

The House Hearings on Stabilization of the Purchasing Power of the Dollar disclosed evidence in 1929 that the Federal Reserve Board was working closely with the heads of European central banks. The Committee warned that a major crash had been planned in 1927. At a secret luncheon of the Federal Reserve Board and heads of the European central banks the committee warned, the international bankers were tightening the noose.

Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, came to Washington on February 6, 1929, to confer with Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury. On November 11, 1927, the *Wall Street Journal* described Mr. Norman as “the currency dictator of Europe.” Professor Carroll Quigley notes that Norman, a close confidant of J. P. Morgan, admitted: “I hold the hegemony of the world.” Immediately after this mysterious visit, the Federal Reserve Board reversed its easy-money policy and began raising the discount rate. The balloon which had been inflated constantly for nearly seven years was about to be exploded.

On October 24, the feathers hit the fan. Writing in *The United States' Unresolved Monetary and Political Problems*, William Bryan describes what happened:

“When everything was ready, the New York financiers started calling 24 hour broker call loans. This meant that the stock brokers and the customers had to dump their stock on the market in order to pay the loans. This naturally collapsed the stock market and brought a banking collapse all over the country because the banks not owned by the oligarchy were heavily

involved in broker call claims at this time, and bank runs soon exhausted their coin and currency and they had to close. The Federal Reserve System would not come to their aid, although they were instructed under the law to maintain an elastic currency.”¹⁸

The investing public, including most stock brokers and bankers, took a horrendous blow in the crash, but not the *Insiders*. They were either out of the market or had sold “short” so that they made enormous profits as the Dow Jones plummeted. For those who knew the score, a comment by Paul Warburg had provided the warning to sell. That signal came on March 9, 1929, when the *Financial Chronical* quoted Warburg as giving this sound advice:

“If orgies of unrestricted speculation are permitted to spread too far . . . the ultimate collapse is certain . . . to bring about a general depression involving the whole country.”

Sharpies were later able to buy back these stocks at a ninety percent discount from their former highs.

To think that the scientifically engineered Crash of '29 was an accident or the result of stupidity defies all logic. The international bankers who promoted the inflationary policies and pushed the propaganda which pumped up the stock market represented too many generations of accumulated expertise to have blundered into “the great depression.”

Congressman Louis McFadden, Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, commented:

“It [the depression] was not accidental. It was a carefully contrived occurrence. . . . The international bankers sought to bring about a condition of despair here so that they might emerge as the rulers of us all.”¹⁹

Although we have not had another depression of the magnitude of that which followed 1929, we have since suffered regular recessions. Each of these has followed a period in which the Federal Reserve tromped down hard on the money accelerator

and then slammed on the brakes. Since 1929 the following recessions have been created by such manipulation:

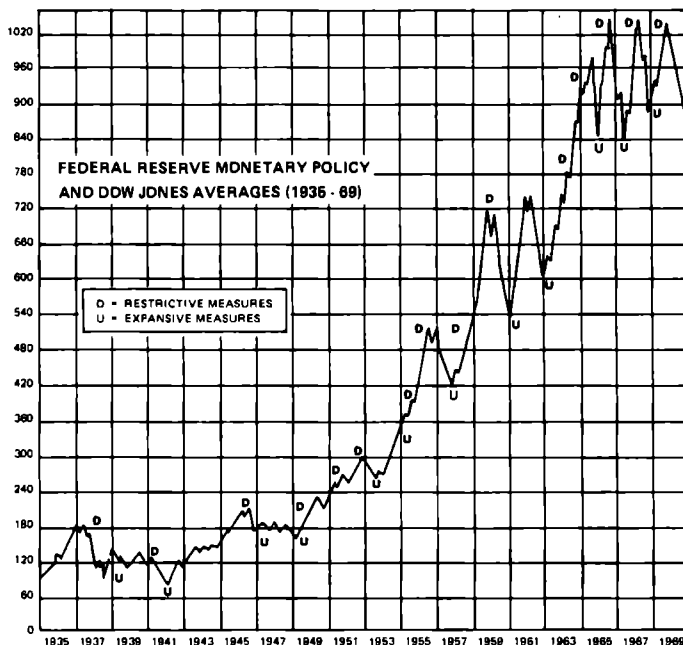
- 1936-1937 — Stock prices fell fifty percent;
- 1948 — Stock prices dropped sixteen percent;
- 1953 — Stock declined thirteen percent;
- 1956-1957 — The Market dipped thirteen percent;
- 1957 — Late in the year the market plunged nineteen percent;
- 1960 — The market was off seventeen percent;
- 1966 — Stock prices plummeted twenty-five percent;
- 1970 — The market plunged over twenty-five percent.

[I will have much more to say on this at the end of this chapter.]

Chart 5, based on one appearing in the highly respected financial publication, *Indicator Digest* of June 24, 1969, shows the effects on the Dow-Jones Industrial Average of Federal Reserve policies of expanding or restricting the monetary supply. This is how the stock market is manipulated and how depressions or recessions are scientifically created. If you have inside knowledge as to which way the Federal Reserve policy is going to go, you can make a ton of money.

The members of the Federal Reserve Board are appointed by the President for fourteen year terms. Since these positions control the entire economy of the country they are far more important than cabinet positions, but who has ever heard of any of them except possibly Chairman Arthur Burns? These appointments, which should be extensively debated by the Senate, are routinely approved. But, here, as in Europe, these men are mere figureheads, put in their positions at the behest of the international bankers who finance the Presidential campaigns of both political parties.

And, Professor Quigley reveals that these international bankers who owned and controlled the Banks of England and France maintained their power even after those banks were theoretically socialized. The American system is slightly different, but the net effect is the same—ever-increasing debt requiring ever-increasing interest payments, inflation and periodic scientifically created depressions and recessions.



The end result, if the *Insiders* have their way, will be the dream of Montagu Norman of the Bank of England “that the Hegemony of World Finance should reign supreme over everyone, everywhere, as one whole super-national control mechanism.”²⁰

* * * * *

[Update: 1985] Since 1971, we have witnessed two massive inflations and three recessions. In every trip around the track, the rate of price inflation went to higher levels than the previous round, and during the pull-back, it came to rest at new higher ground. In other words, each new high was higher than the previous high, and each new low was higher than the previous low.

The inflation of the 70s and the 80s was much worse than

anything we had experienced since the end of the Civil War. I remember as if it were yesterday sitting in Honolulu, listening to President Nixon on August 15, 1971, when he announced that the U.S. Dollar would no longer be redeemable in gold. He also announced in the same speech that in order to “curb” inflation, he was invoking wage and price controls. That day spelled the ultimate death of the dollar.

Today, in early 1985, the dollar is strong, but strong in relation to what? Other fiat currencies. Investors—possibly only American investors who are selling foreign currencies and investments²¹—have rushed into the dollar only because it is strong relative to the other currencies which have been inflated even more than the dollar itself, or because the U.S. economy is somewhat stronger than the socialist economies abroad. I will have much more to relate on this entire subject in subsequent chapters, but suffice it to say that the role of the Federal Reserve is greater today than at any time in the past.

When Gary and I outlined the role of the Fed and its relation to the movement of the stock market, hardly anyone paid any attention, yet now it’s almost impossible to listen to the radio or watch TV and not have the commentator explain the movement of the market by it’s relation to Federal Reserve policy and the impact of the interest rates. Everybody has become a “rates watcher.”

Every time we go through one of these inflation recession cycles, invariably, the then-reigning political leadership announces with great pomp about how “We have broken the back of inflation.” Nixon did this in 1972, Ford did it in 1976, and Reagan is doing it now. The reality is, that breaking the back of inflation without the discipline of gold in the monetary system is tantamount to breaking the back of a King Cobra by wrestling it to the ground. Unless you chop off the head, “it’s gonna get yah.”

As inflation engulfs the whole world, it is vitally important to recall the words and dreams of Montagu Norman as quoted above. For when the dollar does finally collapse, you can bet your last Krugerrand that the *Insiders* of World Finance will be standing in the wings with a money system that will sound the death knell of all national currencies, including the dollar.

How much inflation will it take to bring this about? Frankly, I don't know. But when it does happen, the world will rush to the "new money" as a panacea, regardless of who issues it. It is my personal opinion that the source will be the World Bank or some future look-a-like.

Writing in the Fall 1984 edition of *Foreign Affairs*, the official quarterly of the Council on Foreign Relations, Richard N. Cooper outlined his views on this subject in an article entitled "A Monetary System for the Future." Professor Cooper recommended "the creation of a common currency for all of the industrial democracies, with a common monetary policy and a joint Bank of Issue to determine that monetary policy." Later on, he went on to point out:

"But a single currency is possible only if there is in effect a single monetary policy, and a single authority issuing the currency and directing the monetary policy. How can independent states accomplish that? They need to turn over the determination of monetary policy to a supranational body. . . ."

And lest you think that these are the musings of some no-name, ivory-tower academic, let me hasten to point out that Professor Cooper is the Maurits C. Boas Professor of International Economics at Harvard; former Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs during 1977-1981; and Provost of Yale University in 1972-1974. He also understands perfectly how these things are done, as evidenced by one of his closing statements in the article: "In short, there would be an *inner club* accepting higher responsibilities. . . ." (emphasis mine)

Yes indeed, "inner club" it would be! For as Bill Moyers made clear in his TV program cited above, "The world of power operates behind closed doors. . . ."

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Bankrolling the Bolshevik Revolution

THE ESTABLISHING of the Federal Reserve System provided the “conspiracy” with an instrument whereby the international bankers could run the national debt up to the sky, thereby collecting enormous amounts of interest and also gaining control over the borrower. During the Wilson Administration alone, the national debt expanded 800 percent.

Two months prior to the passage of the Federal Reserve Act, the conspirators had created the mechanism to collect the funds to pay the interest on the national debt. That mechanism was the progressive income tax, the second plank of Karl Marx’s *Communist Manifesto* which contained ten planks for **SOCIALIZING** a country.

One quite naturally assumes that the graduated income tax would be opposed by the wealthy. The fact is that many of the wealthiest Americans supported it. Some, no doubt, out of altruism and because, at first, the taxes were very small. But others backed the scheme because they already had a plan for permanently avoiding both the income tax and the subsequent inheritance tax.

What happened was this: At the turn of the century the Populists, a group of rural socialists, were gaining strength and challenging the power of the New York bankers and monopolist

industrialists. While the Populists had the wrong answers, they asked many of the right questions. Unfortunately, they were led to believe that the banker-monopolist control over government, which they opposed, was a product of free enterprise.

Since the Populist threat to the cartelists was from the Left (there being no organized political movement for *laissez-faire*), the *Insiders* moved to capture the Left. Professor Quigley discloses that over fifty years ago the Morgan firm decided to infiltrate the Leftwing political movement in the United States. This was not difficult to do since these Left groups needed funds and were eager for help to get their message to the public. Wall Street supplied both. There was nothing new about this decision, says Quigley, since other financiers had talked about it and even attempted it earlier. He continues:

“What made it decisively important this time was the combination of its adoption by the dominant Wall Street financier, at a time when tax policy was driving all financiers to seek tax-exempt refuges for their fortunes. . . .” (Page 938)

Radical movements are never successful unless they attract big money and/or outside support. The great historian of the Twentieth Century, Oswald Spengler, was one of those who saw what American Liberals refused to see—that the Left is controlled by its alleged enemy, the malefactors of great wealth. He wrote in his monumental *Decline of the West* (Modern Library, New York, 1945):

“There is no proletarian, not even a Communist, movement, that has not operated in the interests of money, in the direction indicated by money, and for the time being permitted by money —and that without the idealists among its leaders having the slightest suspicion of the fact.”

While the Populist movement was basically non-conspiratorial, its Leftist ideology and platform were made to order for the elitist *Insiders* because it aimed at concentrating power in government. The *Insiders* knew they could control that power and use it to their own purposes. They were not, of

course, interested in promoting competition but in restricting it. Professor Gabriel Kolko has prepared a lengthy volume presenting the undeniable proof that the giant corporate manipulators *promoted* much of the so-called “progressive legislation” of the Roosevelt and Wilson eras—legislation which ostensibly was aimed at controlling their abuses, but which was so written as to suit their interests. In *The Triumph of Conservatism* (by which Kolko mistakenly means big business), he notes:

“. . . the significant reason for many businessmen welcoming and working to increase federal intervention into their affairs has been virtually ignored by historians and economists. The oversight was due to the illusion that American industry was centralized and monopolized to such an extent that it would rationalize the activity [regulate production and prices] in its various branches voluntarily. Quite the opposite was true. Despite the large numbers of mergers, and the growth in the absolute size of many corporations, the dominant tendency in the American economy at the beginning of this century was toward growing competition. Competition was unacceptable to many key business and financial interests. . . .”¹

The best way for the *Insiders* to eliminate this growing competition was to impose a progressive income tax on their competitors while writing the laws so as to include built-in escape hatches for themselves. Actually, very few of the proponents of the graduated income tax realized they were playing into the hands of those they were seeking to control. As Ferdinand Lundberg notes in *The Rich And The Super-Rich*:

“What it [the income tax] became, finally, was a siphon gradually inserted into the pocketbooks of the general public. Imposed to popular huzzas as a class tax, the income tax was gradually turned into a mass tax in a jiu-jitsu turnaround. . . .”²

The *Insiders’* principal mouthpiece in the Senate during this period was Nelson Aldrich, one of the conspirators involved in engineering the creation of the Federal Reserve and the maternal grandfather of Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller. Lundberg says that “When Aldrich spoke, newsmen understood that although the

words were his, the dramatic line was surely approved by ‘Big John [D. Rockefeller]. . . .’ ” In earlier years Aldrich had denounced the income tax as “communistic and socialistic,” but in 1909 he pulled a dramatic and stunning reversal. The *American Biographical Dictionary* comments:

“Just when the opposition had become formidable he [Aldrich] took the wind out of its sails by bringing forward, with the support of the President [Taft], a proposed amendment to the Constitution empowering Congress to lay income taxes.”

Howard Hinton records in his biography of Cordell Hull that Congressman Hull, who had been pushing in the House for the income tax, wrote this stunned observation:

“During the past few weeks the unexpected spectacle of certain so-called ‘old-line conservative’ [sic] Republican leaders in Congress suddenly reversing their attitude of a lifetime and seemingly espousing, through ill-concealed reluctance, the proposed income-tax amendment to the Constitution has been the occasion of universal surprise and wonder.”³

The escape hatch for the *Insiders* to avoid paying taxes was ready. By the time the Amendment had been approved by the states (even before the income-tax was passed), the Rockefellers and Carnegie foundations were in full operation.

One must remember that it was to break up the Standard Oil (Rockefeller) and U.S. Steel (Carnegie) monopolies that the various anti-trust acts were ostensibly passed. These monopolists could now compound their wealth tax-free, while competitors had to face a graduated income tax which made it difficult to amass capital. As we have said, socialism is not a share-the-wealth program, as the socialists would like you to believe, but a consolidate-and-control-the-wealth program for the *Insiders*. The Reece Committee which investigated foundations for Congress in 1953 proved with an overwhelming amount of evidence that the various Rockefeller and Carnegie foundations have been promoting socialism since their inception. (See René Wormser’s *Foundations: Their Power and Influence*, Devin Adair, New York, 1958.)

The conspirators now had created the mechanisms to run up the debt, to collect the debt, and (for themselves) to avoid the taxes required to pay the yearly interest on the debt. Then all that was needed was a reason to escalate the debt. Nothing runs up a national debt like a war. And World War I was being brewed in Europe.

In 1916, Woodrow Wilson was re-elected by a hair. He had based his campaign on the slogan: "He Kept Us Out of War!" The American public was extremely opposed to America's getting involved in a European war. Staying out of the perennial foreign quarrels had been an American tradition since George Washington. But as Wilson was stumping the country giving his solemn word that American soldiers would not be sent into a foreign war, he was preparing to do just the opposite. His "alter ego," as he called "Colonel" House, was making behind-the-scenes agreements with England which committed America to entering the war. Just five months later we were in it. The same crowd which manipulated the passage of the income tax and the Federal Reserve System wanted America in the war. J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, "Colonel" House, Jacob Schiff, Paul Warburg and the rest of the Jekyll Island conspirators were all deeply involved in getting us involved. Many of these financiers had loaned England large sums of money. In fact, J. P. Morgan & Co. served as British financial agents in this country during World War I.

While all of the standard reasons given for the outbreak of World War I in Europe doubtless were factors, there were also other more important causes. The conspiracy had been planning the war for over two decades. The assassination of an Austrian Archduke was merely an incident providing an excuse for starting a chain reaction.

After years of fighting, the war was a complete stalemate and would have ended almost immediately in a negotiated settlement (as had most other European conflicts) had not the U.S. declared war on Germany.

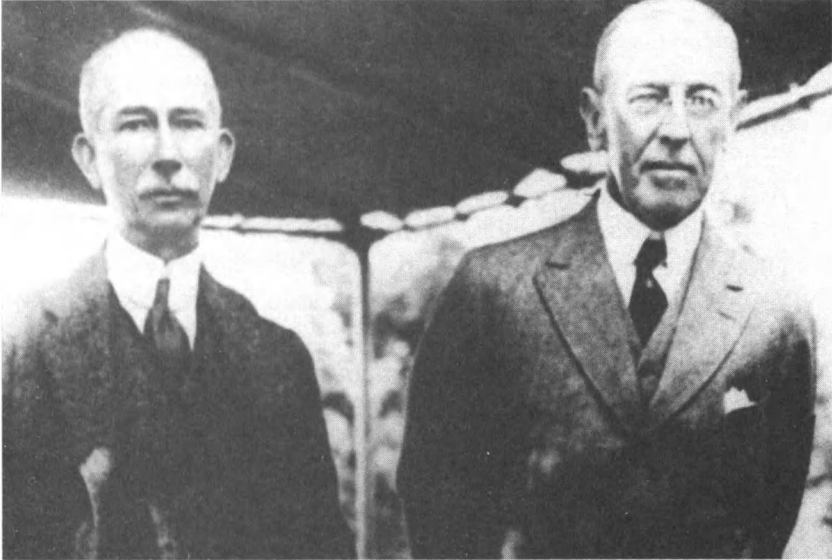
As soon as Wilson's re-election had been engineered through the "he kept us out of war" slogan, a complete reversal of propaganda was instituted. In those days before radio and television,

public opinion was controlled almost exclusively by newspapers. Many of the major newspapers were controlled by the Federal Reserve crowd. Now they began beating the drums over the “inevitability of war.” Arthur Ponsonby, a member of the British Parliament, admitted in his book *Falsehood In War Time* (E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., New York, 1928): “There must have been more deliberate lying in the world from 1914 to 1918 than in any other period of the world’s history.”⁴ Propaganda concerning the war was heavily one-sided. Although after the war many historians admitted that one side was as guilty as the other in starting the war, Germany was pictured as a militaristic monster which wanted to rule the world. Remember, this picture was painted by Britain which had its soldiers in more countries around the world than all other nations put together. So-called “Prussian militarism” did exist, but it was no threat to conquer the world. Meanwhile, the sun never set on the British Empire! Actually, the Germans were proving to be tough business competitors in the world’s markets and the British did not approve.

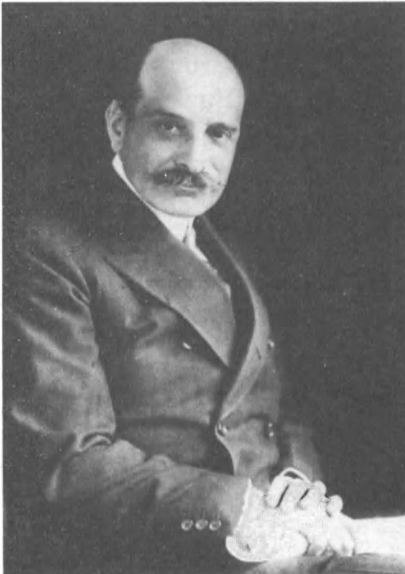
In order to generate war fever, the sinking of the *Lusitania*—a British ship torpedoed two years earlier—was revived and given renewed headlines. German submarine warfare was turned into a major issue by the newspapers.

Submarine warfare was a phony issue. Germany and England were at war. Each was blockading the other country. J. P. Morgan and other financiers were selling munitions to Britain. The Germans could not allow those supplies to be delivered any more than the English would have allowed them to be delivered to Germany. If Morgan wanted to take the risks and reap the rewards (or suffer the consequences) of selling munitions to England, that was his business. It was certainly nothing over which the entire nation should have been dragged into war.

The *Lusitania*, at the time it was sunk, was carrying six million pounds of ammunition. It was actually illegal for American passengers to be aboard a ship carrying munitions to belligerents. Almost two years before the liner was sunk, the *New York Tribune* (June 19, 1913) carried a squib which stated: “Cunard officials acknowledged to the *Tribune* correspondent today that the greyhound [*Lusitania*] is being equipped with high power



"Colonel" House (l) was front man for the international banking fraternity. He manipulated President Woodrow Wilson (r) like a puppet. Wilson called him "my alter ego." House played a major role in creating the Federal Reserve System, passing the graduated income tax and getting America into WWI. House's influence over Wilson is an example that in the world of super-politics the real rulers are not always the ones the public sees.



German born international financier Paul Warburg masterminded establishment of Federal Reserve to put control over nation's economy in hands of international bankers. The Federal Reserve controls the money supply which allows manipulators to create alternate cycles of boom and bust, i.e., a roller coaster economy. This allows those in the know to make fabulous amounts of money, but even more important, allows the **Insiders** to control the economy and further centralize power in the federal government.

naval rifles. . . .” In fact, the *Lusitania* was registered in the British navy as an auxiliary cruiser. (Barnes, Harry E., *The Genesis of the War*, Alfred Knopf, New York, 1926, p. 611.) In addition, the German government took out large ads in all the New York papers warning potential passengers that the ship was carrying munitions and telling them not to cross the Atlantic on it. Those who chose to make a trip knew the risk they were taking. Yet the sinking of the *Lusitania* was used by clever propagandists to portray the Germans as inhuman slaughterers of innocents.⁵ Submarine warfare was manufactured into a *cause célèbre* to push us into war. On April 6, 1917, Congress declared war. The American people acquiesced on the basis that it would be a “war to end all wars.”

During the “war to end all wars,” *Insider* banker Bernard Baruch was made absolute dictator over American business when President Wilson appointed him Chairman of the War Industries Board, where he had control of all domestic contracts for Allied war materials. Baruch made lots of friends while placing tens of billions in government contracts, and it was widely rumored in Wall Street that out of the war to make the world safe for international bankers he netted \$200 million for himself.⁶

While *Insider* banker Paul Warburg controlled the Federal Reserve, and international banker Bernard Baruch placed government contracts, international banker Eugene Meyer, a former partner of Baruch and the son of a partner in the Rothschilds’ international banking house of Lazard Freres, was Wilson’s choice to head the War Finance Corporation, where he too made a little money.⁷

It should be noted that Sir William Wiseman, the man sent by British Intelligence to help bring the United States into the war, was amply rewarded for his services. He stayed in this country after WWI as a new partner in the Jacob Schiff-Paul Warburg-controlled Kuhn, Loeb bank.⁸

World War I was a financial bonanza for the international bankers. But it was a catastrophe of such magnitude for the United States that few even today grasp its importance. The war reversed our traditional foreign policy of non-involvement and we have been enmeshed almost constantly ever since in perpet-

ual wars for perpetual peace. Winston Churchill once observed that all nations would have been better off had the U.S. minded its own business. Had we done so, he said, "peace would have been made with Germany, and there would have been no collapse in Russia leading to Communism; no breakdown of government in Italy followed by Fascism; and Naziism never would have gained ascendancy in Germany." (*Social Justice Magazine*, July 3, 1939, p. 4.)

The Bolshevik Revolution in Russia was obviously one of the great turning points in world history. It is an event over which misinformation abounds. The myth-makers and rewriters of history have done their landscape painting jobs well. The establishing of Communism in Russia is a classic example of the second "big lie" of Communism, i.e. that it is the movement of the downtrodden masses rising up against exploiting bosses. This cunning deception has been fostered since before the first French Revolution in 1789.

Most people today believe the Communists were successful in Russia because they were able to rally behind them the sympathy and frustration of the Russian people who were sick of the tyranny of the Czars. This is to ignore the history of what actually happened. While almost everybody is reminded that the Bolshevik Revolution took place in November of 1917, few know that the Czar had abdicated seven months earlier in March.⁹ When Czar Nicholas II abdicated, a provisional government was established by Prince Lvov who wanted to pattern the new Russian government after our own. But, unfortunately, the Lvov government gave way to the Kerensky regime. Kerensky, a so-called democratic socialist, may have been running a caretaker government for the Communists. He kept the war going against Germany and the other Central Powers, but he issued a general amnesty for Communists and other revolutionaries, many of whom had been exiled after the abortive Red Revolution of 1905. Back to mother Russia came 250,000 dedicated revolutionaries, and Kerensky's own government's doom was sealed.¹⁰

In the Soviet Union, as in every Communist country (or as they call themselves – the Socialist countries), the power has not

come to the Communists' hands because the downtrodden masses willed it so. The power has come *from the top down* in every instance. Let us briefly reconstruct the sequences of the Communist takeover.

The year is 1917. The Allies are fighting the Central Powers. The Allies include Russia, the British Commonwealth, France and by April 1917, the United States. In March of 1917, purposeful planners set in motion the forces to compel Czar Nicholas II to abdicate. He did so under pressure from the Allies after severe riots in the Czarist capitol of Petrograd, riots that were caused by the breakdowns in the transportation system which cut the city off from food supplies and led to the closing of factories.¹¹

But where were Lenin and Trotsky when all this was taking place? Lenin was in Switzerland and had been in Western Europe since 1905 when he was exiled for trying to topple the Czar in the abortive Communist revolution of that year. Trotsky also was in exile, a reporter for a Communist newspaper on the lower east side of New York City.¹² The Bolsheviks were not a visible political force at the time the Czar abdicated. And they came to power, not because the downtrodden masses of Russia called them *back*, but because very powerful men in Europe and the United States *sent them in*.¹³

Lenin was sent across Europe-at-war on the famous "sealed train." With him Lenin took some \$5 to \$6 million in gold. The whole thing was arranged by the German high command and Max Warburg, through another very wealthy and lifelong socialist by the name of Alexander Helphand alias "Parvus." When Trotsky left New York aboard the S. S. Christiania, on March 27, 1917, with his entourage of 275 revolutionaries, the first port of call was Halifax, Nova Scotia. There the Canadians grabbed Trotsky and his money and impounded them both. This was a very logical thing for the Canadian government to do for Trotsky had said many times that if he were successful in coming to power in Russian he would immediately stop what he called the "imperialist war" and sue for a separate peace with Germany. This would free millions of German troops for transfer from the Eastern front to the Western front where they

could kill Canadians. So Trotsky cooled his heels in a Canadian prison—for five days. Then all of a sudden the British (through future Kuhn, Loeb partner Sir William Wiseman) and the United States (through none other than the ubiquitous “Colonel” House) pressured the Canadian government. And, despite the fact we were now in the war, said, in so many words, “Let Trotsky go.” Thus, with an American passport, Trotsky went back to meet Lenin.¹⁴ They joined up, and, by November, through bribery, cunning, brutality and deception, they were able (not to bring the masses rallying to their cause, but) to hire enough thugs and make enough deals to impose out of the gun barrel what Lenin called “all power to the Soviets.” The Communists came to power by seizing a mere handful of key cities. In fact, practically the whole Bolshevik Revolution took place in one city—Petrograd. It was as if the whole United States became Communist because a Communist-led mob seized Washington, D.C. It was years before the Soviets solidified power throughout Russia.¹⁵

The Germans, on the face of it, had a plausible excuse for financing Lenin and Trotsky. The two Germans most responsible for the financing of Lenin were Max Warburg and a displaced Russian named Alexander Helphand. They could claim that they were serving their country’s cause by helping and financing Lenin. However, these two German “patriots” neglected to mention to the Kaiser their plan to foment a Communist revolution in Russia.¹⁶ The picture takes on another dimension when you consider that the brother of Max Warburg was Paul Warburg, prime mover in establishing the Federal Reserve System and who from his position on the Federal Reserve Board of Directors, played a key role in financing the American war effort. (When news leaked out in American papers about brother Max running the German finances, Paul resigned from his Federal Reserve post without a whimper.) From here on the plot sickens.

For the father-in-law of Max Warburg’s brother, Felix, was Jacob Schiff, senior partner in Kuhn, Loeb & Co. (Paul and Felix Warburg, you will recall, were also partners in Kuhn, Loeb & Co. while Max ran the Rothschild-allied family bank of Frankfurt.) Jacob Schiff also helped finance Leon Trotsky. Ac-

cording to the *New York Journal-American* of February 3, 1949: "Today it is estimated by Jacob's grandson, John Schiff, that the old man sank about 20,000,000 dollars for the final triumph of Bolshevism in Russia." (See Chart 6.)

One of the best sources of information on the financing of the Bolshevik Revolution is *Czarism and the Revolution* by an important White Russian General named Arsene de Goulevitch who was founder in France of the Union of Oppressed Peoples. In this volume, written in French and subsequently translated into English, de Goulevitch notes:

"The main purveyors of funds for the revolution, however, were neither the crackpot Russian millionaires nor the armed bandits of Lenin. The 'real' money primarily came from certain British and American circles which for a long time past had lent their support to the Russian revolutionary cause. . . ."17

De Goulevitch continues:

"The important part played by the wealthy American banker, Jacob Schiff, in the events in Russia, though as yet only partially revealed, is no longer a secret."

General Alexander Nechvolodov is quoted by de Goulevitch as stating in his book on the Bolshevik Revolution:

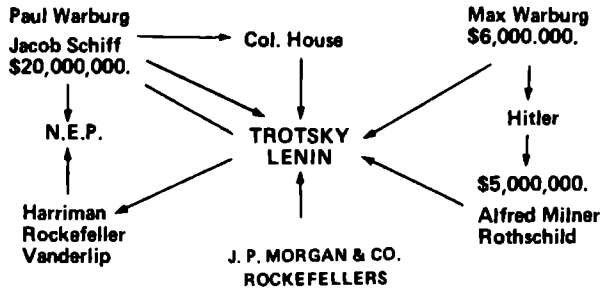
"In April 1917, Jacob Schiff publicly declared that it was thanks to his financial support that the revolution in Russia had succeeded.

"In the Spring of the same year, Schiff commenced to subsidize Trotsky . . .

"Simultaneously Trotsky and Co. were also being subsidized by Max Warburg and Olaf Aschberg of the Nye Banken of Stockholm. . . . The Rhine Westphalian Syndicate and Jivotovsky, . . . whose daughter later married Trotsky."

Schiff spent millions to overthrow the Czar and more millions to overthrow Kerensky. He was sending money to Russia long after the true character of the Bolsheviks was known to the world. Schiff raised \$10 million, supposedly for Jewish war

FINANCING BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION



relief in Russia, but later events revealed it to be a good business investment.¹⁸

According to de Goulevitch:

“Mr. Bakhmetiev, the late Russian Imperial Ambassador to the United States, tells us that the Bolsheviks, after victory, transferred 600 million roubles in gold between the years 1918 and 1922 to Kuhn, Loeb & Company [Schiff’s firm].¹⁹

Schiff’s participation in the Bolshevik Revolution, though quite naturally now denied, was well known among Allied intelligence services at the time. This led to much talk about Bolshevism being a Jewish plot. The result was that the subject of financing the Communist takeover of Russia became taboo. Later evidence indicates that the bankrolling of the Bolsheviks was handled by a syndicate of international bankers, which in addition to the Schiff-Warburg clique, included Morgan and Rockefeller interests. Documents show that the Morgan organization put at least \$1 million in the Red revolutionary kitty.²⁰

Still another important financier of the Bolshevik Revolution was an extremely wealthy Englishman named Lord Alfred Milner, the organizer and head of a secret organization called “The Round Table” Group which was backed by Lord Rothschild (discussed in the next chapter).

De Goulevitch notes further:

“On April 7, 1917, General Janin made the following entry in his diary (‘Au G.C.C. Russé’—At Russian G.H.Q.—Le Monde Slave, Vol. 2, 1927, pp. 296-297): Long interview with R., who confirmed what I had previously been told by M. After referring to the German hatred of himself and his family, he turned to the subject of the Revolution which, he claimed, was engineered by the English, more precisely, by Sir George Buchanan and Lord [Alfred] Milner. Petrograd at the time was teeming with English. . . . He could, he asserted, name the streets and numbers of the houses in which British agents were quartered. They were reported, during the rising, to have distributed money to the soldiers and incited them to mutiny.”²¹

De Goulevitch goes on to reveal: “In private interviews I have been told that over 21 million roubles were spent by Lord Milner in financing the Russian Revolution.”

It should be noted parenthetically that Lord Milner, Paul, Felix and Max Warburg represented “their” respective countries at the Paris Peace Conference at the conclusion of World War I.

If we can somehow ascribe Max Warburg’s financing of Lenin to German “patriotism,” it was certainly not “patriotism” which inspired Schiff, Morgan, Rockefeller and Milner to bankroll the Bolsheviks. Both Britain and America were at war with Germany and were allies of Czarist Russia. To free dozens of German divisions to switch from the Eastern Front to France and kill hundreds of thousands of American and British soldiers was nothing short of treason.²²

In the Bolshevik Revolution we see many of the same old faces that were responsible for creating the Federal Reserve System, initiating the graduated income tax, setting up the tax-free foundations and pushing us into WWI. However, if you conclude that this is anything but coincidental, your name will be immediately expunged from the Social Register.

No revolution can be successful without organization and money. “The downtrodden masses” usually provide little of the former and none of the latter. But *Insiders* at the top can arrange for both.

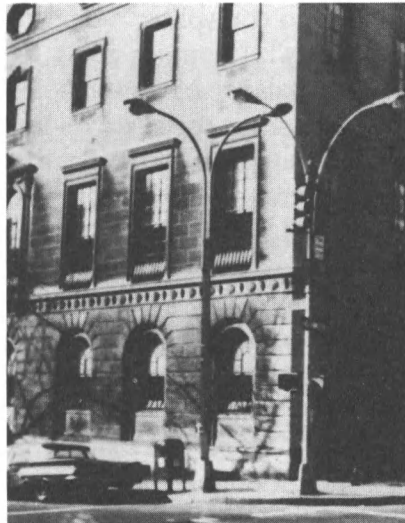


Lord Alfred Milner, wealthy Englishman and front man for the Rothschilds, served as paymaster for the international bankers in Petrograd during the Bolshevik Revolution. Milner later headed secret society known as The Round Table which was dedicated to establishing a world government whereby a clique of super-rich financiers would control the world under the guise of Socialism. The American subsidiary of this conspiracy is called the Council on Foreign Relations and was started by, and is still controlled by Leftist international bankers.



According to his grandson John, Jacob Schiff (above), long-time associate of the Rothschilds, financed the Communist Revolution in Russia to the tune of \$20 million. According to a report on file with the State Department, his firm, Kuhn Loeb and Co. bankrolled the first five year plan for Stalin. Schiff's partner and relative, Paul Warburg, engineered the establishment of the Federal Reserve System while on the Kuhn Loeb payroll. Schiff's descendants are active in the Council on Foreign Relations today.

Home of the Council on Foreign Relations on 68th St. in New York. The admitted goal of the CFR is to abolish the Constitution and replace our once independent Republic with a World Government. CFR members have controlled the last six administrations. Richard Nixon has been a member and has appointed at least 100 CFR members to high positions in his administration.



What did these people possibly have to gain in financing the Russian Revolution? What did they have to gain by keeping it alive and afloat, or, during the 1920's by pouring millions of dollars into what Lenin called his New Economic Program, thus saving the Soviets from collapse?

Why would these "capitalists" do all this? If your goal is global conquest, you have to start somewhere. It may or may not have been coincidental, but Russia was the one major European country without a central bank. In Russia, for the first time, the Communist conspiracy gained a geographical homeland from which to launch assaults against the other nations of the world. The West now had an enemy.

In the Bolshevik Revolution we have some of the world's richest and most powerful men financing a movement which claims its very existence is based on the concept of stripping of their wealth men like the Rothschilds, Rockefellers, Schiffs, Warburgs, Morgans, Harrimans, and Milners. But obviously these men have no fear of international Communism. It is only logical to assume that if they financed it and do not fear it, it must be because they control it. Can there be any other explanation that makes sense? Remember that for over 150 years it has been standard operating procedure of the Rothschilds and their allies to control both sides of every conflict. You must have an "enemy" if you are going to collect from the King. The East-West balance-of-power politics is used as one of the main excuses for the socialization of America. Although it was not their main purpose, by nationalization of Russia the *Insiders* bought themselves an enormous piece of real estate, complete with mineral rights, for somewhere between \$30 and \$40 million.

We can only theorize on the manner in which Moscow is controlled from New York, London and Paris. Undoubtedly much of the control is economic, but certainly the international bankers have an enforcer arm within Russia to keep the Soviet leaders in line. The organization may be SMERSH, the international Communist murder organization described in testimony before Congressional Committees and by Ian Fleming in his James Bond books. For although the Bond novels were wildly imaginative, Fleming had been in British Navy intelligence,

maintained excellent intelligence contacts around the world and was reputedly a keen student of the international conspiracy.²³ [In the past few years, the world has become far more aware of the murder and mayhem directed by the Soviet's K.G.B.]

We do know this, however. A clique of American financiers not only helped establish communism in Russia, but has striven mightily ever since to keep it alive. Ever since 1918 this clique has been engaged in transferring money and, probably more important, technical information, to the Soviet Union. This is made abundantly clear in the three volume history *Western Technology and Soviet Economic Development* by scholar Antony Sutton of Stanford University's Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace. Using, for the most part, official State Department documents, Sutton shows conclusively that virtually everything the Soviets possess has been acquired from the West. It is not much of an exaggeration to say that the U.S.S.R. was made in the U.S.A. The landscape painters, unable to refute Sutton's monumental scholarship, simply paint him out of the picture.

At Versailles, this same clique carved up Europe and set the stage for World War II. As Lord Curzon commented: "It is not a peace treaty, it is simply a break in hostilities." In 1933, the same *Insiders* pushed FDR into recognizing the Soviet Union, thus saving it from financial collapse, while at the same time they were underwriting huge loans on both sides of the Atlantic for the new regime of Adolph Hitler. In so doing they assisted greatly in setting the stage for World War II, and the events that followed. In 1941, the same *Insiders* rushed to the aid of our "noble ally," Stalin, after his break with Hitler. In 1943, these same *Insiders* marched off to the Teheran Conference and proceeded to start the carving up of Europe after the second great "war to end war." Again at Yalta and Potsdam in 1945, they established the China policy . . . later summarized by Owen Lattimore: "The problem was how to allow them [China] to fall without making it look as if the United States had pushed them." The facts are inescapable. In one country after another Communism has been imposed on the local population from the top down. The most prominent forces for the imposition of that tyranny came from the United States and Great Britain. Here is a charge that no American enjoys making, but the facts lead to

no other possible conclusion. The idea that Communism is a movement of the downtrodden masses is a fraud.

None of the foregoing makes sense if Communism really is what the Communists and the Establishment tell us it is. But if Communism is an arm of a bigger conspiracy to control the world by power-mad billionaires (and brilliant but ruthless academicians who have shown them how to use their power) it all becomes perfectly logical.

It is at this point that we should again make it clear that this conspiracy is not made up solely of bankers and international cartelists, but includes every field of human endeavor. Starting with Voltaire and Adam Weishaupt and running through John Ruskin, Sidney Webb, Nicholas Murray Butler, and on to the present Henry Kissinger and John Kenneth Galbraith, it has always been the scholar looking for avenues of power who has shown the "sons of the very powerful" how their wealth could be used to rule the world.

We cannot stress too greatly the importance of the reader keeping in mind that this book is discussing only one segment of the conspiracy, certain international bankers. Other equally important segments which work to foment labor, religious and racial strife in order to promote socialism have been described in numerous other books. These other divisions of the conspiracy operate independently of the international bankers in most cases and it would certainly be disastrous to ignore the danger to our freedom they represent.²⁴

It would be equally disastrous to lump all businessmen and bankers into the conspiracy. One must draw the distinction between competitive free enterprise, the most moral and productive system ever devised, and cartel capitalism dominated by industrial monopolists and international bankers. The difference is the private enterpriser operates by offering products and services in a competitive free market while the cartel capitalist uses the government to force the public to do business with him. These corporate socialists are deadly enemies of competitive private enterprise.

Liberals are willing to believe that these "robber barons" will fix prices, rig markets, establish monopolies, buy politicians, ex-

plot employees and fire them the day before they are eligible for pensions, but they absolutely will not believe that these same men would want to rule the world or would use Communism as the striking edge of their conspiracy. When one discusses the machinations of these men, Liberals usually respond by saying, "But don't you think they mean well?"

However, if you think with logic, reason and precision in this field and try to expose these power seekers, the Establishment's mass media will accuse you of being a dangerous paranoid who is "dividing" our people. In every other area, of course, they encourage dissent as being healthy in a "democracy."

* * * * *

[Update: 1985] On the subject of the graduated Income Tax, we now find ourselves in a morass that makes 1971 look like a study in simplicity. I have made the statement in speeches over the past eight years that "Nobody, but nobody, fully understands the tax law in the U.S." Just since 1975, there have been five major changes in the tax code, and these changes are now coming at the rate of once a year. It is virtually impossible to keep up with these changes as we try to go about our every-day lives. The conditon has become so bad that an IRS agent told me, "Everybody is breaking the law, now it's just a matter of degree."

As to the "tax reform" packages currently bouncing around Congress, just remember that in the newspeak of the 80s *tax-reform = tax increase*. Always! And, if we do get a so-called flat tax that actually reduces the income tax bite, it will be followed shortly by the Value Added Tax, which is just another catch phrase for a national sales tax.

Starting in the Wilson administration and working forward through the creation of the Federal Reserve and the passage of the personal graduated income tax, the *Insiders* have repeatedly foisted off on the American people the very schemes that were put in place throughout Western Europe, but most specifically Sweden and England. The forthcoming scams will be no different.

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3. Hinton, Harold Boaz, *Cordell Hull*, Garden City, New York, Doubleday Doran & Co., Inc., 1942.
4. Ponsonby, Arthur, *Falsehood In War Times*, New York, E. P. Dutton & Co. Inc., 1928, p. 19.
5. In the year we published *None Dare*, Colin Simpson's book, *The Lusitania* (Boston: Little, Brown, 1972), proved these facts and much more. The conventional academic reviews were predictably unfavorable to the book, but they did not do much damage to his case.
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11. Skousen, W. Cleon, *The Naked Communist*, Ensign Publications, 1958, pp. 110-115.
12. Shub, *op. cit.*, pp. 178-181, 205.
13. Zeman, Z.A.B. and Scharlau, W. B., *Merchants of Revolution*, Oxford University Press, 1965, pp. 229-231.
14. Willert, Arthur, *The Road To Safety*, London, Derek, Verschoyle, 1952, p. 29.
15. Skousen, *op. cit.*, p. 114.
16. Shub, *op. cit.*, p. 212.
17. De Goulevitch, *Czarism and the Revolution* [translated from the original French publication by N. J. Couriss and reprinted by Omni Publications, Hawthorne, Calif, 1961] pp.

223-225, 231-232.

18. Forbes, B. C., *Men Who Are Making America*, pp. 334-5.

19. De Goulevitch, *op. cit.*, p. 225.

20. Hagedorn, Herman, *The Magnate*, John Day, N.Y. see also *Washington Post*, Feb. 2, 1918, p. 195.

21. De Goulevitch, *op. cit.*, p. 230.

22. The leader of President Wilson's U.S. Commission to Revolutionary Russia was the so-called "Republican elder statesman," Elihu Root, who was formerly Secretary of State and War and was also the first honorary president and original founder of the CFR. See *CFR Annual Report*, June 30, 1969, and *Tragedy and Hope*.

23. See testimony of former NKVD agent Peter Deriabin before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, March 26, 1965, in document "Murder and Kidnapping as an Instrument of Soviet Policy."

24. The best general reference covering other areas of the conspiracy is Rose Martin's *Fabian Freeway*.

Establishing the Establishment

ONE OF THE primary reasons the *Insiders* worked behind the scenes to foment WWI was to create in its aftermath a world government. If you wish to establish national monopolies, you must control national governments. If you wish to establish international monopolies or cartels, you must control a world government.

After the Armistice on November 11, 1918, Woodrow Wilson and his *alter ego*, “Colonel” House (the ever present front man for the *Insiders*), went to Europe in hopes of establishing a world government in the form of the League of Nations. When the negotiations revealed one side had been about as guilty as the other, and the glitter of the “moral crusade” evaporated along with Wilson’s vaunted “Fourteen Points,” the “rubes back on Main Street” began to waken. Reaction and disillusionment set in.

Americans certainly didn’t want to get into a World Government with double-dealing Europeans whose specialty was secret treaty hidden behind secret treaty. The guest of honor, so to speak, stalked out of the banquet before the poisoned meal could be served. And, without American inclusion, there could be no meaningful World Government.

Aroused public opinion made it obvious that the U.S.

Senate dared not ratify a treaty saddling the country with such an international commitment. In some manner the American public had to be sold on the idea of internationalism and World Government. Again, the key was “Colonel” House.

House had set down his political ideas in his book called *Philip Dru: Administrator* in 1912. In this book House laid out a thinly fictionalized plan for conquest of America by establishing “Socialism as dreamed by Karl Marx.”¹ He described a “conspiracy”—the word is his—which succeeds in electing a U.S. President by means of “deception regarding his real opinions and intentions.” Among other things, House wrote that the conspiracy was to insinuate “itself into the primaries, in order that no candidate might be nominated whose views were not in accord with theirs.” Elections were to become mere charades conducted for the bedazzlement of the booboisie. The idea was to use both the Democrat and Republican parties as instruments to promote World Government.

In 1919 House met in Paris with members of a British “secret society” called The Round Table in order to form an organization whose job it would be to propagandize the citizens of America, England and Western Europe on the glories of World Government. The big selling point, of course, was “peace.” The part about the *Insiders* establishing a world dictatorship quite naturally was left out.

The Round Table organization in England grew out of the life-long dream of gold and diamond magnate Cecil Rhodes for a “new world order.”

Rhodes’ biographer Sara Millin was a little more direct. As she put it: “The government of the world was Rhodes’ simple desire.”² Quigley quotes:

“In the middle 1890’s Rhodes had a personal income of at least a million pounds sterling a year (then about five million dollars) which he spent so freely for his mysterious purposes that he was usually overdrawn on his account. . . .”³

Cecil Rhodes’ commitment to a conspiracy to establish World Government was set down in a series of wills described by

Frank Aydelotte in his book *American Rhodes Scholarships*. Aydelotte writes:

“The seven wills which Cecil Rhodes made between the ages of 24 and 46 [Rhodes died at age forty-eight] constitute a kind of spiritual autobiography. . . . Best known are the first (the Secret Society Will . . .), and the last, which established the Rhodes Scholarships. . . .

“In his first will Rhodes states his aim still more specifically: ‘The extension of British rule throughout the world. . . . the foundation of so great a power as to hereafter render wars impossible and promote the interests of humanity.’

“The ‘Confession of Faith’ enlarges upon these ideas. The model for this proposed secret society was the Society of Jesus, though he mentions also the Masons.”⁴

It should be noted that the originator of this type of secret society was Adam Weishaupt, the monster who founded the Order of Illuminati on May 1, 1776, for the purpose of conspiracy to control the world. The role of Weishaupt’s Illuminists in such horrors as the Reign of Terror is unquestioned, and the techniques of the Illuminati have long been recognized as models for Communist methodology. Weishaupt also used the structure of the Society of Jesus (the Jesuits) as his model, and rewrote his Code in Masonic terms. Aydelotte continues:

“In 1888 Rhodes made his third will . . . leaving everything to Lord Rothschild [his financier in mining enterprises], with an accompanying letter enclosing ‘the written matter discussed between us.’ This, one surmises, consisted of the first will and the ‘Confession of Faith,’ since in a postscript Rhodes says ‘in considering questions suggested take Constitution of the Jesuits if obtainable. . . .’”

Apparently for strategic reasons Lord Rothschild was subsequently removed from the forefront of the scheme. Professor Quigley reveals that Lord Rosebury “replaced his father-in-law Lord Rothschild, in Rhodes’ next (and last), will.”

The “secret society” was organized on the conspiratorial pattern of circles within circles. Professor Quigley informs us that

the central part of the “secret society” was established by March, 1891, using Rhodes’ money. The organization was run for Rothschild by Lord Alfred Milner, discussed in the last chapter as a key financier of the Bolshevik revolution. The Round Table worked behind the scenes at the highest levels of British government, influencing foreign policy and England’s involvement and conduct of WWI. According to Professor Quigley:

“At the end of the war of 1914, it became clear that the organization of this system [the Round Table Group] had to be greatly extended. Once again the task was entrusted to Lionel Curtis who established, in England and each dominion, a front organization to the existing Round Table Group. This front organization, called the Royal Institute of International Affairs, had as its nucleus in each area the existing submerged Round Table Group. In New York it was known as the Council on Foreign Relations, and was a front for J. P. Morgan and Company in association with the very small American Round Table Group. The American organizers were dominated by the large number of Morgan ‘experts,’ . . . who had gone to the Paris Peace Conference and there became close friends with the similar group of English ‘experts’ which had been recruited by the Milner group. In fact, the original plans for the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the Council on Foreign Relations [C.F.R.] were drawn up in Paris. . . .”

Joseph Kraft (C.F.R.) however, tells us in *Harper’s* of July 1958, that the chief agent in the formal founding of the Council on Foreign Relations was “Colonel” House, *supported* by such protégés as Walter Lippmann, John Foster Dulles, Allen Dulles and Christian Herter. It was House who acted as host for the Round Table Group, both English and American, at the key meeting of May 19, 1919, in the Majestic Hotel, Paris, which committed the conspiracy to creation of the C.F.R.

Although Quigley stresses the importance of Morgan men at the creation of the organization known as the Council on Foreign Relations, this organization’s own materials and “Colonel” House’s own memoirs reveal his function as midwife at the birth of the C.F.R.

The C.F.R.’s Twenty-Fifth Annual Report tells us this of the

C.F.R.'s founding at Paris:

“. . . The Institute of International Affairs founded at Paris in 1919 was comprised, at the outset, of two branches, one in the United Kingdom and one in the U.S. . . .”

Later the plan was changed to create an ostensible autonomy because, “. . . it seemed unwise to set up a single institute with branches.” It had to be made to appear that the C.F.R. in America, and the R.I.I.A. in Britain, were really independent bodies, lest the American public become aware the C.F.R. was in fact a subsidiary of the Round Table Group and react in patriotic fury.

According to Quigley, the most important financial dynasties in America following WWI were (in addition to Morgan) the Rockefeller family; Kuhn, Loeb & Company; Dillon Read and Company and Brown Bros. Harriman.⁶ All were represented in the C.F.R. and Paul Warburg was one of the incorporators. The *Insider* crowd which created the Federal Reserve System, many of whom also bankrolled the Bolshevik Revolution, were all in the original membership. In addition to Paul Warburg, founders of the C.F.R. included international financial *Insiders* Jacob Schiff, Averell Harriman, Frank Vanderlip, Nelson Aldrich, Bernard Baruch, J. P. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller. These men did not create the C.F.R. because they had nothing better to do with their time and money. They created it as a tool to further their ambitions.

The C.F.R. has come to be known as “The Establishment,” “the invisible government” and “the Rockefeller foreign office.” This semi-secret organization unquestionably has become the most influential group in America.

One of the extremely infrequent articles to appear in the national press concerning this Council was published in the *Christian Science Monitor* of September 1, 1961. It began this way:

“On the west side of fashionable Park Avenue at 68th Street [in New York City] sit two handsome buildings across the way from each other. One is the Soviet Embassy to the United Nations. . . . Directly opposite on the southwest corner is the Council on Foreign Relations—probably one of the most influential semi-public organizations in the field of foreign policy.”

Although the formal membership in the C.F.R. is composed of close to 1500 of the most elite names in the worlds of government, labor, business, finance, communications, the foundations, and the academy—and despite the fact that it has staffed almost every key position of every administration since those of FDR—it is doubtful that one American in a thousand so much as recognizes the Council’s name, or that one in ten thousand can relate anything at all about its structure or purpose. Indicative of the C.F.R.’s power to maintain its anonymity is the fact that, despite its having been operative at the highest levels for nearly fifty years and having from the beginning counted among its members the foremost lions of the Establishment communications media, we discovered after poring over volumes of the *Reader’s Guide To Periodical Literature* covering several decades that only one magazine article on the C.F.R. has ever appeared in a major national journal—and that in *Harper’s*, hardly a mass-circulation periodical. Similarly, only a handful of articles on the Council have appeared in the nation’s great newspapers. Such anonymity—at that level—can hardly be a matter of mere chance.

What makes this secret organization so influential? No one who knows for a certainty will say. The *Christian Science Monitor*, which is edited by a member of the American Round Table (a branch of Milner’s secret society) did not explain much in the article of September 1, 1961, when it reported that “its roster . . . contains names distinguished in the field of diplomacy, government, business, finance, science, labor, journalism, law and education. What united so wide-ranging and disparate a membership is a passionate concern for the direction of American foreign policy.”

The *Christian Science Monitor* indicates the fantastic power the C.F.R. has had during the last six administrations:

“Because of the Council’s single-minded dedication to studying and deliberating American foreign policy, there is a constant flow of its members from private to public service. *Almost half of the Council members have been invited to assume official government positions or to act as consultants at one time or another.*” [Emphasis added]

The policies promoted by the C.F.R. in the fields of defense and international relations become, with a regularity which defies the laws of chance, the official policies of the United States Government. As Liberal columnist Joseph Kraft, himself a member of the C.F.R., noted of the Council in the *Harper's* article: "It has been the seat of some basic government decisions, has set the context for many more, and has repeatedly served as a recruiting ground for ranking officials." Kraft, incidentally, aptly titled his article on the C.F.R., "School for Statesmen,"—an admission that the members of the Council are drilled with a "line" of strategy to be carried out in Washington.

As World War II approached, the Round Table Group was influential in seeing that Hitler was not stopped in Austria, the Rhineland, or Sudetenland—and thereby was largely responsible for precipitating the holocaust. A second world war would greatly enhance the opportunity for establishment of World Government. The financing for Adolph Hitler's rise to power was handled through the Warburg-controlled Mendelsohn Bank of Amsterdam and later by the J. Henry Schroeder Bank with branches in Frankfurt, London and New York. Chief legal counsel to the J. Henry Schroeder Bank was the firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, whose senior partners included John Foster and Allen Dulles. (See James Martin's *All Honorable Men*, Little Brown Co., New York, 1950, p. 51. See also Quigley, p. 433.)

With the Round Table doing its work in Europe, the C.F.R. carried the ball in the United States. The Council's first task was to infiltrate and develop effective control of the U.S. State Department—to make certain that after World War II there would be no slip ups as there had been following World War I. The story of the C.F.R. takeover of the Department of State is contained in State Department Publication 2349, *Report To The President On The Results of the San Francisco Conference*. It is the report of Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius (C.F.R.) to President Truman. On page twenty we find:

"With the outbreak of war in Europe it was clear that the United States would be confronted, after the war, with new and exceptional problems. . . . Accordingly, a Committee on Post-

War Problems was set up before the end of 1939 [two years before the U.S. entered the war], at the suggestion of the C.F.R. The Committee consisted of high officials of the Department of State [all but one of whom were C.F.R. members]. It was assisted by a research staff [provided by, financed by, and directed by the C.F.R.], which in February, 1941, was organized into a Division of Special Research [and went off the C.F.R. payroll and onto that of the State Department].

“[After Pearl Harbor] the research facilities were rapidly expanded, and the Departmental Committee on Post-War Problems was reorganized into an Advisory Committee on Post-War Foreign Policies [completely staffed by the C.F.R.].” (See also the C.F.R.’s booklet, *A Record of Twenty Years, 1921-1947.*)

This is the group which designed the United Nations—the first major successful step on the road to a World Superstate. At least forty-seven C.F.R. members were among the American delegates to the founding of the United Nations in San Francisco in 1945. Members of the C.F.R. group included Harold Stassen, John J. McCloy, Owen Lattimore (called by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee a “conscious articulate instrument of the Soviet conspiracy”), Alger Hiss (Communist spy), Philip Jessup, Harry Dexter White (Communist agent), Nelson Rockefeller, John Foster Dulles, John Carter Vincent (security risk), and Dean Acheson. Just to make sure that Communist Party members understood the importance of the U.N. establishment, *Political Affairs*, the Party’s official theoretical journal, in the April 1945 issue, gave the order:

“Great popular support and enthusiasm for the United Nations policies should be built up, well organized and fully articulate. But it is also necessary to do more than that. The opposition must be rendered so impotent that it will be unable to gather any significant support in the Senate against the United Nations Charter and the treaties which will follow.”

One wonders if the boobs at the Party level ever questioned why they were to support an organization dominated by the hated “Wall Street” personalities. The landscape painters of the mass media have outdone themselves painting the U.N. as a

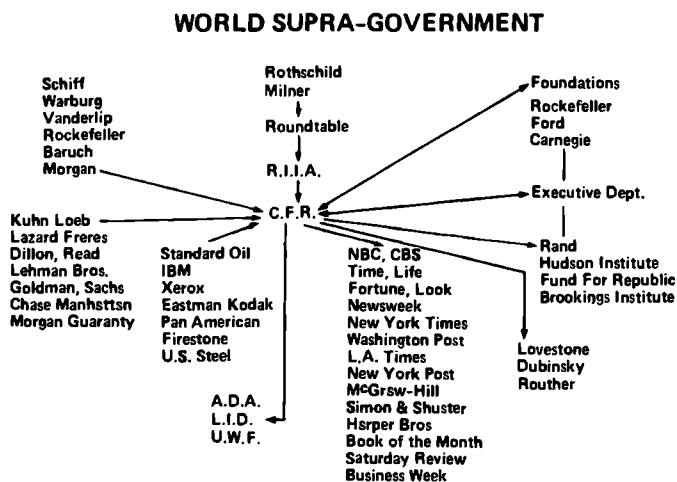
peace organization instead of a front for the international bankers.

Not only did members of the Council on Foreign Relations dominate the establishment of the U.N., but C.F.R. members were at the elbow of the American President at Teheran, Potsdam and Yalta—where hundreds of millions of human beings were delivered into the hands of Joseph Stalin, vastly extending the power of the International Communist Conspiracy. Administrative assistant to FDR during this time was a key member of the C.F.R. named Lauchlin Currie—subsequently identified by J. Edgar Hoover as a Soviet agent.

So completely has the C.F.R. dominated the State Department over the past thirty-eight years that every Secretary of State except Cordell Hull, James Byrnes, and William Rogers has been a member of the C.F.R. While Rogers is not a member, Professor Henry Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's chief foreign policy advisor, came to the job from the staff of the C.F.R., and the undersecretaries of state, almost to a man, are C.F.R. members.

Today the C.F.R. remains active in working toward its final goal of a government over all the world—a government which the *Insiders* and their allies will control. The goal of the C.F.R. is simply to abolish the United States with its Constitutional guarantees of liberty. And they don't even try to hide it. *Study No. 7*, published by the C.F.R. on November 25, 1959, openly advocates "building a new international order [which] must be responsive to world aspirations for peace, [and] for social and economic change . . . an international order [code word for world government] . . . including states labeling themselves as 'Socialist' [Communist]."⁷

The reason is evident to those who have studied its membership for this little known semi-secret organization to be called "the Establishment." (See Chart 7) International banking organizations that currently have men in the C.F.R. include Kuhn, Loeb & Company; Lazard Freres (directly affiliated with Rothschild); Dillon Read; Lehman Bros.; Goldman, Sachs; Chase Manhattan Bank; Morgan Guaranty Bank; Brown Bros. Harriman; First National City Bank; Chemical Bank & Trust, and Manufacturers Hanover Trust Bank.⁸



Among the major corporations that have men in the C.F.R. are Standard Oil, IBM, Xerox, Eastman Kodak, Pan American, Firestone, U.S. Steel, General Electric and American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Also in the C.F.R. are men from such openly Leftist organizations as the Fabian Socialist Americans for Democratic Action, the avowedly Socialist League for Industrial Democracy – (formerly the Intercollegiate Socialist Society), and the United World Federalists which openly advocates world government with the Communists. Such devotedly Socialist labor leaders as the late Walter Reuther, David Dubinsky and Jay Lovestone have also been members of the C.F.R. In theory, these men and organizations are supposed to be the blood enemies of the banks and businesses listed above. Yet they all belong to the same lodge. You can see why that fact is not advertised.

The C.F.R. is totally interlocked with the major foundations and so-called “Think Tanks.” Included in the interlock are the Rockefeller, Ford and Carnegie foundations and the Rand Corporation, Hudson Institute, Fund for the Republic and Brookings Institute “Think Tanks.”

The fact that the C.F.R. operates in near-complete anonymity

can hardly be accidental. Among the communications corporations represented in the C.F.R. are National Broadcasting Corporation, Columbia Broadcasting System, *Time*, *Life*, *Fortune*, *Look*, *Newsweek*, *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *Los Angeles Times*, *New York Post*, *Denver Post*, *Louisville Courier Journal*, *Minneapolis Tribune*, the Knight papers, McGraw-Hill, Simon & Schuster, Harper Bros., Random House, Little Brown & Co., Macmillan Co., Viking Press, *Saturday Review*, *Business Week* and Book of the Month Club. Surely the C.F.R. could get a few blurbs of publicity if publicity were desired. If it seems impossible that one entity could control such a vast array of firms, it is because most people do not know that the so-called founders of such giants as the *New York Times* and NBC were chosen, financed and directed by Morgan, Schiff and their allies. The case of Adolph Ochs of the *Times* and David Sarnoff of RCA are examples of this control. Both were given early financial aid by Kuhn, Loeb & Company and Morgan Guaranty.

These are the Establishment's official landscape painters whose jobs it is to make sure the public does not discover the C.F.R. and its role in creating a world socialist dictatorship.

You will recall that "Colonel" House believed we should have two political parties but only a single ideology — One World Socialism. This is exactly what we have in this country today. (See Chart 8) Although there are philosophical differences between the grass roots Democrats and the grass roots Republicans, yet as you move up the party ladders these differences become less and less distinguishable until finally the ladders disappear behind the Establishment's managed news curtain and come together at the apex under the control of the C.F.R. In 1968, when George Wallace maintained that there wasn't a dime's worth of difference between the two parties, he may not have known how right he was or why.

The following so-called Democrats who have been or now are C.F.R. agents: Dean Acheson, Alger Hiss, Adlai Stevenson, John Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, Edward Kennedy,⁹ Averell Harriman, George Ball, Henry Fowler, Dean Rusk, Adam Yar-molinsky, Hubert Humphrey and John Lindsay.

It is interesting to note that rewards of cushy jobs were given

CONTROL OF POLITICAL PARTIES

DEMOCRATS

DEAN ACHESON

ALGER HISS

ADLAI STEVENSON

JOHN KENNEDY

ROBERT KENNEDY

AVERILL HARRIMAN

GEORGE BALL

HENRY FOWLER

DEAN RUSK

ADAM YARMOLINSKY

JOHN K. GALBRAITH

ARTHUR SCHLESINGER, Jr.

JOHN LINDSAY

HUBERT HUMPHREY

REPUBLICANS

DWIGHT EISENHOWER

JOHN FOSTER DULLES

THOMAS E. DEWEY

JACOB JAVITS

PAUL HOFFMAN

ROBERT McNAMARA

JOHN GARDNER

HENRY CABOT LODGE

ROCKEFELLERS

ELIOT RICHARDSON

ARTHUR BURNS

HENRY KISSINGER

RICHARD NIXON

CFR



Democrat

Republican

by the international bankers to many men high in the LBJ administration for their services. Undersecretary of State George Ball went with Lehman Brothers; Secretary of the Treasury Henry Fowler was taken in by Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Budget Director Peter Lewis, Undersecretary of the Treasury Frederick Deming and former Secretary of Commerce C. R. Smith all avoided the bread lines by being picked up by Lazard Freres (Rothschilds). Fowler and Deming were largely responsible for policies which led to European nations claiming half of our gold (and having potential claims on the rest) as well as denuding the U.S. Treasury of all of the silver reserves it had built up over a century of time. Did the international bankers take pity on these men for their incompetence or were they rewarded for a job well done?

Controlling the Republican Party for the C.F.R. have been Dwight D. Eisenhower, John Foster Dulles, Thomas E. Dewey, Jacob Javits, Robert McNamara, Henry Cabot Lodge, Paul Hoffman, John Gardner, the Rockefeller clan, Elliott Richardson, Arthur Burns, Henry Kissinger and Richard Nixon.¹⁰

While it is true that every administration since FDR has been dominated by the C.F.R., the Nixon Administration has set the all-time record by appointing over 110 C.F.R. members to key positions. Henry Kissinger, the "Colonel" House of the Nixon Administration, came to his job directly from employment on the C.F.R. staff. Kissinger represents the very opposite of everything Nixon said he stood for in his campaign. Both Liberals and Conservatives admit Kissinger is by far the most important man in the Nixon Administration.

Administrations, both Democrat and Republican, come and go—but the C.F.R. lingers on. This is why the more things seem to change, the more they remain the same. The fix is in at the top, where the same coterie of *Insiders*, bent on control of the world, runs the show. As Professor Quigley admits:

"There does exist, and has existed for a generation, an international . . . network which operates, to some extent, in the way the radical Right believes the communists act. In fact, this network, which we may identify as the Round Table Groups, *has no aversion to cooperating with the Communists, or any other groups, and frequently does so.*" [Emphasis added.]¹¹

Yes, the *Insiders* have no aversion to working with the Communists whose ostensible goal is to destroy them. While the *Insiders* are serving champagne and caviar to their guests in their summer mansions at Newport, or entertaining other members of the social elite aboard their yachts, their agents are out enslaving and murdering people. And you are next on their list. Clearly, the *Chicago Tribune's* editorial of December 9, 1950, on the C.F.R. still applies:

“The members of the Council [on Foreign Relations] are persons of much more than average influence in their community. They have used the prestige that their wealth, their social position, and their education have given them to lead their country toward bankruptcy and military debacle. They should look at their hands. There is blood on them—the dried blood of the last war and the fresh blood of the present one [the Korean War].”

It goes without saying that the C.F.R.'s hands are bloodier now with the gore of 50,000 Americans in Vietnam. Shamefully the Council has succeeded in promoting, as American policy, the shipment of American aid and trade to the East European arsenal of the Viet Cong for the killing of our sons in the field.

It should not be surprising to learn that there is on the international level an organization equivalent of the C.F.R. This group calls itself the Bilderbergers. If scarcely one American in a thousand has any familiarity with the C.F.R., it is doubtful that one in five thousand has any knowledge of the Bilderbergers. Again, this is not accidental.

The strange name of this group is taken from the site of the first meeting in May, 1954—the Hotel de Bilderberg—in Oostbeek, Holland. The man who created the Bilderbergers is His Royal Highness Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands. The Prince is an important figure in Royal Dutch Petroleum (Shell Oil) and the Societe General de Belgique, a huge conglomerate cartel with worldwide holdings. The Bilderbergers meet once—or sometimes twice—a year. Those in attendance include leading political and financial figures from the United States and Western Europe. Prince Bernhard makes no effort to hide the fact that the ultimate goal of the Bilderbergers is a world gov-

ernment. In the meantime, while the “new world order” is being built, the Bilderbergers coordinate the efforts of the European and American power elites.

Prince Bernhard’s counterpart among the American Bilderbergers is David Rockefeller, chairman of the board of the C.F.R., whose economic base is the giant Chase Manhattan Bank and Standard Oil. Among the other Bilderbergers from the world of ultra-high finance are Baron Edmund de Rothschild of the House of Rothschild, C. Douglas Dillon (C.F.R.) of Dillon Read & Co., Robert McNamara of the World Bank, Sir Eric Roll of S. G. Warburg & Co., Ltd., Pierce Paul Schweitzer of the International Monetary Fund, and George Ball (C.F.R.) of Lehman Brothers.

Not everyone who attends one of the Bilderbergers’ secret meetings is an *Insider*, but only men of the Left are allowed to attend the private meetings following the general sessions. The avowedly Socialist Parties of Europe are well represented . . . another example of the tie-in between the *Insiders* of high finance and the ostensible leaders of the proletariat. Bilderberg policy is not planned by those who attend the conferences, but by the elite steering committee of *Insiders* composed of 24 Europeans and 15 Americans. Past and present Americans of the Bilderberger Steering Committee include George W. Ball, Gardner Cowles, John H. Ferguson, Henry J. Heinz II, Robert D. Murphy, David Rockefeller, Shepard Stone, James D. Zellerbach, Emelio G. Collado, Arthur H. Dean, Gabriel Hauge, C. D. Jackson, George Nebolsine, Dean Rusk and General Walter Bedell Smith. Those who adhere to the accidental theory of history will claim that it is sheer coincidence that every single one of those named as past and present members of the Bilderberger Steering Committee is or was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

The Bilderberger Advisory Committee forms an even more “inner circle” than the Steering Committee. Americans on the Advisory Committee include Joseph E. Johnson, Dean Rusk, Arthur H. Dean, George Nebolsine, John S. Coleman, General Walter Bedell Smith and Henry J. Heinz II. Again, all are members of the C.F.R.

One would assume (that is, if one had not read this book) that when the world's leading parliamentarians and international tycoons meet to discuss the planning of their various nations' foreign policies, that the newshawks from papers and televisionland would be screaming to high heaven that such an event held in secret makes a mockery of the democratic process. One might expect Walter Cronkite to be thundering in wrath about an elite clique meeting to plan our lives; or the *New York Times* editorialists to be pounding their smoking typewriters, fuming about "the public's right to know." But, of course, the landscape painters merely brush the Bilderbergers right out of existence and focus the public's attention on something like the conditions in the prisons or Coke bottles littering the highways. Since the Bilderbergers are a group of the Left (or, as the Liberals in the media might say, but don't, "a group of progressives") they are allowed to go on in peace and quiet planning for 1984. The fact that there is heavy Rockefeller (Chase Manhattan Bank and C.F.R.) influence in the media might also have something to do with the fact that while everybody has heard of, say, The John Birch Society (and almost always in a derogatory manner from the Eastern Establishment media), practically nobody has heard of the Bilderbergers.

As this is written, there have been 29 Bilderberger meetings to date. They usually last three days and are held in remote, but plush quarters. The participants are housed in one location and are protected by a thorough security network. Decisions are reached, resolutions adopted, plans of action initiated, but only Bilderbergers ever know for sure what occurred. We must assume that these people did not congregate merely to discuss their golf scores. The press, naturally, is not allowed to be present, although occasionally a brief press conference is held at the end of the meeting at which time the news media are given in very general terms the Bilderberger version of what was discussed. Why all the secrecy if there is really nothing to hide? Why do the Ford, Rockefeller and Carnegie foundations finance the meetings if they are not important? Yes, why?

The most recent meeting took place at Laurance Rockefeller's Woodstock Inn at Woodstock, Vermont, April 23, 24, 25,



Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, head of the secret, one world Bilderberger movement, confers with President Nixon. A former Nazi SS storm trooper ("We had a lot of fun"), Bernhard now works with the Rothschilds and Communists to promote a World Super State of the elite. Bernhard holds yearly secret meetings with high U. S. officials, bankers and industrialists to map plans for merging the U. S. and the Soviet Union into a world government. After last meeting, Nixon devalued the dollar and opened up trade with Red China.



Edmond and Guy de Rothschild, leaders of the French Rothschild clan. The Rothschilds are closely connected with Prince Bernhard in business (Royal Dutch Shell) and in the building of a one world super-government with the Soviets. *Time* of Dec. 20, 1963, says of Guy: "Guy is every inch a Rothschild. He personifies much of what the family name stands for . . . He is a friend and confidante of some of France's politicians. . . . Most of all, he is dedicated to enlarging the fortune of his bank. . . . Guy heads a versatile clan of modern day Rothschilds." Edmond, reputedly the richest of the French Rothschilds, is worth \$500 million personally, according to estimates.

1971. Apparently the only newspaper to carry a substantial story on the meeting was the Rutland, Vermont, *Herald*, whose reporter could acquire only sketchy information about what the meeting was all about. The April 20, 1971 issue of the *Herald* reported:

“A rather tight lid of secrecy was being kept on the conference. . . . A closed-door meeting was held in Woodstock last week to brief a handful of local officials on some phases of the conference. One participant of the meeting insisted Monday that the officials were told the meeting would be an ‘international peace conference.’ However, other reliable sources said the conference will deal with international finance. . . .

“The Woodstock Inn will apparently be sealed up like Fort Knox. . . . No press coverage will be allowed, with the exception of issuing a statement at the close of the meeting on Sunday.”

When Prince Bernhard arrived at Boston’s Logan Airport, he did admit to reporters that the subject of the conference would be the “change in the world-role of the United States.” Isn’t it nice to have changes in America’s role in the world decided upon by Bernhard, Rothschild and Rockefeller? There is real democracy in action, as they say. Present at the scene to carry back orders to Mr. Nixon was C.F.R.-Rockefeller errand boy, the President’s Number One advisor on foreign affairs, Henry Kissinger. Shortly after the Woodstock meeting, two ominous and “role changing” events occurred: Henry Kissinger went to Peking and arranged for the acceptance of Red China as a member of the family of trading nations; and an international monetary crisis developed after which the dollar was devalued. As the British statesman and Rothschild confidante Benjamin Disraeli wrote in *Coningsby*: “So you see, my dear Coningsby, that the world is governed by very different personages from what is imagined by those who are not behind the scenes.”

* * * * *

[Update: 1985] As many now know, the Trilateral Commission, founded by David Rockefeller in 1973, has established itself as one of The Conspiracy’s more recent tentacles. I’ll have

much more to say about the T.C. in the chapter on Jimmy Carter.

Over the past two years the above mentioned Antony Sutton has poured his extraordinary research capabilities into a study on the background and power of a Yale based secret society called The Order, commonly known as Skull & Bones. Prof. Sutton has brought into the light some very significant and potentially damning revelations about this shadowy organization. Much research still needs to be done on the background, antecedents and interconnections of this group, but even at this date, Sutton has compiled enough valid material to show that Skull & Bones (The Order) is something far beyond just a group of college seniors looking for a reason to throw a beer bash and Lord it over their fellow students in the process.

One of the more interesting facts the good professor's research confirms is that almost without exception, key members of the C.F.R., since its founding at the end of WWI, were also members of The Order. W. Averill Harriman, William P. and McGeorge Bundy, Henry L. Stimson, J. Richardson Dilworth, Henry Luce, Henry P. Davison, George P. Bush, and current C.F.R. president Winston Lord are just a few of "the boys" whose names appear on both membership rosters.

The founders, partners, and directors of some of this country's most powerful financial institutions, both past and present, appear far too frequently in both The Order and the C.F.R. to be mere coincidence.

Brown Bros Harriman & Co.
Chase Manhattan Bank
City Bank
Morgan Guaranty Trust
The Carnegie Foundation
The Rockefeller Foundation
The Ford Foundation
The Standard Oil Company

These are but a sample of the bastions of power and influence represented in both organizations. Sutton's continuing research on The Order should prove most interesting and valuable.

NOTES

1. House, Edward Mandell, *Philip Dru: Administrator: A Story of Tomorrow, 1920-1935*, New York, B. W. Huebsch, 1920, p. 45.
 2. Millin, Sarah Gertrude, *Cecil Rhodes*, New York, Grosset & Dunlap, p. 98.
 3. Quigley, Carroll, *Tragedy and Hope*, MacMillan, New York, 1966, p. 130.
 4. Aydelotte, Frank, *The American Rhodes Scholarships*, Princeton University Press, 1946, pp. 7-8.
 5. Quigley, *op. cit.*, pp. 951-2.
 6. Quigley, *op. cit.*, pp. 529-533.
 7. Cerf, Jay H., and Pozen, Walter [editors], *Strategy For the 60's*, Frederick A. Praeger, New York, 1961, p. 95.
 8. (Taken from C.F.R. membership roster and cross-referenced from Who's Who.)
 9. Boston Committee.
 10. Richard Nixon now claims that he no longer belongs to the C.F.R., having dropped out when the organization became an issue in his primary campaign for the governorship of California in 1962. Nixon has never said why he dropped out, but the fact that he has appointed over 110 C.F.R. members to important positions in his administration speaks for itself. It should come as no surprise that the very same Richard Nixon who campaigned in 1968 as a conservative had already made his real position very clear to the *Insiders* of the C.F.R. by authoring an article in the C.F.R. magazine, *Foreign affairs*, in October 1967. The title of this article, "Asia after Vietnam," revealed how the aspiring President Nixon would open a new policy toward Red China and bring "realism" to our Asian foreign policy.
- The C.F.R.'s Annual Report for 1952, admitted that sometimes members in sensitive positions were forced to go underground and keep the membership secret.
11. Quigley, *op. cit.*, p. 950.

The Rockefellers and the Reds

THE MOST IMPORTANT Americans of those “different personages” who run the world from behind the scenes are the Rockefellers. The Rockefeller clan reportedly has worked with the Rothschilds and their agents since the 1880’s when the original John D. arranged to get a rebate on every barrel of oil he and his competitors shipped over Kuhn, Loeb & Co. controlled Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio railroads. It has been a profitable partnership ever since, although there appear to have been areas in which the two financial dynasties competed.

The involvement of the Rockefellers with their supposed blood enemies, the Communists, dates back to the Bolshevik Revolution. During the 1920’s Lenin established his New Economic Policy (the same name Mr. Nixon applied to his wage-price control package), when the supposedly hated capitalists were invited back into Russia.

The Federal Reserve-CFR *Insiders* began pushing to open up Russia to U.S. traders soon after the revolution. However, at that time public opinion ran so high against the Bolsheviks because of their barbarism that it was official U.S. government policy not to deal with the outlaw government. The U.S. did not officially recognize the Bolsheviks until 1933. In the meantime, the Soviet economy was in a shambles and the people were starv-

ing to death. Communism would have collapsed had it not been aided by the *Insiders*. The Bolsheviks were originally saved from collapse by Herbert Hoover (CFR) who raised money to buy food which was appropriated by Lenin and his gangsters. They used it as a tool to subdue starving peasants who had been resisting their newly imposed slave masters. While Hoover's "humanitarian" gesture saved the Soviet regime, the Russian economy was still in total chaos. In came the Vanderlips, Harrimans and Rockefellers. One of the first to jump in was Frank Vanderlip, an agent of the Rockefellers and one of the Jekyl Island conspirators, president of the Rockefeller First National City Bank, who compared Lenin to George Washington.¹

The Rockefellers assigned their public relations agent Ivy Lee, to sell the American public the idea that the Bolsheviks were merely misunderstood idealists who were actually kind benefactors of mankind.

Professor Antony Sutton of Stanford University's Hoover Institution notes in his highly authoritative *Western Technology and Soviet Economic Development*:

"Quite predictably, 180 pages later, Lee concludes that the communist problem is merely psychological. By this time he is talking about 'Russians' (not Communists) and concludes 'they are all right.' He suggests the United States should not engage in propaganda; makes a plea for peaceful coexistence; and suggests the United States would find it sound policy to recognize the USSR and advance credits."²

After the Bolshevik Revolution, Standard of New Jersey bought 50 percent of the Nobel's huge Caucasus oil fields even though the property had theoretically been nationalized.³

In 1927, Standard Oil of New York built a refinery in Russia, thereby helping the Bolsheviks put their economy back on its feet. Professor Sutton states: "This was the first United States investment in Russia since the Revolution."⁴

Shortly thereafter Standard Oil of New York and its subsidiary, Vacuum Oil Company, concluded a deal to market Soviet oil in European countries and it was reported that a loan of \$75,000,000 to the Bolsheviks was arranged.⁵

We have been unable to find out if Standard Oil was even theoretically expropriated by the Communists. Sutton writes:

“Only the Danish telegraph concessions, the Japanese fishing, coal and oil concessions, and the Standard Oil lease remained after 1935.”⁶

Wherever Standard Oil would go, Chase National Bank was sure to follow. (The Rockefeller's Chase Bank was later merged with the Warburg's Manhattan Bank to form the present Chase Manhattan Bank.) In order to rescue the Bolsheviks, who were supposedly an archenemy, the Chase National Bank was instrumental in establishing the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce in 1922. President of the Chamber was Reeve Schley, a vice-president of Chase National Bank.⁷ According to Professor Sutton: “In 1925, negotiations between Chase and Prombank extended beyond the finance of raw materials and mapped out a complete program for financing Soviet raw material exports to the U.S. and imports of U.S. cotton and machinery.⁸ Sutton also reports that “Chase National Bank and Equitable Trust Company were leaders in the Soviet credit business.”⁹

The Rockefeller's Chase National Bank also was involved in selling Bolshevik bonds in the United States in 1928. Patriotic organizations denounced the Chase as an “international fence.” Chase was called “a disgrace to America. . . . They will go to any lengths for a few dollars profits.”¹⁰ Congressman Louis McFadden, chairman of the House Banking Committee, maintained in a speech to his fellow Congressmen:

“The Soviet government has been given United States Treasury funds by the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Banks acting through the Chase Bank and the Guaranty Trust Company and other banks in New York City. . . .

“ . . . Open up the books of Amtorg, the trading organization of the Soviet government in New York, and of Gostorg, the general office of the Soviet Trade Organization, and of the State Bank of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and you will be staggered to see how much American money has been taken from the United States' Treasury for the benefit of Russia. Find out what business has been transacted for the State Bank of

Soviet Russia by its correspondent, the Chase Bank of New York; . . . ”¹¹

But the Rockefellers apparently were not alone in financing the Communist arm of the *Insiders'* conspiracy. According to Professor Sutton “. . . there is a report in the State Department files that names Kuhn, Loeb & Co. (the long-established and important financial house in New York) as the financier of the First Five Year Plan.”¹²

Professor Sutton proves conclusively in his three volume history of Soviet technological development that the Soviet Union was almost literally manufactured by the U.S.A. Sutton quotes a report by Averell Harriman to the State Department in June, 1944 as stating:

“Stalin paid tribute to the assistance rendered by the United States to Soviet industry before and during the war. He said that about two-thirds of all the large industrial enterprise in the Soviet Union had been built with United States help or technical assistance.”¹³

Remember that this was at a time when the Soviets had already established an extensive spy network in the U.S. and the Communist *Daily Worker* newspaper regularly called for the destruction of our liberty and the Sovietizing of America.

Sutton shows that there is hardly a segment of the Soviet economy which is not a result of the transference of Western, particularly American, technology.

This cannot be wholly the result of accident. For fifty years the Federal Reserve-CFR-Rockefeller-*Insider* crowd has advocated and carried out policies aimed at increasing the power of their satellite, the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, America spends \$75 billion a year on defense to protect itself from the enemy the *Insiders* are building up. [The price for defense is now \$300 billion per year.]

What has been true of the past is even more valid today. The leader in promoting the transfer of technology and increasing aid and trade with the Communists is the Council on Foreign Relations.

On October 7, 1966, President Lyndon Johnson, a man who appointed a C.F.R. member to virtually every strategic position in his administration, stated:

“We intend to press for legislative authority to negotiate trade agreements which could extend most-favored-nation tariff treatment to European Communist states. . . .

“We will reduce export controls on East-West trade with respect to hundreds of non-strategic items. . . .”

The *New York Times* reported one week later on—October 13, 1966:

“The United States put into effect today one of President Johnson’s proposals for stimulating East-West trade by removing restrictions on the export of more than four hundred commodities to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. . . .

“Among the categories from which items have been selected for export relaxation are vegetables, cereals, fodder, hides, crude and manufactured rubber, pulp and waste paper, textiles and textile fibers, crude fertilizers, metal ores and scrap, petroleum, gas and derivatives, chemical compounds and products, dyes, medicines, fireworks, detergents, plastic materials, metal products and machinery, and scientific and professional instruments.”

Virtually every one of these “non-strategic” items has a direct or indirect use in war. Later, items such as rifle cleaning compounds, electronic equipment and radar were declared “non-strategic” and cleared for shipment to the Soviet Union. The trick simply is to declare almost everything “non-strategic.” A machine gun is still considered strategic and therefore may not be shipped to the Communists, but the tools for making the machine guns and the chemicals to propel the bullets have been declared “non-strategic.” Meanwhile, nearly 50,000 Americans have died in Vietnam. The Viet Cong and North Vietnamese receive 85 percent of their war materials from Russia and the Soviet bloc nations. Since their economies are incapable of supporting a war, the Communist arm of the conspiracy needed help from the Finance Capitalist arm. The United States has

been financing and equipping both sides of the terrible Vietnamese war, killing our own soldiers by proxy. Again, the landscape painters in the mass media have kept the American public from learning this provable fact.

Not surprisingly, the Rockefellers have been leaders in championing this bloody trade. On January 16, 1967, one of the most incredible articles ever to appear in a newspaper graced the front page of the Establishment's daily, the *New York Times*. Under the headline "Eaton Joins Rockefellers To Spur Trade With Reds" the article stated:

"An alliance of family fortunes linking Wall Street and the Midwest is going to try to build economic bridges between the free world and Communist Europe.

"The International Basic Economy Corporation, controlled by the Rockefeller brothers, and Tower International, Inc., headed by Cyrus S. Eaton Jr., Cleveland financier, plan to cooperate in promoting trade between the Iron Curtain countries, including the Soviet Union. . . ."

International Basic Economy Corporation (IBEC) is run by Richard Aldrich, grandson of Federal Reserve plotter Nelson Aldrich, and Rodman Rockefeller (CFR), Rocky's son. On October 20, 1969, IBEC announced that N. M. Rothschild & Sons of London had entered into partnership with the firm.

Cyrus Eaton Jr. is the son of the notoriously pro-Soviet Cyrus Eaton who began his career as secretary to John D. Rockefeller. It is believed that Eaton's rise to power in finance resulted from backing by his mentor. The agreement between Tower International and IBEC continues an old alliance. Although Eaton's name does not appear on the CFR's membership rolls, the Reece Committee which investigated foundations for Congress in 1953, found that Eaton was a secret member.

Among the "non-strategic" items which the Rockefeller-Eaton axis is going to build for the Communists are ten rubber goods plants, including two synthetic rubber plants worth \$200 million. Mr. Eaton explains in the *Times* article: "These people are setting up new automobile plants and know they have to have tire factories." Under the Nixon Administration which,



Nelson Rockefeller greets Khrushchev, the infamous "Butcher of Budapest." The Rockefeller and Eaton families have now joined forces to build war production plants behind the Iron Curtain so that the Communists can become a bigger threat to U. S. survival. America spends \$70 billion a year ostensibly on defense and then the Rockefellers build aluminum mills for the Communists. Only the absence of a formal declaration of war in Vietnam keeps the Eatons and Rockefellers from being actionable for treason. They have the blood of nearly 50,000 American servicemen on their hands.



When Communist dictators visit the U. S. they do not visit laborers or union leaders, but hob-nob with industrial leaders. There is little, if any, attempt by the Red Dictators to identify with the working class. Here Nikita Khrushchev greets the avowedly pro-Communist industrialist Cyrus Eaton. Eaton started his business career as secretary to John D. Rockefeller and the Rockefeller family is believed to be largely responsible for his fortune.

contrary to campaign promises, has multiplied trade with the Reds tenfold, American concerns are building the world's largest truck factory for the Communists. Trucks are necessary for a nation's war machine and truck factories can be converted to the production of tanks as was done during WWII. The U.S. will provide the Soviets with both the facilities to build the trucks and the tires (or tank treads) for them to roll on.

In addition, the Rockefellers and Eatons are constructing a \$50 million aluminum producing plant for the Reds. Aluminum for jet planes is considered "non-strategic" under Johnson-Nixon doctrine.

Even more incredibly, the *Times* reveals:

"Last month, Tower International reached a tentative agreement with the Soviet patent and licensing organization, Licensintorg, covering future licensing and patent transactions. Until now, Mr. Eaton said, the Russians have left the buying and selling of licenses and patents to the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the official Soviet agency in this country for promoting Soviet-American trade."

This means that the Rockefellers and Eatons have a monopoly on the transfer of technological capability to the supposed enemies of the super-rich, the Soviet Union. According to the *Times*:

"Mr. Eaton acknowledged the difficulties that Amtorg's representatives had encountered here in trying to arrange licensing agreements with American companies. 'As you can imagine,' he said, 'it is almost impossible for a Russian to walk into the research department of an American aerospace company and try to arrange the purchase of a patent.'"

Certainly every loyal American will say to himself, "Well, I would hope to God the Soviets couldn't walk into our defense plants and buy a patent." The Rockefellers and the Eatons have solved that problem for the Communists. Now, instead of dealing with an official agency of the Soviet government, American concerns will be dealing with the Rockefellers. Meanwhile, nearly 50,000 Americans have died in Vietnam, many of them killed by

weapons which the Rockefellers directly or indirectly supplied to our avowed enemies. Only the technicality of the lack of a formal declaration of war prevents the Rockefellers' trading in the blood of dead Americans from being actionable as treason.

Thus by the purchase of patents for the Communists the Rockefellers are virtually in charge of research and development for the Soviet military machine, allowing the Soviets to mass produce American developments. The transfer of such knowledge is even more important than the sale of weapons. A process that may have taken an American corporation a decade to develop is transferred *in toto* to the Communists. Does it make sense to spend \$75 billion a year on national defense and then deliberately increase the war-making potential of an avowed enemy? It does to Mr. Rockefeller and the *Insiders*.

Since the Rockefellers have contracted to arrange for patents for the Soviets, they are by dictionary definition Communist agents. Would it not be more accurate to define the Communists as Rockefeller agents?

Indicative of this was a strange event which occurred in October of 1964. David Rockefeller, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank and chairman of the board of the Council on Foreign Relations, took a vacation in the Soviet Union. This is a peculiar place for the world's greatest "imperialist" to take his vacation, since much of Communist propaganda deals with taking all of David's wealth away from him and distributing it to "the people." A few days after Rockefeller ended his "vacation," in the Kremlin, Nikita Khrushchev was recalled from a vacation at a Black Sea resort to learn that he had been fired. How strange! As far as the world knew, Khrushchev was the absolute dictator of the Soviet government and, more important, head of the Communist Party which runs the USSR. Who has the power to fire the man who was supposedly the absolute dictator? Did David Rockefeller journey to the Soviet Union to fire an employee? Obviously the position of premier in the Soviet Union is a figurehead with the true power residing elsewhere. Perhaps in New York.

For five decades the Communists have based their propaganda on the theme that they were going to destroy the

Rockefellers and the other super-rich. Yet we find that for five decades the Rockefellers have been involved in building the strength of the Soviets. We are supposed to believe those international cartelists do this because they are foolish or greedy. Does this make sense? If a criminal goes up and down the streets shouting at the top of his lungs that as soon as he gets hold of a gun he is going to kill Joe Doaks, and you learn that Doaks is secretly giving guns to the criminal, one of two things must be true. Either Doaks is a fool or all the shouting is just "show biz" and the criminal secretly works for Doaks. The Rockefellers are not fools.

While David runs the financial end of the Rockefeller dynasty, Nelson runs the political. Nelson would like to be President of the United States. But, unfortunately for him, he is unacceptable to the vast majority of the grass roots of his own party. The next best thing to being President is controlling a President. Nelson Rockefeller and Richard Nixon are supposed to be bitter political competitors. In a sense they are, but that still does not preclude Rockefeller from asserting dominion over Mr. Nixon. When Mr. Nixon and Mr. Rockefeller competed for the Republican nomination in 1968, Rockefeller naturally would have preferred to win the prize, but regardless of who won, he would control the highest office in the land.

You will recall that right in the middle of drawing up the Republican platform in 1960, Mr. Nixon suddenly left Chicago and flew to New York to meet with Nelson Rockefeller in what Barry Goldwater described as the "Munich of the Republican Party." There was no political reason why Mr. Nixon needed to crawl to Mr. Rockefeller. He had the convention all sewed up. The *Chicago Tribune* cracked that it was like Grant surrendering to Lee.

In *The Making of the President, 1960*, Theodore White noted that Nixon accepted all the Rockefeller terms for this meeting, including provisions "that Nixon telephone Rockefeller personally with his request for a meeting; that they meet at the Rockefeller apartment . . . that their meeting be secret and later announced in a press release from the Governor, not Nixon; that the meeting be clearly announced as taking

place at the Vice President's request; that the statement of policy issuing from it be long, detailed, inclusive, not a summary communique."

The meeting produced the infamous "Compact of Fifth Avenue" in which the Republican Platform was scrapped and replaced by Rockefeller's socialist plans. The *Wall Street Journal* of July 25, 1960, commented: ". . . a little band of conservatives within the party . . . are shoved to the sidelines. . . . [T]he fourteen points are very liberal indeed; they comprise a platform akin in many ways to the Democratic platform and they are a far cry from the things that conservative men think the Republican Party ought to stand for. . . ." As Theodore White put it:

"Never had the quadrennial liberal swoop of the regulars been more nakedly dramatized than by the open compact of Fifth Avenue. Whatever honor they might have been able to carry from their services on the platform committee had been wiped out. A single night's meeting of the two men in a millionaire's triplex apartment in Babylon-by the-Hudson, eight hundred and thirty miles away, was about to overrule them; they were exposed as clowns for all the world to see."

The whole story behind what happened in Rockefeller's apartment will doubtless never be known. We can only make an educated guess in light of subsequent events. But it is obvious that since that time Mr. Nixon has been in the Rockefeller orbit.

After losing to Kennedy by an eyelash, Mr. Nixon, against his wishes, and at the request (or order) of Rockefeller, entered the California gubernatorial race and lost. (For further details see Gary Allen's *Richard Nixon: The Man Behind the Mask.*) After losing to Pat Brown in the California gubernatorial race in 1962, Nixon had universally been consigned to the political trash heap. He left his practice as an attorney in California and went to New York, where he moved in as a neighbor of Nelson Rockefeller, the man who is supposedly his archenemy, in a \$100,000-a-year apartment in a building owned by Rockefeller. Then Mr. Nixon went to work for the law firm of Mr. Rockefeller's personal attorney, John Mitchell, and in the next

six years spent most of his time touring the country and the world, first rebuilding his political reputation and then campaigning to get the 1968 Republican nomination. At the same time, according to his own financial statement, his net worth multiplied many times and he became quite wealthy. Nelson Rockefeller (and his colleagues of the Eastern Establishment), who helped make Nixon acceptable to Conservatives by appearing to oppose him, rescued Nixon from political oblivion and made him President of the United States. Does it not make sense that Mr. Nixon, the man of passionate ambition whose career had sunk to the bottom, had to make some deals in order to reach his goal? And did he not acquire massive political debts in return for being made President by the Eastern liberal Establishment?

When Nixon left Washington, he, by his own claim, had little more than an old Oldsmobile automobile, Pat's respectable Republican cloth coat, and a government pension. While in law practice Nixon had an income of \$200,000 per year, of which more than half went to pay for the apartment in Rocky's building. By 1968, he reported his net worth as \$515,830, while assigning a value of only \$45,000 to his partnership in his increasingly flourishing law firm. It may be that the frugal Mr. Nixon acquired the after-tax investment capital that mushroomed into \$858,190 in assets by faithfully plugging his change into a piggy bank. Then again, it may have been part of Nixon's deal with Rockefeller and the *Insiders* that Mr. Nixon's personal poverty problems should be solved. The President is obviously an un-free agent.

The man most observers agree is the most powerful man in the Administration of domestic policy matters is Attorney General John Mitchell. Mitchell, who had been a Nixon law partner, served as campaign manager in 1968, and reportedly will serve in that capacity in 1972. *The Wall Street Journal* of January 17, 1969, revealed that Mitchell was Rocky's personal lawyer. The Establishment's landscape painters have etched a picture of Mitchell as a tough cop-type conservative bent; it appears that in reality Mitchell is but another Rockefeller agent.

Richard Nixon was elected President on a platform which



Nelson Rockefeller and Richard Nixon are theoretically political enemies, but Rocky arranged '68 election so that if he could not be President, someone whom he controlled would be. The Rockefeller family, through their Chase Manhattan Bank and other entities, have been great benefactors of the Soviet Union ever since Communist Revolution in Russia. During campaign Nixon promised to halt shipment of war materials from America via North Vietnam via European Communist bloc because these supplies were being used to kill American soldiers. But much of this bloc trade is controlled by Rockefellers and Nixon has reversed himself and greatly multiplied such trade. The press, quite naturally, remains silent about killing American soldiers by proxy.

The boss and his two employees—the three musketeers of the CFR—Rocky, President Nixon and Henry Kissinger confer. Kissinger of Harvard was made virtual Assistant President by Rockefeller on whose staff he had served for a dozen years. Kissinger also had been on the staff of the CFR just prior to joining the Nixon Administration. Kissinger was the very embodiment of everything Nixon denounced during his '68 campaign. This explains why Nixon has reversed himself on so many stands. Among those to hail Mr. Nixon's move to the left is Alger Hiss, the Communist spy Richard Nixon helped convict. (**Chicago Tribune**, Oct. 25, 1971.) It was the Hiss Case which catapulted Nixon from obscurity into the Senate, the Vice Presidency and, eventually, the White House.



promised to stop America's retreat before world Communism. Yet he appointed Henry Kissinger, a man who represented the opposite of the stands Mr. Nixon took during his campaign, to a position which is virtually Assistant President. Is it surprising then that Mr. Nixon has done just the opposite of what he promised he would do during his 1968 campaign?

How did Mr. Nixon come to pick an ultra-liberal to be his number one foreign policy advisor? We are told by *Time* magazine that Mr. Nixon met Kissinger at a cocktail party given by Clare Boothe Luce during the Christmas holidays in 1967. Mr. Nixon is supposed to have been so impressed by Dr. Kissinger's cocktail party repartee that he appointed him to the most powerful position in the Nixon Administration. Mr. Nixon would have to be stupid to have done that; and Mr. Nixon is not stupid. The Kissinger appointment was arranged by Nelson Rockefeller. (*Salt Lake City Desert News*, March 27, 1970.) Kissinger had served for five years as Rockefeller's personal advisor on foreign affairs and at the time of his appointment he was serving as a paid staff member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Nixon's fantastic about face was praised by LBJ in the *Washington Star* of Dec. 1, 1971. The paper states:

"Former President Lyndon B. Johnson acknowledges that Richard Nixon, as a Republican President, has been able to accomplish some things that a Democratic President could not have. . . .

" 'Can't you just see the uproar,' he asked during a recent interview, 'if I had been responsible for Taiwan getting kicked out of the United Nations? Or if I had imposed sweeping national controls on prices and wages?'

" 'Nixon has gotten by with it,' he observed, an appreciative tone in his voice. 'If I had tried to do it, or Truman, or Humphrey, or any Democrat, we would have been clobbered.' "

* * * * *

[Update: 1985] With the death of Konstantin Chernenko, ABC, NBC, and CBS rushed out and grabbed every "expert" available to go on camera and explain how Mikhail Gorbachev is the Russian version of John F. Kennedy. In fact, Jane Pauley

on NBC's "Today" show gushed to British MP John Browne, "Since you spent time with him, didn't you find his charm in the John Kennedy tradition?" That was *almost* enough puffery to sicken even Ted Kennedy.

Alexander Haig and Malcolm Toon must have met themselves coming and going, as they rushed from one network studio to another, to be interviewed by the morning mavens of mush. In less than two hours the line was set: "A new age . . . an historic turning point . . . a more cordial attitude . . . western-like . . . new . . . young . . . attractive . . . charming" etc., etc., *ad nauseam*.

The same "Liberal" media that tried to sell us Yuri Andropov as "a closet liberal" has a new, improved version for us. Mikhail Gorbachev is a media happening, and the purveyors of disinformation are having a field day. The press was quick to dig out all the *sympatico* Gorbachev quotes they could find in their files, such as the following (from his speech to the British Parliament last December):

"Ladies and gentlemen, we all agree that ours is a vulnerable, fragile, yet interdependent world, where we must coexist, whether we want this or not. For all that separates us, we have one planet and Europe is our common home, not a theater of operations."

Does that oh-so-sensitive-and-caring rhetoric sound familiar? Why, the most ardent peacenik couldn't have said it better! It was this kind of believable pap that led British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to say of the new Russian leader, "I like Mr. Gorbachev. We can do business together."

And if you think "good ol' Mike" is neat, wait until you meet his wife Raisa. The wives of most Politboro leaders look as though they should be building dams in Siberia, but not this honey. The *London Sunday Times* described her as "Soviet realism's answer to Princess Di." According to the Associated Press, "The British were taken by Mrs. Gorbachev's wit, trim figure, stylish brown hair, and tailored clothes."

Tell me, is it beginning to sound as though some slick Madison Avenue press agent is trying to *sell* us something here?

So far as I can tell, the only two voices of reason in the cacophony of nonsense are Arnaud de Borchgrave and Soviet defector Arkady Shevchenko. Yet nowhere did anybody examine the real issues about Gorbachev's ascendancy—obvious questions like, “Who chooses the Soviet leadership?” Or even more accurately, “Who *is* the Soviet leader?”

Ever since the death of Joseph Stalin, the leadership of the U.S.S.R. has carried with it some interesting contradictions. Georgi Malenkov was heralded as the undisputed leader following Stalin's death, only to vanish within a very short time. Next came the troika, out of which emerged Bulganin, then Nikita Khrushchev, both of whom apparently reigned supreme only to be summarily set aside.

Of the most recent group—Brezhnev, Andropov, and Chernenko—two common threads make for interesting speculation. Those threads are (1) Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, and (2) U.S. Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy F. Dobrynin. Through all of the shifts and turns of the Party line, through one leader after another, through power struggles and Party intrigue, these two have remained firmly in position.

Gromyko has been at the helm for almost forty years, and Dobrynin, who presumably answers to him, has been ensconced in Washington, D.C. as Soviet Ambassador for almost twenty-five years. Read how Alexander Haig describes Dobrynin in his book, *Caveat*:

“Dobrynin is the dean of the Washington diplomatic corps. In nearly a quarter of a century in Washington, he has developed an Encyclopedic knowledge of American affairs. He is a brilliant man, possessing that rare intellectual combination, a retentive mind and a gift for the quick, apt reply. He schools himself on every aspect of every issue, and more often than not knows more about almost any subject than the ever-changing combinations of American officials with whom he deals.

“Beyond that, the witty, well-tailored ‘Doby’ and his wife Irina, a formidable person in her own right, are welcome *everywhere* [emphasis mine]. No Soviet Ambassador (and few others) has developed such a wide social and professional acquaintance-ship in official Washington.”

Previously, in the same book, Haig had this to say about the Soviet social lion: "Dobrynin is a cordial man, admired by Washington hostesses for his charming mimicry of bourgeois social graces." Ain't that nice!

Gromyko, who replaced E. M. Molotov as Foreign Minister during the de-Stalinization period, has either been a faithful *apparatchik* or, in all likelihood, the real power down through the years. If Dobrynin answers to his Foreign minister, as our ambassadors answer to our Secretary of State; and if the Foreign Minister answers to the General Secretary of the Communist Party, as our Secretary of State answers to the President; and if the struggles to assume leadership in the Soviet Union are as ruthless as we have been led to believe; and if one's future in the Party hierarchy depends on how adept one is at riding coattails; and if guessing wrong means a one-way ticket to Lower Slobbovia; and if to play this game properly you almost have to be, as the corporate climbers say, "in the home office"; and since "Doby" hasn't spent any time there for almost twenty-five years; and since Gromyko remains as permanent a fixture as Lenin's Tomb, then two obvious questions are: Where is the home office? And, who's really in charge there?

I don't have any definitive answers to these questions, but let's make some observations that might help supply some. (1) Gromyko has lived and prospered regardless of who is the acknowledged head; (2) Dobrynin makes decisions for the Soviet Union unilaterally; (3) if there is a collective leadership, Gorbachev was selected some months ago; (4) Gorbachev's career is by any Soviet standard undistinguished; (5) the drum beats for Gorbachev were first heard seven months ago in Britain and the U.S.; (6) the "powers that be," both here and in Great Britain, made sure that he was *the man*; (7) the same clique has promoted, supplied, lent money to, built the economy of, and in general made sure that the Soviet Union didn't collapse; (8) If a no-name like Jimmy Carter can become President in an open society like ours with the proper sponsors, it goes without saying that a no-name like Gorbachev can become the visible leader in the Soviet Union, if he is properly sponsored; (9) and finally, if the only two permanent fixtures in the Soviet hierarchy are (a) bouncing around the world as Foreign Minister and (b) neatly settled for years in Washington, D.C. as Ambassador to the

U.S., then what we think we know about how things operate in the Kremlin is obviously quite different than the truth. While Gromyko has been moved up to the "Presidency," thanks to his protégé Gorbachev, there is still no doubt as to who is calling the shots in Soviet foreign policy.

It seems obvious to me from the propaganda onslaught that the Soviets are about to launch a "peace" offensive, and the West is being set up to take the hook like a big-mouth bass. Unless I miss my guess, the very near future for the "I like Mike" bandwagon is going to produce a summit, friendly visitation, new loans, and in all likelihood, a disarmament agreement that will make Salt II look like a study in a George Patton defense plan.

I hope I'm wrong. But don't bet on it.

Another important update on the Rockefellers is the political ascendancy of John D. Rockefeller IV. Affectionately called "Jay," he has grabbed the political reigns for the family since the death of his uncle Nelson, and as a former Governor and now Senator from West Virginia, there is little doubt about his presidential ambitions.

NOTES

1. Louis Budenz, *The Bolshevik Invasion Of The West*, Bookmailer, p. 115.

2. Antony Sutton, *Western Technology and Soviet Economic Development, 1917-1930*, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University, Calif. 1968, p. 292.

3. O'Connor, Harvey, *The Empire of Oil*, Monthly Review Press, New York, 1955, p. 270.

4. *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 38.

5. *National Republic*, Sept. 1927.

6. Sutton, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 17.

7. *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 288.

8. *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 226.

9. *Ibid.*, p. 277.

10. *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 291.

11. Congressional Record, June 15, 1933.

12. See U.S. State Dept. Decimal File, 811.51/3,711 and 861.50 "FIVE YEAR PLAN/236." Sutton, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 340n.

13. Sutton, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 3.

*Pressure from Above and
Pressure from Below*

THE ESTABLISHMENT'S official landscape artists have done a marvelous job of painting a picture of Richard Nixon as a conservative. Unfortunately, this picture is twenty years out of date. The very liberal Senator Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania boasted to a reporter one day: “[Liberals] get the action and the Conservatives get the rhetoric.”¹ Richard Nixon could not have been elected had he run as a Rockefeller liberal, but he can get away with running his Administration like one simply because the landscape painters fail to call the public’s attention to the fact. However, columnist Stewart Alsop in writing for a sophisticated audience of approving Liberals, reveals the real Nixon. Alsop claims that if Nixon were judged by his deeds instead of his ancient image, the Liberals’ attitude toward him would be different. If only the Liberals’ Pavlovian response to the Nixon name could be eliminated, says Alsop, they would realize how far Left he is. Therefore Alsop substitutes a hypothetical “President Liberal” for President Nixon:

“ . . . If President Liberal were actually in the White House, it is not at all hard to imagine the reaction to his program. The right would be assailing President Liberal for bugging out of

Vietnam, undermining American defenses, fiscal irresponsibility, and galloping socialism. The four basic Presidential policy positions listed above would be greeted with hosannas by the liberals. . . .

“Instead, the liberals have showered the President with dead cats, while most conservatives have maintained a glum silence, and thus the Administration has been ‘little credited’ for ‘much genuine achievement.’ But there are certain special reasons, which Pat Moynihan omitted to mention, why this is so.”²

Also further explains how having the reputation of being an enemy of the Liberal Democrats helps Nixon pass their program:

“For one thing, there is a sort of unconscious conspiracy between the President and his natural enemies, the liberal Democrats, to conceal the extent to which his basic program, leaving aside frills and rhetoric, is really the liberal Democratic program. Richard Nixon is the first professional politician and ‘real Republican’ to be elected President in 40 years—and it is not in the self-interest of the liberals to give credit to such a President for liberal initiatives. By the same token, it is not in the self-interest of the President to risk his conservative constituency by encouraging the notion that he is not a ‘real Republican’ after all, but a liberal Democrat at cut rates. . . .

“There are plenty of examples of the mutual obfuscation which results from this mutual interest. The withdrawal of half a million men from Vietnam is quite obviously the greatest retreat in American history. But the President talks as though it were somehow a glorious advance, certain to guarantee a ‘just and lasting peace.’ When the President—like any commander of a retreat—resorts to spoiling actions to protect his dwindling rear guard, the liberals howl that he is ‘chasing the will-o’-the-wisp of military victory.’

“. . . When the President cuts back real military strength more sharply than in a quarter of a century, the liberals attack him for failing to ‘reorder priorities.’ The President, in his rhetoric about a ‘strong defense,’ plays the same game. The result, as John Kenneth Galbraith accurately noted recently, is that ‘most people and maybe most congressmen think the Administration is indulging the Pentagon even more than the Democrats,’ which is the precise opposite of the truth. . . .”

Alsoop continued what is probably the most damning column ever written about Richard Nixon by noting the role that the mass media have played in portraying to the public an image that is the reverse of the truth:

“ . . . There is also a human element in this exercise in mutual obfuscation. To the liberals, especially the liberal commentators who dominate the media, Richard Nixon is Dr. Fell (‘The reason why I cannot tell, but this I know and know full well, I do not like thee, Dr. Fell.’). This is not surprising. Not too many years ago, Richard M. Nixon was one of the most effective—and least lovable—of the conservative Republican professionals of the McCarthy era.”

The columnist, himself a member of the socialist Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), speculated on what the “old Nixon” would have had to say about the “new Nixon”:

“ . . . on his past record, it is not at all hard to imagine R. M. Nixon leading the assault on the President for his ‘bug-out,’ ‘fiscal irresponsibility,’ ‘galloping socialism,’ and all the rest of it. So how can one expect Mr. Nixon to defend President Liberal’s program with the passionate conviction that a President Robert Kennedy, say, would have brought to the defense of such a program?”³

Alsoop has revealed the *real* Nixon and is obviously pleased. Those who voted for Nixon shouldn’t be quite so happy. If you liked the Richard Nixon who ran for the Presidency, then you cannot, if you are consistent, like the Richard Nixon who is President. Nixon and his fellow “moderates” have turned the Republican elephant into a donkey in elephant’s clothing. On June 19, 1959, Vice President Nixon gloated: “In summary, the Republican administration produced the things that the Democrats promised.” It looks as if it’s happening again!

A year and a half earlier Nixon had been warbling a different tune:

“If we have nothing to offer other than a pale carbon copy of the New Deal, if our only purpose is to gain and retain power,

the Republican Party no longer has any reason to exist, and ought to go out of business.”⁴

The Nixon “Game Plan,” as Harvard Professor John Kenneth Galbraith gleefully points out, is SOCIALISM. The Nixon “Game Plan” is infinitely more clever and dangerous than those of his predecessors, because it masquerades as being the opposite of what it is.

Mr. Nixon is aware that most Americans fear “big government.” An August 1968, Gallup Poll showed that 46 percent of the American public believed that “big government” was the “biggest threat to the country.” Gallup commented: “Although big government has been a favorite Republican target for many years, rank and file Democrats are nearly as critical of growing Federal power as are Republicans.”⁵ Recognizing this attitude, Mr. Nixon geared much of his campaign rhetoric to attacking Big Daddy government. However, the Nixon Administration has taken massive steps to further concentrate authority in the federal “power pinnacle.” (See Chart 3, p. 35).

While centralizing power at a rate which would have made Hubert Humphrey blush, Mr. Nixon has continued to pay lip service to decentralization. During the first year of his Administration Mr. Nixon announced his “New Federalism” (the name taken from the title of a book by Nelson Rockefeller). The first part of the “New Federalism” is the Family Assistance Program (FAP) which would, contrary to his campaign promises, provide a Guaranteed Annual Income. Based on suggestions from John Gardner of the C.F.R. and Daniel Moynihan, a member of the board of directors of the socialist ADA, the FAP would double the number on welfare and increase tremendously the power of the executive branch of the federal government. The Leftwing weekly, the *New Republic*, cheered the proposal as “creeping socialism.”

The second major segment of the President’s “New Federalism” is revenue sharing with the states, touted as a step in the decentralization of power from the federal government. Actually, the program does just the opposite. The money must first go from the states to Washington before it can be shared. As

columnist James J. Kilpatrick remarked: “. . . power to control follows the Federal dollar as surely as that famous lamb accompanied little Mary.” As soon as the states and local governments get hooked on the federal funds, the controls will be put on just as they were in education and agriculture. Every field the government attempts to take over it first subsidizes. You can’t decentralize government by centralizing the tax collections.

Mr. Nixon’s “power to the people” slogan really means “power to the President.”

House Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur Mills has called the revenue-sharing plan a “trap” that “could become a massive weapon against the independence of state and local government.” The plan, said Mills, “goes in the direction of centralized government.”

But, Mr. Nixon is very clever. In his 1971 State of the Union Message, the talk in which he used the Communist slogan “Power to the People,” the President said:

“We in Washington will at last be able to provide government that is truly for the people. I realize that what I am asking is that not only the Executive branch in Washington, but that even this Congress will have to change by giving up some of its power.”⁶

That sounds reasonable doesn’t it? The Executive branch will give up some power and the Congress will give up some power and the people will gain by having these powers returned to them. Right? Wrong! That is nothing but verbal sleight of hand. Notice the precision of Mr. Nixon’s language. He speaks of the “Executive branch *in Washington*” giving up some of its power. Three days later it became obvious why Mr. Nixon added the seemingly redundant “in Washington,” when it was announced that the country was being carved up into ten federal districts. The federal districts would soon be used to administer the wage and price controls which centralize in the federal government almost total power over the economy.

To many political observers the most shocking development of the past year was the admission by President Richard Nixon to newsman Howard K. Smith that he is “now a Keynesian in economics.” The jolted Smith commented later, “That’s a little

like a Christian Crusader saying: 'All things considered, I think Mohammed was right.' " Howard K. Smith was well aware that such a statement was tantamount to a declaration by Mr. Nixon that "I am now a Socialist." John Maynard Keynes, the English economist and Fabian Socialist, bragged that he was promoting the "euthanasia of capitalism."

It is generally believed in England among students of this conspiracy that John Maynard Keynes produced his *General Theory of Money and Credit* at the behest of certain *Insiders* of international finance who hired him to concoct a pseudo-scientific justification for government deficit spending—just as the mysterious League of Just Men had hired Karl Marx to write the *Communist Manifesto*. The farther a government goes into debt, the more interest is paid to the powerful *Insiders* who "create" money to buy government bonds by the simple expedient of bookkeeping entries. Otherwise, you can bet your last farthing that the *Insiders* of international banking would be violently opposed to inflationary deficits.

In his internationally syndicated column of February 3, 1971, James Reston (C.F.R.) exclaimed:

"The Nixon budget is so complex, so unlike the Nixon of the past, so un-Republican that it defies rational analysis. . . . The Nixon budget is more planned, has more welfare in it, and has a bigger predicted deficit than any other budget in this century."

During 1967, while on the primary trail, Richard Nixon made exorbitant Democrat spending his Number Two campaign issue, just behind the failure of the Democrats to win the Vietnam War. Mr. Johnson's 1967 Budget was \$158.6 billion, which at the time seemed astronomical. Mr. Nixon claimed that if that amount were not sliced by \$10 billion the country faced financial disaster. At a time when the Vietnam War was a far bigger financial drain than it is now, Richard Nixon argued that we should be spending around \$150 billion. President Nixon is now spending \$230 billion, and bills already introduced in Congress and likely to pass could push the 1972 Fiscal Budget (July 1, 1971 to July 1, 1972) to \$250 billion.

The point is that the man who campaigned as Mr. Frugal in 1968 is, in his third year of office, out-spending by \$80 to \$100 billion what he said his predecessor should spend. And some experts are predicting that Mr. Nixon could spend as much as \$275 billion next year.

This is the same Richard Nixon who in Dallas on October 11, 1968, declared that "America cannot afford four years of Hubert Humphrey in the White House" because he had advocated programs which would have caused "a spending spree that would have bankrupted this nation." Candidate Nixon flayed the Johnson Administration for failing "to cut deficit spending which is the cause of our present inflation." Budget deficits, he said, "lie at the heart of our troubles." For his own part, he renounced any "massive step-up" in federal spending. "This is a prescription for further inflation," said Nixon. "I believe it is also a prescription for economic disaster."

While it took LBJ five years to run up a \$55 billion deficit, Senator Harry Byrd notes that the accumulated deficit for Mr. Nixon's first THREE years will reach at least \$88 billion. Congressional experts are now predicting Richard Nixon could well pour on the red ink to a total of \$124 billion in this term of office alone.

In order to halt inflation Mr. Nixon has now instituted wage and price controls. Most Americans, sick of seeing their paychecks shrink in purchasing power each month, have overwhelmingly approved. But this is because most people are not aware of the real causes of inflation. And you can be sure that the Establishment's landscape painters will not explain the truth to them. The truth is that there is a difference between inflation and the wage-price spiral. When the government runs a deficit, brand new money in the amount of the deficit is put into circulation. As the new money percolates through the economy it bids up wages and prices. This is easy to understand if you think of our economy as a giant auction. Just as at any other auction, if the bidders are suddenly supplied with more money, they will use that money to bid up prices. Inflation, in reality, is an increase in the supply of money. It causes the wage-price spiral which is generally mislabeled *inflation*. You could not have a

wage price spiral if you did not have an increase in the money supply with which to pay it. This is not just economics, it is physics. You can't fill a quart bottle with a pint of milk. To say that the wage-spiral causes inflation is like saying wet streets cause rain. Mr. Nixon, unlike the vast majority of the American public, is aware of the real causes of "inflation." He explained it clearly on January 27, 1970:

"The inflation we have at the start of the Seventies was caused by heavy deficit spending in the Sixties. In the past decade, the Federal Government spent more than it took in—\$57 billion more. These deficits caused prices to rise 25 percent in a decade."

Business blames "inflation," on the unions, and unions blame "inflation," on business, but only the government can cause "inflation."

Mr. Nixon has fastened wage and price controls on the economy supposedly to solve a problem which Mr. Nixon (and LBJ) created by running huge deficits. If he sincerely wanted to stop "inflation," he would have put wage and price controls on the government rather than on the rest of us and would have stopped deficit spending. People are cheering Nixon because he "did something." This is akin to cheering for a motorist who shoots a pedestrian he has just run over.

Wage and price controls are at the very heart of Socialism. You can't have a totalitarian government without wage and price controls and you can't have a free country with them. Why? You cannot impose slavery upon people who have economic freedom. As long as people have economic freedom, they will be free. Wage and price controls are people controls. In his Phase II speech, Mr. Nixon made it clear that the 90-day wage and price controls are with us in one disguise or another from now on. They are a major step towards establishing an all-powerful Executive branch of the federal government.

After the *Insiders* have established the United Socialist States of America (in fact if not in name), the next step is the Great Merger of all nations of the world into a dictatorial world government. This was the main reason behind the push to bring Red China into the United Nations. If you want to control the

natural resources, transportation, commerce and banking for the whole world, you must put everybody under the same roof.

The *Insiders'* code word for the world superstate is "new world order," a phrase often used by Richard Nixon. The Council on Foreign Relations states in its *Study No. 7*: "The U.S. must strive to: A. BUILD A NEW INTERNATIONAL ORDER." (Capitals in the original) Establishment spokesman James Reston (CFR) declared in his internationally syndicated column for the *New York Times* of May 21, 1971: "Nixon would obviously like to preside over the creation of a new world order, and believes he has an opportunity to do so in the last 20 months of his first term."

A world government has always been the object of the Communists. In 1915, in No. 40 of the Russian organ, *The Socialist Democrat*, Lenin proposed a "United States of the World." The program of the Communist International of 1936 says that world dictatorship "can be established only by victory of socialism in different countries or groups of countries, after which the Proletariat Republics would unite on federal lines with those already in existence, and this system would expand . . . at length forming the world union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

One of the most important groups promoting the "world union" is the United World Federalists, whose membership is heavily interlocked with that of the Council on Foreign Relations. The UWF advocate turning the UN into a full-fledged world government which would include the Communist nations.

Richard Nixon is, of course, far too clever to actually join the UWF, but he has supported their legislative program since his early days in Congress. In the October 1948 issue of the UWF publication *World Government News*, on page 14, there appears the following announcement: "Richard Nixon: Introduced world government resolution (HCR 68) 1947, and ABC (World Government) resolution 1948."

World government has a strong emotional appeal for Americans, based on their universal desire for world peace. The *Insiders* have the Communists rattling their sabers with one hand and dangling the olive branch with the other. Naturally

everyone gravitates towards the olive branch, not realizing that the olive branch is controlled by another arm of the entity that is rattling the sabers.

In September of 1968, candidates for public office received a letter from the United World Federalists that stated:

“Our organization has been endorsed and commended by all U.S. presidents in the last 20 years and by the current nominees for the presidency. As examples we quote as follows:

“Richard Nixon: ‘Your organization can perform an important service by continuing to emphasize that world peace can only come thru world law. Our goal is world peace. Our instrument for achieving peace will be law and justice. If we concentrate our energies toward these ends, I am hopeful that real progress can be made.’

“Hubert Humphrey: ‘Every one of us is committed to brotherhood among all nations, but no one pursues these goals with more dignity and dedication than the United World Federalists.’ ”

There really was not a dime’s worth of difference. Voters were given the choice between CFR world government advocate Nixon and CFR world government advocate Humphrey. Only the rhetoric was changed to fool the public.

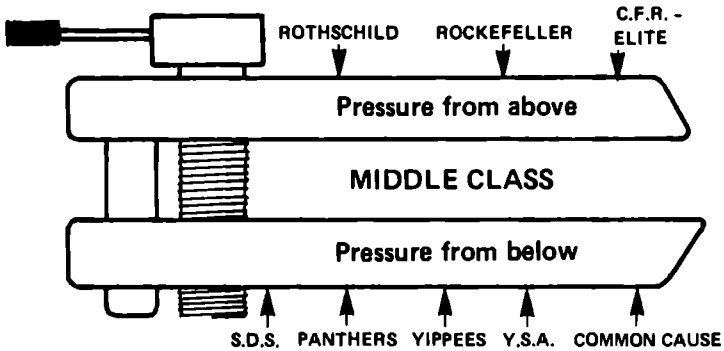
A world government requires a world supreme court, and Mr. Nixon is on record in favor of a world supreme court. And a world government must have a world police force to enforce the laws of the World Superstate and keep the slaves from rebelling. The *Los Angeles Examiner* of October 28, 1950, reported that Congressman Richard Nixon had introduced a “resolution calling for the establishment of a United Nations police force. . . .”

Not surprisingly, the *Insiders* have their pet planners preparing to administrate their world dictatorship. Under an immense geodetic dome at Southern Illinois University is a completely detailed map of the world which occupies the space of three football fields. Operating under grants from the Ford, Carnegie and Rockefeller foundations (all extensively interlocked with the C.F.R.) a battery of scientists including everything from geographers, psychologists and behavioral scientists to natural

scientists, biologists, biochemists and agronomists are making plans to control people. These elite planners conduct exercises in what they call "the world game." For example: There are too many people in Country A and not enough people in Country B. How do you move people from Country A to Country B? We need so many males, so many females, so many of this occupation and so many of that occupation, so many of this age and so many of that age. How do you get these people from Country A and settle them in Country B in the shortest possible time? Another example: We have an uprising in Country C (or as it would now be called, District C) How long does it take to send in "peace" forces to stop the insurgency?

The World Game people run exercises on global control. If you plan on running the world, you cannot go about it haphazardly. That is why the *Insiders* of the Ford, Carnegie and Rockefeller foundations are making these plans. The real name of the game is 1984. We will have systematic population reduction, forced sterilization of anything else which the planners deem necessary to establish absolute control in their *humanitarian* utopia. But to enforce these plans, you must have an all-powerful world government. You can't do this if individual nations have sovereignty. And before you can facilitate the Great Merger, you must first centralize control within each nation, destroy the local police and remove the guns from the hands of the citizenry. You must replace our once free Constitutional Republic with an all-powerful central government. And that is exactly what is happening today with the Nixon Administration. Every action of any consequence, despite the smokescreen, has centralized more power in what is rapidly becoming an all-powerful central government.

What we are witnessing is the Communist tactic of *pressure from above and pressure from below*, described by Communist historian Jan Kozak as the device used by the Reds to capture control of Czecho-Slovakia. The pressure from above comes from secret, ostensibly respectable Comrades in the government and Establishment, forming, with the radicalized mobs in the streets below, a giant pincer around middle-class society. The street rioters are pawns, shills, puppets, and dupes for an oligarchy



of elitist conspirators working above to turn America's limited government into an unlimited government with total control over our lives and property.

The American middle-class is being squeezed to death by a vise. (See Chart 9) In the streets we have avowed revolutionary groups such as the Students for a Democratic Society (which was started by the League for Industrial Democracy, a group with strong C.F.R. ties), the Black Panthers, the Yippies, the Young Socialist Alliance. These groups chant that if we don't "change" America, we will lose it. "Change" is a word we hear over and over. By "change" these groups mean Socialism. Virtually all members of these groups sincerely believe that they are fighting the Establishment. In reality they are an indispensable ally of the Establishment in fastening Socialism on all of us. The naive radicals think that under Socialism the "people" will run everything. Actually, it will be a clique of *Insiders* in total control, consolidating and controlling all wealth. That is why these schoolboy Lenins and teenage Trotskys are allowed to roam free and are practically never arrested or prosecuted. They are protected. If the Establishment wanted the revolutionaries stopped, how long do you think they would be tolerated?

Instead, we find that most of these radicals are the recipients of largesse from major foundations or are receiving money from the government through the War on Poverty. The Rothschild-Rockefeller-C.F.R. *Insiders* at the top "surrender to

the demands” for Socialism from the mobs below. The radicals are doing the work of those whom they hate the most.

Remember Bakunin’s charge that Marx’ followers had one foot in the bank and the other in the Socialist movement.

Further indications of Establishment financing of the Communist S.D.S. are contained in James Kunen’s *The Strawberry Statement: Notes of A College Revolutionary*. Describing events at the 1968 S.D.S. national convention, Kunen says:

“Also at the convention, men from Business International Roundtables—the meetings sponsored by Business International—tried to buy up a few radicals. These men are the world’s leading industrialists and they convene to decide how our lives are going to go. These are the boys who wrote the Alliance for Progress. They’re the left wing of the ruling class.

“They agreed with us on black control and student control. . . .

“They want McCarthy in. They see fascism as the threat, see it coming from Wallace. The only way McCarthy could win is if the crazies and young radicals act up and make Gene look more reasonable. They offered to finance our demonstrations in Chicago.

“We were also offered Esso (Rockefeller) money. They want us to make a lot of radical commotion so they can look more in the center as they move to the left.”⁸

THAT IS THE STRATEGY. THE LANDSCAPE PAINTERS FOCUS YOUR ATTENTION ON THE KIDS IN THE STREET WHILE THE REAL DANGER IS FROM ABOVE.

As Frank Capell recently observed in *The Review Of The News*:

“Of course, we know that these radical students are not going to take over the government. What they are going to do is provide the excuse for the government to take over the people, by passing more and more repressive laws to ‘keep things under control.’ ”

The radicals make a commotion in the streets while the Limousine Liberals at the top in New York and Washington are Socializing us. WE ARE GOING TO HAVE A DICTATORSHIP OF THE ELITE DISGUISED AS A DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT.

Now the *Insiders* of the Establishment are moving into a more sophisticated method of applying pressure from below. John Gardner, a “Republican,” and member of the C.F.R., has established a grass roots proletarian organization called Common Cause. This may become the biggest and most important organization in American history. Common Cause’s goal is to organize welfare recipients, those who have not voted before, and Liberals to lobby for Socialism. That lobbying will not only be expressed in pressuring Congress to pass Socialist legislation but will also be expressed as ballot power in elections. Common Cause is supposedly the epitome of anti-Establishmentarianism, but who is paying the bills? The elite *Insider* radicals from above. The number one bankroller of this group to overthrow the super-rich and re-distribute their wealth among the poor is John D. Rockefeller III. Other key financiers are Andrew Heiskell (CFR), chairman of the board of Time, Inc., Thomas Watson (CFR), chairman of the board of IBM, John Whitney (CFR) of the Standard Oil fortune, Sol Linowitz (CFR), chairman of the board of Xerox, and Gardner Cowles (CFR) of Cowles publications. In any organization, the man who pays the bills is the boss. The others are his employees.⁹

What better proof could we have that Socialism is not a movement of downtrodden masses but of power hungry elitists? The poor are merely pawns in the game. Needless to say, the landscape painters hide Common Cause’s financial angels so that only those who understand that the Establishment’s game plan is SOCIALISM understand what is going on before their very eyes.

* * * * *

[Update: 1985] Fortunately for America, Common Cause never became the power house organization that the *Insiders* hoped for. The blatant pro-left stance on issue after issue ultimately proved to be its undoing, along with a shifting climate of political opinion which is clearly moving right. Another very positive development has been the rise of conservatism on the college campus. Recent post election pollsters have estimated

that of those students who voted in the "84" election 70% cast their ballot for Ronald Reagan.

Fourteen years ago, those colleges which boasted of any conservative organizations on campus were few and far between. Today, almost every college has at least one organization doing a job for the promotion of constitutional principles.

It was very satisfying to yours truly when I would meet someone either still in college or recently graduated, who upon finding out about my connection with *None Dare* would enthusiastically tell me how that book had influenced his or her thinking. And that in many cases it had become almost a "cult" book on some campuses. Is it too much to hope that the same thing will happen with this one? I hope not.

NOTES

1. Republican *Battle Line*, February 1970.
2. *Newsweek*, January 11, 1971.
3. *Idem*.
4. From a Nixon speech in Cleveland, Ohio in January 1968.
5. Republican *Battle Line*, August 1969.
6. *Houston Tribune*, March 11, 1971.
7. (Copy in possession of authors)
8. Kunen, James, *The Strawberry Statement: Notes of a College Revolutionary*, Random House, New York, pp. 116-117.
9. *Human Events*, July 10, 1971.

**PART
II**

Introduction to Part II

THE *INSIDERS* are still inside. We have examined their New World Order and why so many important men want to impose it on us. If it were for our own good, which is the best one can say of these plotters, does it really make any difference? In actuality, of course, it is a totalitarian world government which they seek. Eventually. For their timetable *has* been slowed. Surely, one might say, this goal is **too outrageous for general belief**. So it is hoped by those doing the planning largely behind the scenes.

Yet, as the conspirator Danton said during the French Revolution: Audacity, more audacity, always audacity.

A recent tactic of the conspirators is to claim that they cannot be so evil or involved in a furtive stratagem because their actions are not secret. No thanks to them. Exposure on a wide scale has hurt, so now they play down their influence and use ridicule as a weapon. Trilateral Commission Chairman and founder David Rockefeller, has told readers of the *Wall Street Journal* that he's not the "cabalist-in-chief" of a "coterie of international conspirators with designs on ruling the world. . . ." Honest! He certainly would tell us if he were, wouldn't he. And Winston Lord, president of the Council on Foreign Relations, now says he *welcomes* being thought of as a conspiracy. "It

means that people think we're more important than we are." Pseudo-modesty.

The most powerful men in the Western world would have us think they are a lodge of Odd Fellows discussing their next civic project.

Yet these elitist power-brokers still hold the reins (invisible or otherwise) of influence in America and other Western governments— Whether Republicans or Democrats are in office at the national level, and/or liberals or conservatives are our elected leaders.

As George Orwell put it in his prophetic *Nineteen Eighty-Four*: "A ruling group is a ruling group so long as it can nominate its successors. The Party is not concerned with perpetuating its blood but with perpetuating itself. *Who* wields power is not important provided the hierarchical structure remains always the same."

But Orwell also said that "freedom is the freedom to say that two plus two equals four. If that is granted, all else follows." Calling the conspirators out at their game has not yet broken their hold on our free institutions. They would not give up by default. But while there is liberty, there is hope and reason to resist those who seek power. Once they are flushed into the open they will be fair game.

Meanwhile, back to our story. . . .

Nixon
Ford/Rockefeller
Carter
Reagan

The Nixon Encore & Cancellation

THE NATIONAL ELECTIONS of 1972 could have proved a watershed for the Republican Party. That they were not, can be attributed to the deliberate strategy of Richard Nixon and his re-election campaign. Nixon's overwhelming victory gave him 520 electoral votes to 17 for South Dakota radical Senator George McGovern (CFR)—the largest margin since F.D.R.'s 1936 win over Alf Landon. It was a personal victory for Nixon but brought few Republicans in on the coattails of the standard bearer. As Gary Allen and I pointed out, even before it was known who would be the Democratic nominee, "Nixon will again talk conservatively, while the CFR's Democrat candidate will sound frighteningly radical in order to stampede you into accepting Nixon as the lesser of two evils" (p. 149). With a ticket headed by a "pragmatic centrist,"¹ as Richard Nixon termed himself to the *Los Angeles Times* in June of 1984, the landslide could not honestly be called a Conservative win, either. A man such as McGovern who would have crawled on his belly to Hanoi, was simply not acceptable to the American people, regardless of the unpopularity of the Vietnam war.

Nixon's openings for his New Majority were almost always to the Left, appeasing the same "Liberals" who were to eventu-

ally bring him down. Even after the 1968 win, Nixon showed this inclination. Theodore White (C.F.R.) described the new Chief Executive thusly in *The Making Of The President, 1972*:

“He sought to have Hubert Humphrey, his defeated rival, speak for the United States in the UN—Humphrey turned him down. He sought, as a gesture of bipartisan unity, to appoint Democratic Senator Henry Jackson as his Secretary of Defense—Jackson turned him down. He sought David Rockefeller as either Secretary of Defense or the Treasury—David Rockefeller turned him down. He sought William Scranton as his Secretary of State—Scranton turned him down. . . . The big men would not join him.”

It seemed that whatever concessions Nixon would make, he could not be accepted fully by the “Liberal” Establishment. But there can be little doubt that Mr. Nixon betrayed the Conservatives who supported and elected him. The politicians of the Left recognized this. Consider a letter written February 11, 1972, by Chairman of the Socialist Party, Michael Harrington, to fellow socialists. Speaking of the “new movement” of “collectivist innovations” in the U.S. for “national economic planning,” vast federal investments, and “government intervention in the economy,” all of which were being “initiated by the shrewder members of the Establishment—Richard Nixon, David Rockefeller, Henry Ford among them. . . .” Socialist Harrington continued:

“Richard Nixon’s New Economic Policy is only the tip of the iceberg (I will leave it to the [*John*] Birch Society to note paranoically that it bears the same label as V. I. Lenin’s own adventure in state capitalism). The President has, to be sure, embraced the concept of a ‘full employment budget’—a delicate, Republican euphemism for deficit financing and has even adopted price and wage controls.”

After quoting from speeches proving his point, Harrington concluded:

“I suppose that, as a long-time democratic Socialist, I should be enthusiastic about this belated Republican recognition of one

of the most fundamental of Marxian truths – that the essentially social means of production constituted by our interdependent technology requires a social mode of production, *i.e.*, conscious planning and control. In part, I am. But I am also concerned because this Marxist truth is being championed by businessmen who hardly have Socialist goals in mind. . . .”²

The confused Michael Harrington resigned his leadership position with the Socialist Party-Democratic Socialist Federation in October of 1972, charging that most of the honchos in that party “look with enthusiasm upon a Nixon victory.”³ All of which seems to prove the assertion of Richard J. Whalen, in *Catch The Falling Flag*, that Nixon would “preempt any position the Democrats might take” in order to improve his chances of being re-elected. As Whalen saw it: “We Republicans, while temporarily enjoying governing power, have contented ourselves with overseeing a government we do not truly control, one that is moving by blind momentum further and further away from our party’s distinctive beliefs.”⁴

A pragmatist must necessarily get elected in the existing political climate – but Nixon dragged that general opinion to the Left when it was not even necessary. This was exactly the grievance made by a principled Conservative Republican, Ohio Congressman John Ashbrook, in a speech to his colleagues on December 15, 1971:

“In the case of Red China, to take the obvious instance, there was little or no pressure on this administration to pursue a course of appeasement. To the extent that the American people had any settled notions on the issue, they were decidedly the reverse. President Nixon’s own course of action, however, has perceptibly softened U.S. feeling toward Red China. Thus rather than the President being pushed left by political pressure, the procedure has been exactly the opposite: He has gone left, and created pressure on public opinion to follow him.”

Which is why John Ashbrook took on the President for the Republican nomination in 1972, without any real hope or money: to show that not all in the Party were pushovers. The Ohioan, a staunch anti-totalitarian who later died under myster-

ious circumstances, told columnist Willard Edwards:

“The heart of my problem is that the conservative Republicans like Barry Goldwater and Ronald Reagan have allowed the President to move to the left with impunity. They are literally guilty of appeasement of a President in power. They gave him a free ride. This amazed me. I always thought it was the liberals who were soft and wishy-washy. They accepted from a Republican President what they would have denounced from a Democratic President — a deficit spending spree, Keynesian economics, a guaranteed income fantasy, a breakthrough with Communist leaders.”⁵

Yes, publicly perceived anti-Communist Nixon got along just fine with the Communist powers-that-be, and *vice versa*. Many Soviet officials, said *Newsweek* for July 17, 1972, “seem to be rooting for Mr. Nixon. Said one: ‘We know him and have just dealt with him successfully.’ And a Soviet diplomat, recalling Mr. Nixon’s anti-Communist image, noted: ‘The agreements we reach with him cannot be suspect among the people of America.’ ”

The rewriting of history according to political fashion is not reserved to the *Nineteen Eighty-Four* world of George Orwell. The 18th volume of the *Great Soviet Encyclopedia* is a case in point. As reported by Associated Press in 1975: “Soviets who consult their most authoritative reference book of guidance on how to judge Richard M. Nixon will find a sympathetic portrayal of the former president as a realist who reduced American imperialism and turned toward *détente*.”⁶

The people of America are one thing — we may even think we are sovereign. But Establishment *Insiders* view elections and agreements as but one step in their plan for a New World Order. And the Establishment has its lackeys willing to cut down to size all those who might step out of line . . . or to dispense discipline as an example of the power held by the unelected elite. In the election of 1972, after perhaps 10 million social conservatives were effectively disenfranchised by the bullets from a would-be assassin of Alabama Governor George Wallace, Richard Nixon received some 47 million popular votes com-

pared to 29 million for George McGovern. On the other hand, the elitists in the media's Eastern Establishment were voting 81 percent for McGovern and but 19 percent for Nixon.⁷ The media hatchet men would get their pound of Nixon flesh one way or the other, even if it took years.

It was especially distressing for Gary Allen and me to watch the Wallace campaign come to an end, particularly after we had delivered to the Governor a speech written at his request that was about to blow the lid off the CFR, Richard Nixon, and George McGovern. Two days later, on the afternoon of the evening when the speech was to be delivered, the Wallace campaign came to a tragic end. (Another favorite in the uninterrupted series of coincidences that the picture painters would have us believe, is that all Presidential assassins, from 1865 on, are loners, crazy, and never, never part of a conspiracy.⁸ What makes this "coincidence" so choice is that this explanation of assassins is *only* applied to *American* Presidents or Presidential candidates, but does not apply to politicians elsewhere in the world.)

Meanwhile, Nixon was still currying favor with the Left. His re-election mandate, reported Associated Press right after the 1972 results, prompted him to proceed "with delicate negotiations aimed at weaving a new fabric of *world order* from divergent interest of friend and foe." (My emphasis.) Men who don't differentiate friend from foe are useful to World Government proponents—as Richard Nixon knew from his days of open support for the United World Federalists (see Chapter VII).

An old self-styled "cold warrior," syndicated columnist John Chamberlain—who is certainly no conspiracy theorist—looked with some misgiving on the shape of the "peace" to come:

“. . . so it must go throughout the world if the era of negotiations is not disrupted by unforeseen accident or contingency. The cold war will continue in a muted sort of way as the East and the West maneuver stealthily to win the allegiance of the Third World countries and to compete on the oceans. But the romantic days of opposition to communism are no more. Even Castro, an abcess to him, will get off the hook. The new watchword will be accommodation. Nixon hopes to build trade rela-

tions with the Soviets that will make for a situation which neither Washington nor Moscow can afford to disrupt. When Soviet natural gas begins to move through pipes to tidewater for shipment to the West, the Kremlin will no longer be able to afford open war. And when those Boeing 707s go to Red China, Peking's continuing need for spare parts and new engines will be a powerful argument for maintaining a diplomatic status quo."⁹

(The open invasion of Afghanistan—with U.S.-built military vehicles taking part—proved Chamberlain's assertion to be wrong. Dead wrong. What is not discussed much these days is that it was U.S. taxpayers' money and the U.S. Corps of Engineers [who worked side by side with Soviet technicians], that constructed the modern highway that stretches from the Soviet border to the Khyber Pass. This highway was described as a "reliable, all-weather route linking Vietnam, Malaysia, and Indonesia in the Far East, to Iraq in Southwest Asia." This fact was revealed in a professional engineering magazine, the *Engineering News-Record* [Nov. 3, 1966], in a story, "Rugged Afghan Road Jobs Fill Gaps in Trans-Asian Network." It certainly did! Thirteen years later, Soviet tanks filled the rugged Afghan road. The article continues: "The last remaining sections of the 22-ft-wide, 647-mile highway from Kabul through Kandahar to Herat—a route once travelled by Marco Polo, Alexander the Great, and Genghis Khan—will be completed in 1967 under Soviet and U.S. bi-lateral aid programs. . . . John W. von Millers, who is leading the U.N. survey team in Afghanistan . . . says it is the most expensive bit of road he has ever seen." We built the road, we supplied the trucks; it's a wonder that the State Department didn't ask for volunteers to help the Russians fight the Afghan patriots.)

What's good for the Communists is not necessarily good for the Conservatives in the G.O.P. Opportunity for Conservatives in the Republican Party went by the board. In mid-November of 1972, Kevin Phillips of King Features Syndicate commented that in order to maximize "the President's own vote, the White House ignored other GOP candidates, set up a sabotage appara-

tus and ran a non-campaign designed to avoid confrontation and muzzle the several scandals popping up. Meanwhile, congressional Republicans, getting no help from the White House, were the ones obliged to handle questions about the administration's ITT, Watergate, and wheat-deal episodes." As a result, a lot of voters simply stayed at home. The percentage of eligible casting ballots dropped from the 61 percent of four years earlier, to 56 percent in 1972.

The scandal of Watergate alone—from its onset in June of 1972—changed many things. It convinced some skeptics, eventually, that there *were* such things as conspiracies, even coming out of the White House; it also postponed (at the very least) a potential realignment which might have put Conservatives in the driver's seat nationally, instead of being treated as so much baggage. Political scientist Kevin Phillips offered this analysis in *Post-Conservative America*:

“. . . without the strategic, moral and turnout depressant of Watergate, Richard Nixon would have beaten George McGovern with a record majority of 63-65 percent of the total vote instead of just under 61 percent. And the better side of Nixon might have emerged in such a campaign. We now have a firmer appreciation of how ready the public was for an articulate, populist-tinged conservatism. Likewise, instead of losing two Senate seats net, the GOP could well have added one to four (climbing to a total of 45-48). And in the House of Representatives, the gain might have been twenty to thirty seats instead of just twelve, to near-controlling levels that could have fueled at least a dozen party switches in 1973, most by Southerners. Organization of Congress might well have passed to the GOP or a conservative coalition.”¹⁰

So Watergate did have real consequences. In the beginning it seemed so paltry, and in hindsight the episode is nothing more than a tiny blemish on the body politic. When men later linked to the White House were caught during a break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters in Washington's Watergate Hotel complex, the local police called the F.B.I., a Democratic Party official, and the acting police chief. The chief

subsequently recalled that “no one knew the significance of the arrests early that morning. He said that the Democratic official who came to police headquarters, deputy chairman Stanley Greigg, speculated that ‘it will be a good thing if we can blame it on the Republicans. But we had nothing here, and we don’t talk important things over the telephone, we take a walk.’ ”

Little wonder. It now seems sure the Democrats had advance warning of the Republican espionage attempt. That wasn’t widely reported on network television . . . it might have spoiled the drama before the hanging at the behest of the jury of reporters. Nevertheless, it was reported in Victor Lasky’s *It Didn’t Start With Watergate* (The Dial Press, New York, 1977) and Fred Thompson’s *At That Point In Time* (Quadrangle, New York, 1975); Mr. Thompson was Chief Minority Counsel of the Ervin Committee, the special committee created to investigate Watergate. White House chief of Staff H. R. Haldeman concurred in his book *The Ends of Power* (Times Books, New York, 1978) that the “break-in effort collapsed because the Democratic Party was ready for it. They knew it was going to happen, and let it happen. And the CIA monitored the burglars throughout. Finally, the break-in was deliberately sabotaged.”

First, however, the scandal needs to be put in perspective. Did Nixon lie? Of course. But, as Victor Lasky remarked in the aforementioned summary of Presidential misdeeds, Franklin Delano Roosevelt “lied about not getting involved in foreign wars; Eisenhower lied about the U-2 flight; Kennedy lied about the Bay of Pigs; and Johnson lied about Vietnam. And in each of those cases far more was at stake than a third-rate-burglary. For, as the slogan had it at the time, ‘No one died at the Watergate.’ ”

Presidential espionage for political purposes is hardly a scandal. It is commonplace. Looking back, even Teddy White admitted:

“The clumsy break-in at Democratic headquarters . . . was technically criminal but of no uglier morality than the spying at Barry Goldwater’s headquarters which Howard Hunt of the CIA had supervised for Lyndon Johnson in 1964.” Their penchant

for wire-tapping must certainly have been stimulated by the wire-tapping authorized by Johnson against the Nixon campaign of 1968. Their little early illegalities must have come naturally. . . .”¹²

Even secret agents have a conscience.

The full Central Intelligence Agency involvement in Watergate may never be fully known. According to former White House aide Charles Colson, Nixon thought the Agency was in on the plot “up to their eyeballs.” Ask yourself this one very important question: If the President of the United States doesn’t control the C.I.A., and if it can work to unseat him, who *does* control it? One clue may lie in the fact that every C.I.A. director, from its founder Allen Dulles, right up to this very moment, has been (and was before his appointment) a long-time member of the C.F.R., and that includes George Bush.

Squealer John Dean (who revealed Alexander Butterfield’s knowledge of the White House taping system; the latter gave details to the Ervin investigators) also commented in *Blind Ambition* (Pocket Books, New York, 1977) how those with Agency connections seemed to come through the episode well. Speech writer Raymond Price in *With Nixon* (Viking, New York, 1977) thought a C.I.A. counterplot was in operation. And Howard Hunt believed James McCord set up the whole bungled affair and had the authorities alerted. In this vein, Kevin Phillips has observed that the C.I.A. “burned its relevant files almost immediately after Watergate (sending an agent to McCord’s house to burn his, too). . . .”

So, dear reader, political conspiracies apparently do exist. In the White House and from the White House! Against the White House! Don’t believe plain old paranoid Rightwingers. Believe, if you will, a paragon and dispenser of all that’s worth knowing, *The New York Times*, which boasted in an editorial in June of 1973 that the “Watergate scandal is a profoundly sinister event because in so many aspects it reflects an authoritarian turn of mind and a ready willingness on the part of those at the highest levels of government to subvert democratic values and practices. . . . Mr. Nixon’s guiding philosophy is that the ends justify the means. . . . Watergate was a series of crimes and conspiracies

against individual liberty, against the democratic electoral policy, against lawful government. . . .”

But the press is also capable of conspiring to bring down the elected government, blowing the horn to cause the crash of the wall protecting even a President of the United States. While the *Washington Post* did its best, or worst, to poke sticks in the sores of Watergate, so too did the *New York Times*. Veteran journalist Russ Braley tabulated the latter’s efforts in *Bad News*:

“In the *New York Times Index of 1973*, ‘Watergate’ covers 90 pages of fine print, equal to a normal book of more than 800 pages. Each index page lists about 38 stories, and during three months of the Ervin Committee hearings many thousands of words were printed each day of testimony and document texts, so that the average story that year probably exceeded 1,000 words. At a minimum estimate, the *Times* published three million words on Watergate in 1973, or 30 books of 100,000 words each. The *Index of 1974* did it all over again, 89 pages of fine print.

“In early 1973, the last U.S. troops left Vietnam; it appeared that the war might be over, and the media revolution, like Hanoi, did not accept the outcome. As the *Times* had warned on June 4, 1972, two weeks before the word ‘Watergate’ surfaced in the press, ‘there would be a hell of a lot of talk about impeachment’ if Nixon won re-election in November 1972.”¹³

Who was governing? The President or the Press? There surely was no love lost on either side. Richard Nixon’s watchword to his Administration was literally: “The press is the enemy.” On the other hand, that avuncular Establishment newsman Walter Cronkite charged—on behalf of his colleagues—that the Nixon team was conspiring to discredit and malign the media. William Safire has worked on both sides of this street, in the Nixon White House and as a syndicated columnist who appears in the *New York Times*. His comments are instructive:

“. . . after Nixon won in 1972, after the enemy, the press, had been not only trounced but humiliated in Nixon’s only landslide victory; after the press came back in 1973 and blazed at him for the Christmas bombing of Hanoi, and then, when the bomb-

ing worked and forced a peace [*sic*], refused to concede he had been right; after the angry President held the press's feet to the fire, glorying in his triumph and embittered at the refusal of recognition of his victory over what he saw to be the powerful apostles of weakness, the cracks began to appear in the base of his edifice. Judge Sirica, 'maximum John,' the kind of hanging judge civil libertarians worry most about, applied the awful pressure of lifetimes in jail for first offenses; first James McCord, then Jeb Magruder and Howard Hunt; the press, which had tried and failed to make Watergate the issue, came alive again, and came up off the bloody sand swinging a mace.

"The same brand of hate, the same degree of hate, was now turned back on the President. At a garden party, of all places, at Easter-time in 1973, one editor of a powerful publication who hated Richard Nixon with the same blind devotion as he had worshipped John Kennedy, told me, 'There's got to be a blood-letting.'

"Did the country really need a bloodletting? I wondered. 'Damn right,' he said. . . ."14

Obviously, little of the bleeding would have been possible without leaks from the inside. In point of fact, many of the problems of the generic "Watergate" situation lead back to the formation of the Special White House Investigating Unit, nicknamed the "Plumbers," who were themselves supposed to stop the leaks. Here the odor of conspiracy rises like a cloud which would envelope the President and which reeked of the scent of Rockefeller and Nelson's man in the White House, Henry Kissinger. Henry had joined the Nixon team at Rockefeller's insistence, even after being quoted as saying that Nixon was unfit to be President and that he, Henry, would never work for him!

(Side note: undoubtedly, one of the most powerful men in the twentieth century is John J. McCloy. In exercising this power, McCloy has served as Chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations before David Rockefeller — one of only three Chairmen in the C.F.R.'s 60-year history — and also as Chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank before David Rockefeller. *Harper's* pointed out in a lengthy feature article of February of 1983 that "In 1956, when McCloy chaired a study of American-Soviet Relations sponsored by the Council, he recruited for its staff a

young Harvard scholar little known outside academia at the time. It was one of the first steps in Henry A. Kissinger's ascent into the foreign policy elite.")

Gary Allen has rightly observed that the Watergate scandal really began with the Plumbers who were virtually created by Kissinger (C.F.R.). (Nixon's staffers "John Dean and Charles Colson reported that Kissinger got Nixon so upset over leaks that the President decided, *at Kissinger's suggestion*," to set up the Plumbers. "According to Dean, it was Rockefeller who had Kissinger talk Nixon into forming the Plumbers. Little did Nixon know that he was being trapped."¹⁵)

So, Presidents can be cornered like anybody else. There seems little doubt that both conspiracy and vested interest were intertwined here. H. R. Haldeman wrote: "My firm view is that many bureaucrats, who knew that they would be fired or relocated by executive order (Congress simply would not provide the legislation), played a gleeful and decisive role in undoing the Nixon administration. In 1973 and 1974 the federal government became a massive sieve in an orgy of self-preservation."¹⁶

Consider the damning tapes. It is universally admitted that the Watergate story was never the same after the tapes and the details of what was on them was revealed. The Watergate Committee and Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox were among those that had a field day once the tapes' existence became publicized by Alexander Butterfield (a C.I.A. informant). Previously the tapes had been under control of the Secret Service, so it is very interesting to note this account in *Newsweek* for September 23, 1974:

"While former White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman awaits trial for his part in Watergate, the Secret Service chief he ousted from the White House last year has landed a plum job. Robert H. Taylor, 49, who tangled with Haldeman over Nixon security procedures, is now head of the private security forces for all the far-flung Rockefeller family enterprises."

Did Nelson pay off to take down a political foe? It wouldn't have been the first time: Henry Kissinger was given a going-

away gift of \$50,000 when Rocky sent him into the Nixon Administration. Nelson knew enough not to go down with a sinking ship, let alone a ship he was getting ready to sink. As Arizona Senator Barry Goldwater has revealed: "Nixon told me [shortly after his re-election] he had offered Nelson Rockefeller the appointment as Secretary of Defense and the governor had refused."¹⁷

Nelson Rockefeller wasn't a Secretary of Defense type anyhow; he and his family were architects of appeasement and accommodation with the major Communist powers. (See Chapter VI.) And let's "get one thing perfectly clear": nor was Richard Nixon—make no mistake—that supposed scourge of Hanoi. It cannot be said too often, for it has occurred again and again: Western (primarily American) aid and trade have built up our Communist enemy which has then used that technology against us. It is a deadly game. Hear M. Stanton Evans:

"In May of 1972 . . . President Nixon announced the blockade of Haiphong Harbor in North Vietnam, explaining that this step was necessary to protect American lives in Southeast Asia. 'There is,' he said, 'only one way to stop the killings. That is to keep the weapons of war out of the hands of the international outlaws of Vietnam.' In support of Nixon's action, the Department of Defense released a series of photographs portraying the influx of Soviet supplies into North Vietnam. One photo shows the Soviet cargo ship *Michurin* steaming toward Haiphong, with Soviet ZIL 130 cargo trucks and ZIL 555 dump trucks on deck. Others show Soviet T-34 and T-54 tanks, Soviet MIG 17s, and Soviet 122 mm field guns—items that also turned up in the Middle East in the fall of 1973.

"All these instruments of aggression, as it happens, originated in the United States and other Western nations. The cargo ship *Michurin* so graphically exposed by the Department of Defense photo is powered by a diesel engine designed and built in the United States and features a hull constructed in the United Kingdom. (Common enough for Soviet cargo runs to Haiphong, since 84 of the 96 ships identified making such runs are powered by Western engines.)

"In like fashion, the GAZ trucks used on the Ho Chi Minh trail come from the Ford-built Gorki plant, the ZIL trucks from yet another American-built factory. The T-54 and T-34 tanks

have modified Christie suspensions (Christie was an American designer). The MIG 17 is powered by a British Rolls Royce engine. The 122 mm field gun and other Soviet weapons use a propellant technology provided the Communists by American chemical firms.”¹⁸

Not only do we arm the Red war machine, we feed its troops and others in the Soviet bloc who suffer under the failure of Socialism. In 1972, foreign policy “expert” Henry Kissinger worked out a deal with the Soviets (after another crop failure). They needed 30.4 million metric tons of grain, and we supplied them with 19 million tons, about one-quarter of our total crop. In addition, the Commodity Credit Corporation extended \$750 million in credit to the U.S.S.R. for a three-year period (they used \$550 million) at the low interest rate of 6 1/8 %. Thus the U.S. provided wheat (subsidized by the taxpayers at 47 cents a bushel) costing at least \$800 million.

Trade analyst Miles Costick reported that the “sale” of grain “contributed to the highest round of food price increases for the American consumer since 1947. With supplies short, the price of U.S. commodities jumped, followed by a 20.1% rise in retail prices during 1973.”¹⁹ Henry Kissinger was subsequently made Secretary of State. And there can be little doubt of the Kremlin’s satisfaction or the reasons for vodka toasts in Moscow. Soviet dictator Leonid Brezhnev plainly set forth the strategy to other Warsaw Pact leaders in the summer of 1973. (The same summer that the New World Order gang in the Trilateral Commission was being organized by Kremlin trader David Rockefeller). Said Brezhnev:

“We communists have got to string along with the capitalists for a while. We need their credits, their agriculture, and their technology. But we are going to continue massive military programs and by the middle 80’s we will be in a position to return to a much more aggressive foreign policy designed to gain the upper hand in our relationship with the West.”

Détente with the Red Chinese was another step down the

road to a sell-out of one more ally, this time the free Republic of China on Taiwan. The longest journey, say the Chinese, begins with a single step. Such was the move embraced by the Shanghai Communiqué which declared in part: "The United States acknowledges that all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait maintain there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China. The United States government does not challenge this position." We also pledged to withdraw our forces from Taiwan. Senator Barry Goldwater, a friend of the Nationalist Government in Taipei, didn't want to believe we would betray our ally; he wanted to believe in the soothing words of Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger, and must rue that day. As Goldwater later commented:

"Whatever the true intentions of Richard Nixon in respect to Taiwan, the China communiqué became the basis for President Carter's recognition of the Red Chinese government. Its existence provided Carter with an excuse to withdraw recognition of Nationalist China and abrogate our mutual defense treaty. At the time both Nixon and Kissinger assured me this would never happen. In December 1978, when Carter made his surprise announcement recognizing Red China and repudiating our defense treaty with Taiwan, both Nixon and Kissinger supported the Carter decision."²⁰

I was in Taiwan a few months after Carter withdrew diplomatic recognition of our loyal ally. In the course of discussing this dastardly turn-about, I found that the people remembered the event in much the same way that the American people remembered hearing of the assassination of President Kennedy. They recalled exactly what they were doing and where they were when they first heard the shocking news.

Those who benefitted from this duplicity, the Red Chinese leaders, were responsible for the deaths of upwards of 64 million of their own people, according to a Senate Report issued in 1971.

The Nixon reputation for anti-Communism then became useful whenever negotiations with the Reds needed a disguise. This enabled the Communist powers to become, or at least ac-

quire, reputations as superpowers with whom to share power in the New World Order envisaged by the *Insiders*. Consider the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT I was ratified before Nixon's reelection in August of 1972) and the missile negotiations in 1973 and 1974. The upshot (and intent) of all of this was to make us weaker and the Kremlin stronger. A member of the SALT I negotiating team described the talks which started in 1969:

“. . . the Soviet Union has continued the pace of both its quantitative and qualitative improvements over the full spectrum of weapons capabilities. The Soviets have carefully and deceptively negotiated provisions to accommodate the deployments originally programmed by them, and they have taken maximum advantage of every loophole and ambiguity in the agreements. Indeed, Soviet strategic advantages in many categories have widened throughout this period. At the same time, the Soviets successfully thwarted the U.S. strategic program of greatest concern to them: the more technically advanced U.S. ABM program. The Soviets have used the SALT negotiations process as a smokescreen to conceal their mounting strategic superiority from a complacent United States.”²¹

We were then (and still are) following a theory — a mindset of C.F.R. defeatists such as former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara (C.F.R.)—called Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD). This is why the SALT I Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty has been aptly described by Phyllis Schlafly and the late Admiral Chester Ward: “That agreement crowned more than a decade of dedicated efforts to keep the American people subject at all times to a Soviet genocidal nuclear attack. It is difficult to believe, but the U.S. SALT delegation *rejoiced* that they had ensured that the American people could be killed by the scores of millions. . . . So help us God, despite their coy manner, they are serious. They really believe they converted the Soviet SALT delegates to the same immoral insanity.”²²

These were some of the disturbing and *real* reasons for the American people to be concerned—not about the antics of Watergate which so monopolized the news. Moreover, the double standard about the relatively minor Watergate wrongdoing in the Nixon White House was maddening to those who remem-

bered how, for instance, three of those pompous Senators on the inquisitory Watergate Committee had covered up in 1964 when the Bobby Baker scandal threatened to lead to Lyndon Johnson's White House. Democratic Senators Sam Ervin (North Carolina), Herman Talmadge (Georgia), and Daniel Inouye (Hawaii) repeatedly had crippled attempts to get at the truth in the earlier case. With Nixon, the partisan trio was as much for disclosure as it had been for keeping the lid on the L.B.J. Administration illegalities. Similarly, when Daniel Ellsberg's security breach became an issue in the Pentagon Papers hullabaloo the Left was fulsome in praise of him; these same hypocrites claimed to be dismayed at the misdemeanors of Watergate. Hatred was kept focused on the Republican President as though he had personally tortured puppy dogs in the Oval Office.

Nevertheless, a Harris poll released in May of 1973 indicated that the American people, by a 77 to 13 percent margin, did not "think President Nixon should resign,"—though on April 30th H. R. Haldeman, John Erlichman, John Dean, and Attorney General William French Smith had stepped down. But the sniping kept on. In October 1973, Vice President Spiro Agnew was picked off—in an unrelated case having to do with campaign contributions in Maryland when he was governor. Pleading no contest to a charge of income tax evasion, Agnew paid a fine and resigned his office. Gerald Ford took his place.

Blooded, the wolfpack cried for more. Private tape recordings were ordered by the courts to be given by President Nixon to special prosecutor Archibald Cox. This led in turn to the "Saturday Night Massacre" (although nobody died). Yet, as syndicated columnist John Chamberlain remarked: "When Nixon appointed Archibald Cox as a special prosecutor, he retained the right to fire him in case of extraordinary improprieties. Cox leaked information about his investigatory activities to his Kennedy friends on Capitol Hill. Wasn't this an impropriety that Nixon had a right to regard as extraordinary?"²³

No, not when the deck is stacked against you. Tom Wicker, the *New York Times* Establishment pundit, had given his approval for Nixon to go in late November of 1973, saying "the

confirmation of Gerald Ford as Vice President of the United States was the last necessary step to make possible the removal of Richard Nixon from the presidency. Whether or not that removal now takes place, it has become at least a live and 'thinkable' possibility."

It quickly became obvious that a semi-judicial lynching was forthcoming. Columnist Nicholas von Hoffman, during supposedly impartial proceeding to uncover the facts, overheard an all-too-typical Congressman bragging (as reported in the *Washington Post* for April 19, 1974): "We're going to impeach his ass. We're going to do it." William Safire, then out of the White House and with the *New York Times*, saw the handwriting on the wall, noting that "by choice of counsel, the House Judiciary committee has made it plain that it intends to look busy for a few months and then recommend the impeachment of the President."²⁴ For the Democrats on the Committee there was lawyer John Doar, former head of the Civil Rights Division in Robert F. Kennedy's Justice Department. The minority counsel was Albert Jenner, who actually had been first choice of Democratic Judiciary Chairman Peter Rodino; Jenner had recommended Doar, then took the opposite number later.²⁵ Attorney Jenner, commented Bill Safire, was supposedly, "a Republican conservative. But after he had been chosen, word leaked out that Jenner had been a fund-raiser for Democratic Sen. Adlai Stevenson 3d of Illinois, certainly a material fact of his political background that he had concealed from the Republicans who chose him."

"Getting" Richard Nixon, reflected Victor Lasky, was then "the name of the game." When Doar finally dropped his mask of impartiality and stood as a self-appointed Torquemada, Rodino said proudly, "When I hired him, I always knew he eventually would do this." Rodino himself was quoted telling several journalists in June of 1974 all his Committee Democrats would vote for impeachment, and that "if five Republicans also vote for it, the full House will follow suit." Rodino then denied he said any such thing. But lying was only considered criminal if it happened in the Nixon White House. Impeachment was ordered out of Committee, with prospects that the full House would soon fol-

low. Senator Goldwater told the President that he could count on perhaps a maximum of 15 votes in the Upper Chamber against his conviction. It was over.

The so-called “smoking gun,” was revealed on August 5, 1974, when transcripts of tapes made on June 23, 1972, revealed that Richard Nixon was early on involved in the cover-up, and had ordered what appeared to be obstruction of the F.B.I.’s Watergate investigation. Big deal.

Discussing this case, William P. Hoar has accurately summarized the fact that:

“ . . . Richard Nixon’s involvement in Watergate was penny-ante stuff, hardly constituting the crime of the century. And that is a *very* important point. The duly elected President of the United States was forced from office for chicken-stealing — doing exactly what every President has been doing since 1932 — to be taught the lesson that even the powers of the Presidency are subordinate to those of the insiders of the ‘Liberal’ Establishment.”²⁶

On August 8, 1974, Richard Milhous Nixon announced his resignation from the Presidency; the next day, Gerald Ford was sworn into his office.

Consider the many ironies of all this. Richard Nixon, who made his reputation as the Congressman who gave Whittaker Chambers his opportunity to “blow the whistle” on Alger Hiss, gained the White House by placating the Establishment at every opportunity after 1962. He sent Henry Kissinger to Red China, and later recognized that butcher government. He sent Henry Kissinger to Paris, and Kissinger negotiated the surrender in Vietnam, for which he won the Nobel peace prize (tax free). Result: the liberals savaged Nixon for his trouble.

Richard Nixon was probably the most astute political technician of the second half of the twentieth century. He had an incomparable knowledge of the way that men get elected and stay in office. Irony: he couldn’t keep his office.

Richard Nixon used his political savvy to get himself the Republican nomination in 1968. He rose from the political grave that Howard K. Smith’s smug 1962 television documentary, “The Political Obituary of Richard Nixon,” had sentenced him

to. (Smith even had the gall to allow Alger Hiss to comment on Nixon's loss to Edmund G. "Pat" Brown in the race for Governor of California.) But Nixon, ever the man with the inferiority complex, handed his Presidential campaign over to gray sludge Establishment political hacks the day after his nomination, meaning the day after conservatives had succeeded in getting him the nomination.²⁷ He seemed in awe of the John Mitchell types and New York lawyers and bond salesmen. Result: a bunch of them wound up in prison, and took Nixon's political career with them. The little fish fried, Nixon jumped into the fire while calm and cool, the big fish silently swam away from the conflagration. They watched the spectacle from a safe distance. So far as I can tell, as I look back on Watergate, not one C.F.R. member went down with the Nixon ship. Probably just another coincidence.

NOTES

1. United Press International, June 6, 1984.
2. *Human Events*, April 22, 1972.
3. Associated Press, *Kansas City Star*, October 23, 1972.
4. Whalen, Richard, *Catch The Falling Flag: A Republican's Challenge To His Party*, Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1972.
5. *Chicago Tribune*, July 22, 1972.
6. *San Antonion Express*, January 9, 1975.
7. *Public Opinion*, November 1981. Study by S. Robert Kichter and Stanley Rothman under the auspices of the Research Institute on International Change at Columbia University.
8. That John Wilkes Booth worked with a handful of local nonentities is admitted, but never the possibility — indeed, probability — that Booth was an agent of the Republican Party's radical wing. On this point, read Otto Eisenschiml's brilliant and predictably neglected book, *Why Was Lincoln Murdered?* (1937).
9. *Herald Traveler and Boston Record American*, November 27, 1972.

10. Phillips, Kevin P., *Post-Conservative America: People, Politics And Ideology In A Time Of Crisis*, Vintage, New York, 1983.

11. C.I.A. man E. Howard Hunt, with a reputation as an anti-Communist (which most people don't realize is a genuine rarity in "the Company"), was simply doing in 1972 what he had done for the C.I.A. and White House four years before. As he put it: "Although I was a vocal Goldwater partisan—a fact which gave me little popularity within the Agency—I allowed my subordinates to carry out this domestic political mission, seeing myself not as a partisan political appointee but rather as a career officer of the C.I.A. whose professionalism required that he respond to the orders of whatever administration might be in power. This was my first exposure to White House use of Agency personnel against a 'domestic enemy,' and I found it disturbing." Howard E. Hunt, *Undercover* (New York: Berkeley, 1974).

12. White, Theodore H., *Breach Of Faith: The Fall Of Richard Nixon*, Atheneum, New York, 1975.

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14. Safire, William, *Before The Fall*, Doubleday, Garden City, New York, 1975.

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16. *Chicago Tribune*, June 20, 1976.

17. Goldwater, Barry, *With No Apologies*, Morrow, New York, 1979.

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19. Costick, Miles M., *Economics Of Détente And U.S.-Soviet Grain Trade*, Heritage Foundation, Washington, D.C., 1976.

20. Goldwater, Barry, *op. cit.*

21. Graham, Daniel O., *Shall America Be Defended?* Arlington House, New Rochelle, New York, 1979.

22. Schlafly, Phyllis and Chester Ward, *Kissinger On The Couch*, Arlington House, New Rochelle, New York, 1975.

23. *Boston Herald American*, April 19, 1974.
24. *New York Times*, January 17, 1974.
25. Lasky, Victor, *It Didn't Start With Watergate*, The Dial Press, New York, 1977.
26. Hoar, William P., *Architects of Conspiracy*, Western Islands, Boston, 1984.
27. The story of this take-over is given in Richard Whalen's book, *Catch the Falling Flag* (1972).

The Unelected: Ford & Rockefeller

WHEN THE PRESIDENT of the United States resigned because he was about to be impeached and convicted, he was replaced by an appointed Number Two man who had never been elected to any public office at state or national level. Gerald R. Ford had been elected to the House of Representatives each two years since 1948; he became House Republican leader in 1965; and, following the resignation of Spiro Agnew, Ford became the Vice President under the provisions of the Twenty-Fifth Amendment to the Constitution (which 1967 change had been supported by, among others, New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller).

Governor Rockefeller had resigned from his Albany office in late 1973 to run for President in 1976, albeit in a thinly disguised role as head of the National Commission on Critical Choices for Americans. But there are more ways than one to skin a cat . . . or grab for the Presidency. In any event, Rockefeller was ready and willing when on August 20, 1974, President Ford nominated him Vice President. Shortly after, on September 8th, a Presidential pardon was released in the Oval Office, reading in part:

“Now, therefore, I, Gerald R. Ford, President of the United States, pursuant to the pardon power conferred upon me by Ar-

title II, Section 2, of the Constitution, have granted and by these presents do grant a full, free, and absolute pardon unto Richard Nixon for all offenses against the United States which he, Richard Nixon, has committed or may have committed or taken part in during the period from January 20, 1969 through August, 9, 1974."

From Tarrytown, New York, for the public consumption, Vice President-Designate Rockefeller called the pardon "an act of conscience, compassion and courage," and stated that President Ford's action was "undoubtedly controversial in the short run, but promising in the long run that it would speed the healing of our nation." Rocky had been in the business for "the long run," and could not lose in the short run by his granting of approval. Nevertheless, as *Newsweek* for September 2, 1974, acknowledged: "The Nixon Presidency was a painful period for the proud governor. Privately, friends say, Rockefeller despised the self-made man from Yorba Linda. . . ." Still it is best not to be caught gloating over a regicide, whether figurative or not.

Nelson Rockefeller had come within a proverbial heart-beat of the Presidency, and Gerald Ford had said (upon his own nomination for Vice President) that he had no further ambitions. So close was Rocky! (Squeaky Fromme came close, too, but she didn't know that she was supposed to cock that .45 automatic. "It didn't go off!" she wailed.) But even before Ford's accession to the Number One spot, there were hints that the compromising Jerry might not be so malleable once he tasted the power that went with being President. John Herbers wrote in the *New York Times*, on October 14, 1973:

"If Mr. Ford does turn out to be an activist Vice President, as the President expects, Mr. Ford's friends say he is almost certain to seek the Presidency. 'I have no intention of being a candidate for any office, President, Vice President or anything else, in 1976,' Mr. Ford said today.

"Some Republican leaders, however, do not take seriously such a disclaimer. Melvin R. Laird, Presidential assistant who spent many years in Congress with Mr. Ford and who was at least partly responsible for his selection as the Vice-Presidential

nominee, said he expected the 60-year-old Congressional leader to become a Presidential contender. 'He's qualified,' Mr. Laird said. 'He does not fit the caretaker role.' "

Power is heady stuff so, as expected, Ford did run. Rockefeller, who had frequently declared that he would not take the Number Two slot, did just that under President Ford. Had not Jerry in 1973 (when he was still Vice President) said of Rocky that he had been a "superb governor and, very definitely, Presidential timber"? But once that brass ring was in Ford's grasp, the 1976 race became a clash of ambitions. (Even *Insiders* can't control the longings of men who have spent their lifetime in the political arena. However the story of how close Rockefeller came to attaining his goal of the Oval Office, is a telling one in the annals of conspiracy. Hindsight also shows how the exposure of conspiracy can foil the prospects of even the most powerful of Establishment men.)

Moving up the Establishment power structure has always meant moving politically Left. It was no exception with Ford. What some would call unprincipled is a plus in the eyes of the ambitious. And Vice President Jerry Ford's history, noted the Establishment's *Washington Post* on October 14, 1973, was such that it indicated he "in short, is a political pragmatist." Said an admiring *Democratic* Chairman in Ford's Grand Rapids District, as quoted in the *Post*: "He's managed to be all things to all people. Take the domestic field! He'll vote against programs—say, hot lunches for school kids—but once it's passed, he uses his influence to get as big a share of the money for the district as he can. He has the best of both worlds. Jerry's been an expert at that."

Indeed, Ford sought to reassure a Congressional Committee looking into his confirmation as Vice President that he was no Conservative ideologue, stating proudly: "I am a moderate on domestic issues, a conservative in fiscal affairs and a dyed-in-the-wool internationalist." One almost expected him to say: I'm so broad I couldn't be expected to be deep!

That dean of the Council on Foreign Relations for the *New York Times*, James Reston, reassured one and all when Ford

was nominated as Nixon's back-up man; saying Jerry "doesn't pose a serious threat to the Democrats in the 1976 elections." The *Timesman* continued:

"Ford's private record is better than his public record. As a party leader, he has defended the party line, no matter how it twisted. In Congress, as on the line under University of Michigan's great coaches at Ann Arbor, he followed the signals. If President Eisenhower was against American intervention in Vietnam at Dien Bien Phu, he was against intervention. If President Nixon later on was in favor of intervention in Vietnam, or opposed to accommodations with the Communists or eager for accommodations, Gerry was a faithful Ford, obeying the commands of the driver.

"He rose in the Republican party by being faithful to Sam Rayburn's first law of politics — 'to get along, go along,' and it is almost painful now to read his public defenses of spectacular stupidities in the past. But privately, in the endless cloak room discussions on how to resolve practical, personal and political dilemmas on ambiguous questions, his record is quite different. Accordingly, even his Democratic opponents like him personally. . . . This probably explains why President Nixon picked him and why Congress doubtless will accept him."¹

Nixon had proclaimed the Ford nomination "a new beginning for America," though when he made the announcement of Ford's selection he offered no explanation of Spiro Agnew's demise. Commented James M. Naughton: "The President gave no rationale for his own role in arranging the bartered agreement by which Mr. Agnew escaped imprisonment in exchange for disclosure of detailed evidence assuring his public disgrace.² Thus, as if the unmentioned Agnew scandal had been a piece of good fortune, Mr. Nixon declared that he was ready to 'share with all of you' the decision to nominate as Vice President a veteran of 25 years in the Congress, a man who shared the President's views on 'the critical issues of foreign policy and national defense' and an understudy capable of taking over 'if the responsibilities of the great office I hold should fall upon him.' "

It is believed that President Nixon had two lists for a possible Vice President: the “high-risk option,” included Nelson Rockefeller, Ronald Reagan, and John Connally; the “low-risk option,” numbered five—Senators Barry Goldwater of Arizona, Robert Griffin of Michigan, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, White House counselor Mel Laird, and Jerry Ford.

Richard Reeves, in *A Ford, Not A Lincoln*, states outright that “Gerald Ford was not Richard Nixon’s first choice. He was his last choice, in more ways than one. In the privacy of his own White House, Nixon had contempt for Ford—to the point, according to one man on the President’s staff at the time, that he had Haig deliver the ‘good news’ to Ford because he literally could not bring himself to do it.” Haig, of course, was the long-time Kissinger surrogate who later was to bring the bad news to President Nixon, namely, that it was time to go.

Meanwhile, Gerald Ford seemed determined to show himself to be a man the New World Order boys could trust to do their bidding. The Vice-President Designate told inquiring Senators that he was an internationalist and that Henry Kissinger was a “superb” Secretary of State. Richard L. Strout—a long-time favorite of the Left, who often wrote under the pen-name of “T.R.B.”—reported in the *Christian Science Monitor*, a favorite organ of the *Insiders* for decades:

“Questions were put to Mr. Ford on the basis of ‘what he would do if he were president,’ in the first such congressional confirmation ever held. Mr. Ford went down the line supporting the Nixon-Kissinger reapproachment and détente policies with the Communist world, and in some cases seemed to carry them further. Mr. Ford said he favored exploratory review of the rigid policy to Cuba with the possibility of ultimately relaxing it.”³

As it happened, Ford became the first member of the House of Representatives since John Nance Garner in 1932 to go directly to either the Vice Presidency or Presidency. Some of the Big Boys had had an eye on Jerry for a long time. As far back as 1952, Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands, the sponsor of the secretive Bilderberger meetings, visited Ford’s District to help out the Congressman, and Jerry himself attended their hush-

hush conclaves in 1962 and 1964. The “internationally prestigious and powerful Bilderbergers,” as an observant Conservative U.S. Representative has pointed out, “continue to manipulate the world’s finances in a conspiracy to convert the world into a feudal system in which every phase of individual liberty is subject to the whim of their veto.”⁴

Would good old Jerry get involved in secret deals and cover-ups? Would you believe the Warren Commission where he served with such notables as John J. McCloy? He didn’t always play ball without a protective helmet. And he publicly “bought” the finding of the Warren Commission—or so he said of the conclusions of the panel on which he served to investigate the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Virtually nobody believed or yet believes the anti-conspiracy line handed down by that Commission.

And how about a bargain between Ford and Nixon? Jerry repeatedly denied a fix, saying there was no trading off for the Presidency. Yet, according to Seymour Hersh, the day before the Watergate pardon was announced, Nixon called Ford (a lawyer representing Jerry then said to be in San Clemente negotiating with the former President) and made a threat to his successor. Wrote Hersh in his 20,000-word article:

“Nixon’s message was blunt, according to those few White House aides who knew of the private call: If Ford did not grant him a full pardon, he, Nixon, was going to go public and claim that Ford had promised the pardon in exchange for the presidency because Ford was so eager to get it.”⁵

Obviously this contradicts with Ford’s testimony before the House Judiciary Subcommittee, wherein he flatly declared: “At no time after I became President on August 9, 1974 was the subject of a pardon for Richard M. Nixon raised by the former President or by anyone representing him.”

In any event, Conservatives again found themselves being sold out by a man they were told was one of theirs. Still, Ford insisted: “I don’t think I have deviated from my basic philosophy. . . .” Which, of course, was to go along with the flow to

the Left. And President Ford by the fall of 1974 was saying he didn't think his own initiatives "fall in the political spectrum, left or right." You see, by this time his public line had changed concerning the Presidency: "I'll probably be a candidate in 1976." Moreover, Ford had offered this view, absurd on its face: "I believe that anybody to the right of me, Democrat or Republican, can't win a national election."

Scarcely a month into the Ford Presidency there were rumbles on the Right. Conservatives, noted syndicated columnist Jeffrey Hart, say that every prominent move the new Chief Executive made "has so far vectored to the left politically. The catalogue is by now a familiar one: his amnesty proposals; his reversal on Rhodesian chrome; his support for the Equal Rights Amendment; his meetings with the Black Caucus; his support for mass transit and health insurance legislation; his nomination of Nelson Rockefeller to the vice-presidency."⁶

The Left was gleefully watching the same turn of events. Consider Godfrey Sperling's account for the *Christian Science Monitor*:

"President Ford believes that his present political posture at home resembles Richard M. Nixon's when the former President decided to improve relations with Peking and Moscow. 'It took a Republican President with strong support among the conservatives to seek détente with the Communist world,' one Ford friend says. 'A liberal president might have stirred up a tremendous protest among the right-wingers . . . But Mr. Nixon could do it. His supporters trusted him. . . .'

"Ford is seen as thinking he has this same opportunity to move to his own left on domestic matters without stirring up great public dissent. He is said to be convinced that the conservatives will go along with him even if they may not cheer his every move. . . . Of the current Ford philosophy, one longtime Ford friend says the President 'has the conservatives rather nailed down: he knows they really don't have any other place to go.' But, this friend adds, 'The important thing to say about our new President is that he really wants to find solutions to human problems. And if this means that he thinks he needs liberal-oriented social legislation, he will move in that direction.' . . .

"Ford would very much like to be known as a President who

is compassionate to all Americans. Thus, his friends say, no one should be surprised if the emerging Ford Presidency is marked by a number of moves that are sufficiently liberal to evoke enthusiasm in moderate and liberal circles.”⁷

“Liberals” just love to mortgage the future of our children, especially when it’s done with OPM (Other People’s Money). Accordingly, in two years Jerry Ford, to the delight of the Left, ran up an increase in the National Debt of \$105 billion—which was more than that of the combined Administrations of the 24 years of Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson. None dared call this parsimony!

As a leader of the Free World, or just at home, the image of Jerry Ford was totally underwhelming. Indeed, he seemed overwhelmed even as he took over the job of President. The man seemingly in charge of the initial meeting with senior staff was, according to accounts of those there, Nixon’s and then Ford’s chief of staff, Alexander Haig (C.F.R.). Commented the former chief political correspondent of the *New York Times*:

“Haig was a commanding presence, making one concise recommendation after another, then ending with ‘if you think it’s best, Mr. President.’ Each time Ford would nod, ‘Yes, okay.’

“The Ford team tried to shift control by asking Ford how he wanted to organize the White House.

“ ‘Well,’ the President said, ‘I like to start work at about eight o’clock and do routine work at first. I like to start meeting people at about ten. . . . I don’t like long memos, I listen better than I read, really. . . . I like to take reading home, but not a great volume. . . . I also like yes/no options with a lot of complications.’

“Finally the President stood up and said he had to leave. . . . If the new President sounded a bit shaky, only ten men knew.”⁸

It would not take long for the country to catch on. In October of 1974 came the ignominious program to Whip Inflation Now (WIN), an almost laughable attempt by the President of the United States to tell Americans that the ills of the national economic slump could be cured by individual doses of bike riding, not using credit cards, wearing sweaters, and planting

enough rutabagas or whatnot. While sporting a WIN button in his lapel, Jerry Ford gave out with such home-spun remedies as these from his mailbag: "From Hillsboro, Oregon, the Stevens family writes that they are fixing up their bikes to save energy as they do family errands. Bob Cantrell, a fourteen-year-old in Pasadena, California, gave up his stereo to save energy. Ten dollars' worth of seeds on a 25-by-30-foot plot will grow \$290 worth of vegetables. . . . There is still plenty of time to plant WIN gardens. . . . We waste food, gasoline, paper, electricity, natural resources. As a matter of fact, we waste almost everything. One friend told me we could probably whip—just understand this—whip inflation with the contents of our trash cans. The first words I can remember in my dad's house were very simple but very direct: Clean up your plate before you get up from the table. And that is still pretty good advice."

Stereo abstinence as a way to stop inflation?! Do they believe that the American people are really that stupid? Inflation is simply an increase in the supply of money and credit, which produces a corresponding price rise. It is that simple. All the rest of these homilies are merely dealing with the results of inflation, and the President's economists knew this, even if the President did not!

If there was general malaise it was not alleviated by any particular cooperation from the Congress. Of the first 122 congressional votes taken since assuming office (where there was a clear-cut White House position), Ford won but 58 percent of the time even during this "honeymoon,"—even less than the 60 percent of victories Nixon managed on the 136 votes during his last eight months in office, and much lower than the 80 to 90 percent scores early on registered by new Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon.⁹

Virtually the first thing that President Ford did upon assuming office was to retain Henry Kissinger, whom the Chief Executive was to call "one of the greatest Secretaries of States in the history of the United States." Eat your hearts out, Thomas Jefferson and John Quincy Adams. In fact, Kissinger was a *détentist* who was a disaster for the U.S. (The word *détente*, which Kissinger claims as having coined, first appeared in an editorial

of the French Communist newspaper, *Le Monde*, describing what it saw as the spirit of new Soviet-American relations.)

Admiral Chester Ward, the former Judge Advocate General of the U.S. Navy and like Kissinger a member of the C.F.R. (though the retired admiral was a rare dissenting and pro-American witness to this *Insider* conspiratorial activity center), was blunt in his appraisal: along with co-author Phyllis Schlafly in their definitive 846-page *Kissinger On The Couch*, the case is made conclusively:

“Exactly what Kissinger has done to the military power of the United States—both strategic nuclear and conventional—has been established by conclusive evidence. He has never wavered from his consistent course of unilateral disarmament. It has been established that he made to the Soviets in the SALT I agreements concessions which may be fatal to our national survival, and that the Soviets are exploiting these concessions. It has also been proved that Kissinger has covered up for himself and for the Soviet exploitations.”¹⁰

Consider how Jerry Ford was set up for an involved negotiation session with the Soviet dictator Leonid Brezhnev at the tail-end of a long Asian trip that ended at Vladivostok. This was Kissinger’s doing: Even *Time* magazine recognized that Henry “was seducing Gerald Ford to walk the same primrose path of summitry that Nixon trod.” This is the way to the New World Order.

It was after a 17,000-mile travelcade that the unelected President met the unelected General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.¹¹ “Then,” as reported in *Ambush At Vladivostok*,

“. . . President Ford was confronted with the great surprise. *Until the conference was actually under way, he had not the foggiest notion that he was to negotiate a strategic arms limitation pact.* The conference continued under marathon pressure for more than nine hours, ending after midnight. A scheduled dinner was cancelled while the participants ate sandwiches and drank vodka. . . .

“With his jet-lag, his physical exhaustion, his mental fatigue,

Brezhnev's bear-hugging, the intensity of the negotiations, the complexity of the strategic nuclear weapons systems, and his own total inexperience in major negotiations, Gerald Ford did not catch on to what was happening."¹²

In fact, on December 2, 1974, at a press conference, Jerry Ford contended: "At Vladivostok we put a firm ceiling on the strategic arms race which had eluded us since the nuclear age began. I believe this is something for which future generations will thank us. . . ." If so, said William Hoar in his review of this summit, "they may say it in Russian."¹³

This peace-at-any-price philosophy would not be out of line with what Kissinger had long held as his belief, and which he revealed to Elmo Zumwalt, Chief of Naval Operations and C.F.R. member. It became an issue in the Republican race for President in 1976. In essence, recalled Zumwalt in *On Watch* (Quadrangle, New York, 1976), this was what Henry had told him at the White House:

"The day of the United States is past and today is the day of the Soviet Union. My job as Secretary of State is to negotiate the most acceptable second-best position available."

The result at Vladivostok, with Ford connivance, has been aptly described: "Gerald Ford boxed himself in when, acting as President of the United States, he gave his personal assurance—his 'best judgment'—to the American people that Brezhnev and his associates were men of peace who wanted to cap the arms race. After extolling the Vladivostok guideline as 'setting equal limits for each side . . . on delivery systems we are equal . . . on the MIRVing we are equal,' Ford again boxed himself in so that he could not admit to the nation that, under the agreement, the Soviets could soon attain decisive superiority over us. Ford was now so boxed in that he could never even say that the Soviets would *attempt* to achieve strategic supremacy over us, or would ever engage in nuclear blackmail against us."¹⁴ (Whatever happened to the much-heralded Helsinki Accords of 1975? You remember: the "human rights" agreement that the Soviet Union signed. I guess they just "eased on down the road" to Afghan-

istan, along with the Soviet tanks and troop carriers.)

The trapper who had done so much to accomplish this on behalf of the *Insiders* was Mr. Kissinger, the man who had stayed when the President-to-be, Gerald Ford, had told him, "I need you."¹⁵ Kissinger seemed to come with the territory; of course he had been Nelson Rockefeller's outright foreign policy advisor until 1969. Gerald Ford surely knew the loci of power in the country. Indeed, asked at a press conference on November 14, 1974, to list the achievements of the Ford Presidency, he answered: "Number one, nominating Nelson Rockefeller."

Naturally conservatives were outraged by this, especially those who remembered how disloyal Rockefeller had been to the Republican Presidential nominee in 1964. As might be expected, Goldwater was not "at all pleased when President Ford decided to name Nelson Rockefeller." Barry Goldwater remarked: "The former governor was acceptable to the eastern establishment and to the liberals of both parties. The Nixon haters were appeased because Rockefeller had opposed Nixon. He was automatically acceptable to the powerful internationalists who have controlled American foreign policy most of this century. I didn't mount a campaign of opposition to Rockefeller's confirmation. I did make it clear to my friends in the White House and in the party I would do everything in my power to block his nomination on the Republican party ticket in 1976."¹⁶

Indeed, when it came closer to the 1976 elections, President Ford's campaign manager Howard "Bo" Callaway called Nelson Rockefeller the "No. 1 problem" in securing the nomination for Mr. Ford and further cited the Vice President's age (then 67) as a deterrent to Rocky's own nomination.¹⁷

Mr. Rockefeller's unsuccessful attempts to attain the Presidency hopefully prove that money can't buy everything . . . but it certainly makes things easier. Indeed, when he stepped down as governor of New York to take over his high-faluting Commission on Critical Choices for America it was widely seen as yet another move toward the White House. Nicholas von Hoffman, the acerbic columnist with a streak of libertarianism, commented at the time that the "operation

smells like a trick to get around the election laws. As a nonpartisan, nondenominational, noneverything organization of high and empty purpose it provides him with a platform to stay in the news and run for office using money from government, foundations, and his own fortune that he couldn't legally touch if he were an honest, confessed candidate. It's morally grungy, but high-class Rockefeller grungy. . . ."

What kind of President would he make? One that would put the U.S. into bankruptcy, but with majestic swipes—this was the conclusion of von Hoffman, who also noted:

"In his 15 years in office he raised taxes eight times while quadrupling state expenditures and debt. Some of the money, such as that which went for higher education, may have been well spent, but much of it, like the billion dollars that went for his new state capital complex called the Albany Mall, might cause some people to think we're getting off cheap with San Clemente.

"*Fortune* magazine discovered that usable office space in Rocky's mall costs up to \$230 per square foot. At the same time private developers were putting an office building adjacent to it for \$40 a usable square foot. The magazine also figured out that the mall's 920-seat theater was coming in at \$263 per square foot, or nearly \$50 million.

"Some of this profligacy is probably due to Rocky's overrated reputation as a good administrator, but part of it is policy. It was Rocky who taught Nixon to buy labor votes, which the governor did by this kind of unrestrained spending. This same labor policy encouraged New York's government employees' unions to try to get away with a series of illegal but profitable strikes."¹⁸

Yet when he came to advising¹⁹ President Ford there were some curious anomalies. For example, he played a major role in the decision to reject a request by Fun City officials in May of 1975 that New York be granted \$1.5 billion in emergency funds—a move used against Ford in the 1976 election by Jimmy Carter who brandished the misleading "drop dead" headline attributed to Ford's attitude.

Nelson, of course, always had his eyes on the big picture.

On July 26, 1968, for instance, the Associated Press offered this morsel: "New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller says as president he would work toward international creation of 'a new world order' based on East-West cooperation instead of conflict. The Republican presidential contender said he would begin a dialogue with Red China, if elected, to 'improve the possibilities of accommodations' with that country as well as the Soviet Union."

With Kissinger as a cat's paw, this happened anyway under Nixon and Ford.²⁰ Domestically, it was the rule and not the exception that Rockefeller still thought the bigger the government the better, at least for the power brokers. Former Treasury Secretary William Simon, a Ford Cabinet member, has characterized a me-too Republican "free enterprise" principle this way: "If liberals can use state coercion and public taxes to push through their goals, why can't we? Let's use their bag of statist tricks to build up our productive system before those fools destroy it altogether." This kind of thinking, Simon said later (through his ghost Edith Efron) led to a typical result

“. . . President Ford's espousal of Nelson Rockefeller's grandiose plan for a \$100 billion energy corporation to lend funds to private industry to develop new fuel technologies. The President — whose attitudes were fiscally conservative but who sometimes deviated — justified the scheme in a public statement as a 'catalyst and stimulant' to inspire energy independence. But it was, in fact, an economic outrage—a gargantuan welfare boondoggle for the energy industries, lifted right out of the taxpayer's wallet, an inflationary scheme that would additionally put serious strains on the capital markets. . . .

"Incredibly, the President endorsed Rockefeller's proposed raid on the Treasury. Fortunately, Congress never acted on it."²¹

Earlier we pointed out how the Rockefeller family has conspired with Communists and non-Communists alike. In *American Opinion* magazine, Gary Allen expands on this history:

"To the Rockefeller-C.F.R. elite it makes no difference which party is in power. Nelson was himself part of the Roosevelt and

Truman Administration. In the Eisenhower Administration he helped to create the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which now takes an even larger portion of the federal Budget than does defense. Eisenhower's first Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles (C.F.R.), was a Rockefeller cousin. Dulles' successor, Christian Herter (C.F.R.), had displayed the good sense to marry into the Standard Oil fortune.

"On the recommendation of Nelson Rockefeller, John Kennedy named Dean Rusk of the C.F.R. to be his Secretary of State. Rusk took a leave of absence as head of the Rockefeller Foundation to accept the post. Kennedy appointed Chester Bowles as Under Secretary of State. Bowles (also of the C.F.R.) has been a trustee of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and a director of the Rockefeller Foundation. Democrat Kennedy then named Standard Oil executive Alexander Trowbridge (C.F.R.) as Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and President Johnson later promoted him to Secretary of Commerce. President Kennedy also named Roswell Gilpatric (C.F.R.), a trustee of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, as Deputy Secretary of Defense."

Bringing it up to the G.O.P. administrations that then came into office, Allen concludes:

"Richard Nixon appointed Nelson Rockefeller's attorney John Mitchell as Attorney General (obviously one of the disposable kind), and Mitchell ran the President's campaign for reelection and became his chief advisor on domestic policy. The President's chief advisor on foreign policy is now Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who came to the Nixon Administration from a staff position at the C.F.R., and had for ten years been on Nelson Rockefeller's payroll as a personal foreign policy advisor. It was Rockefeller who arranged for him to be appointed a virtual Assistant President for Foreign Affairs. Even Spiro Agnew had in early 1968 been national chairman of the Rockefeller for President Committee. . . .

"Years ago, Nelson Rockefeller demanded, and received, the privilege of naming his own men to top administrative posts on all important Republican committees—including the vital National, Senatorial, Congressional, and Policy committees. His demand for top patronage was reluctantly agreed to after he threatened to cut off all Rockefeller and Rockefeller-controlled financial contributions. The effect on the Republican Party has been all too clear."²²

As Mr. Allen commented, it now seemed time for the *coup de grâce* in preparation for World Government as the days for lieutenants and allies and agents could be superseded by Brother Nelson himself.

Though resistance wasn't enough to stop Rockefeller from being confirmed as Vice President, testimony at the time brought out to the public much more clearly the power of the *Insiders*—and their vulnerability to exposure in matters of “world order”: lessening of national sovereignty, relations with the Communists, and other vital matters. For instance, Conservative Senator Jesse Helms (R. North Carolina) declared before the Senate Rules Committee on September 26, 1974: “The Rockefeller name has been closely associated with the promotion of these attitudes in such groups as the Population Council, the Council on Foreign Relations, the so-called Bilderberg meetings, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. All of these groups operate largely outside of our political system, with its concept of checks and balance.”

Syndicated columnist Paul Scott added to the exposure of the gameplan emanating from inside, on Rockefeller's strategy and timetable:

“Based on information gathered from intelligence officials with high level connections in high banking circles, these reports as recorded here . . . were that the Watergate Scandal was being used as a cover for the forced transfer of power from Nixon to Rockefeller via the 25th Amendment to the Constitution. The transfer of power is to be completed by 1976.

“If confirmed by the Senate and the House, Rockefeller will be within a heart beat of the Presidency—and this is only 1974. With Kissinger making and controlling U.S. foreign policy, the roles given Rockefeller by Ford in the domestic policy field could in reality make that transfer of power complete within the next year.”²³

But Conservatives can make the difference. Jimmy Carter was of course no Conservative, but he had to try to win over the moderate-to-Right voters in his campaign against Ford. Meanwhile, Jerry Ford alienated the Right by such stupidities as refusing to meet the great Alexander Solzhenitsyn and even re-

ferring to the exiled anti-Soviet writer as “a goddamn horse’s ass.” Such a lickspittle attitude to appease the Kremlin did not appease American voters.

Rockefeller was dropped from the 1976 ticket, no mean feat considering how close the *Insiders* had come using one of their more powerful leaders. As Kevin Phillips looked back:

“Both Goldwaterite and New Right conservatives balked at Ford and Rockefeller. Former California Governor Ronald Reagan raised the Sun Belt standard in a bid to deny Ford the 1976 nomination, and almost succeeded. Even before Reagan’s move, conservative pressure created a climate in which Ford had to announce that Vice President Nelson Rockefeller would step down and not seek election in 1976. Despite this, a large number of insurgent conservatives sat on their hands, preferring to see Ford replaced by a Democrat as they looked toward 1980.”²⁴

Coupled with assassination attempts, photographers recording every bump of the Presidential head, bumps on other people’s heads from his golf balls, and gaffes in the debates with Jimmy Carter (when Ford unilaterally liberated Poland from the yoke of Soviet domination)—all of these seemed to work against the “re”election of the unelected President. Jimmy Carter even took up the cudgels, saying “as far as people’s lives were concerned, [*Ford*] is even worse” than Richard Nixon.²⁵

Perhaps. But that was before the voters handed the ball of wax to the supposed “outsider” from Georgia—an outsider beloved by the *Insiders*.

NOTES

1. *New York Times*, October 14, 1974.
2. *Idem*.
3. *Christian Science Monitor*, November 6, 1973.
4. Congressman John Rarick (D.-Louisiana), *The Review of the News*, November 28, 1973.
5. *Atlantic Monthly*, August, 1983.
6. *Indianapolis Star*, September 10, 1974.
7. Published in Burlington (North Carolina) *Daily Times*, September 1, 1974.

8. Reeves, Richard, *A Ford, Not A Lincoln*, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, New York, 1975.

9. *Idem.*

10. Schlafly, Phyllis and Chester Ward, *Kissinger On The Couch*, Arlington House, New Rochelle, 1975.

11. In discussing "an incredibly complex tangle of issues," later wrote Press Secretary Ron Nessen, "a Russian general usually sat close to Brezhnev, serving as the Soviet leader's technical adviser on the complicated issues involved. Ford acted as his own technical adviser. . . ." The Kremlin's dictator was obviously pleased: "They bantered easily," recalled Nessen, "and several times when they were standing together Brezhnev hugged Ford." Ron Nessen, *It Sure Looks Different from the Inside* (Playboy Press, Chicago, 1978).

12. Schlafly, Phyllis and Chester Ward, *Ambush At Vladivostok*, Pere Marquette Press, Alton, Illinois, 1976.

13. Hoar, William P., *Architects Of Conspiracy*, Western Islands, Boston, 1984.

14. *Ambush at Vladivostok, op. cit.*

15. *Time*, August 19, 1974.

16. Goldwater, Barry, *With No Apologies*, Morrow, New York, 1979.

17. *National Journal*, August 23, 1975.

18. *Chicago Tribune*, December 26, 1973.

19. Rocky's duties included, besides presiding over the Senate, the following: head of the President's C.I.A. investigatory panel; member of the Commission on the Organization of the Government for the Conduct of Foreign Policy; chairman of the Federal Compensation Commission; chairman of the National Commission on Water Quality; chairman of the National Commission on Productivity and Work Quality; chairman of the Committee on the Right of Privacy; vice chairman of the Domestic Council; vice chairman of the National Security Council; and, member of the President's Cabinet.

20. According to *Time* for August 19, 1974, Ford wondered whether he would, as President, have made the same overture to Red China when Nixon did, stating: "Not with my record of 23 years' opposition to communism. But I approve of the policy,

and I would hope that when the time came, I would have been flexible enough to listen to reasons advanced by a person such as Kissinger.”

21. Simon, William E., *A Time For Truth*, Reader's Digest Press, New York, 1978.

22. *American Opinion*, February, 1974.

23. *Manchester Union Leader*, September 17, 1974.

24. Phillips, Kevin, *Post-Conservative America*, Vintage, New York, 1983.

25. *Atlanta Journal*, September 30, 1976.



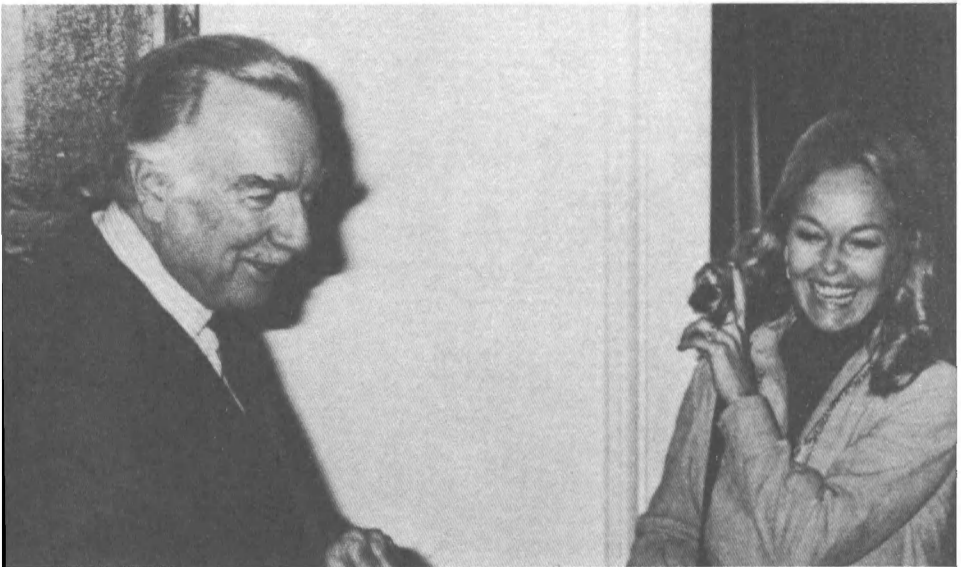
President Carter: the Meeting for Members, their Daughters and Sons, December, 17, 1981.



While claiming to be "an outsider" Jimmy Carter was the creation of David Rockefeller, the C.F.R. and the Tri-lateral Commission.



Peter G. Peterson and A. W. Clausen—Clausen took over the reigns at the World Bank from Robert McNamara after leaving his chairmanship at Bank of America.



Over the past 20 years Walter Cronkite probably did more to shape the opinions of the American people than any other insider.



George S. McGovern and John B. Anderson, both members of the establishment C.F.R., presented a populist profile, while knowing who calls the shots.



Gary Hart makes pilgrimage to C.F.R.



Andrew Young speaks to his fellow C.F.R. members, just as he proudly spoke to leaders of the P.L.O. while representing the U.S. at the U.N.



Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Sandinista leader of Nicaragua receives "red carpet" treatment from C.F.R. members.



Robert Mugabe, terrorist, communist and now one man ruler of Zimbabwe, being entertained at C.F.R. headquarters.



Huang Hua and Theodore H. White at C.F.R. headquarters. Their friendship goes all the way back to the days when "Teddy" White was calling Mao the Abraham Lincoln of China.



Vice President George H. Bush and former Vice President Walter F. Mondale: two meetings for C.F.R. members and their spouses, held in the auditorium of The Rockefeller University. Insiders knew they had their bases covered in the '84 election.





George P. Shultz, an insiders insider. Born into the Rockefeller family oil interests, Secretary-of-State Schultz leads the Reagan administration toward the "new world order."



Winston Lord, C.F.R. President, welcomes Red Chinese leader WuXuegian to Pratt House. A prelude to Lord's being appointed Reagan's Ambassador to Red China.



Martin S. Feldstein and Alan Greenspan, two key Reagan economic advisors, both long-time C.F.R. members.



Margaret Dulaney, Donald Regan and David Rockefeller—Regan was an announced member prior to 1980, but now his name doesn't appear on the membership roster. . . . hummm?

*Jimmy Carter: The
Insiders' Outside Man*

*I*T WAS absolutely fascinating and most amusing to watch the news media promote Jimmy Carter as a 1970's version of Abe Lincoln. They tried and succeeded in convincing enough Americans that the Plains, Georgia "barefoot boy with cheek" was the reincarnation of the American Dream. A dream that was to become a nightmare.

Mr. Carter was the first "creation" by the *Insiders* and the national news media. Granted the press pundits have had their favorites in the past and promoted them successfully; this time they didn't have to choose from among the ranks of warmed over, hand-me-downs. This time they could "dream the impossible dream" with their very own "bionic" politician. What a challenge! Just think, selling the American People a no-name former southern governor, who professed to be a "born again" Christian, that talked out of both sides of his mouth, with his greatest asset being a Cheshire cat's envy. (The legendary Carter grin was half way between Mary Tyler Moore and a piano.) Add to that such "down home" extras as Miss Lillian, Brother Billy, blue jeans, good 'ol boys, peanuts, a hand-carried suit bag, and you had the ingredients for the biggest Madison Avenue hustle since the Edsel. He was created by the media, and like the pro-

verbial horse “designed by a committee,” he wound up resembling a camel.

Imagine if you will the following scene: David Rockefeller is announcing to his C.F.R. (Council on Foreign Relations) buddies from the news media, “Jimmy Carter is our man.”

“Jimmy who???”

“Come, now, gentlemen: you remember Jimmy Carter. He’s the little fellow who was governor of Georgia, right after Maddox.”

“What’s Georgia?”

“Now, now; let’s not betray any Northeast provincialism. Even Georgia gets to be part of a one-world state.”

“All right, the former governor of Georgia. But how do we sell him when we’ve never even heard of him?”

“Ah! That, my friends, is his biggest asset. We can make him all things to all people . . . he will be our very own production. He’s perfect for the job. No voting record, no books or articles coming back to haunt him, and most importantly, no principles to live up to. This, gentlemen, shall be our finest hour.”

So as it was with Serutan and Preparation H, Madison Avenue, compliments of the C.F.R. and David Rockefeller, served us up a concoction that would clean us out and ease the pain, all at the same time.

“I will be no better a President than the kind of campaign I conduct,” candidate Jimmy Carter vowed repeatedly throughout 1976. Over and over, with practiced sincerity, the former governor of Georgia assured Americans: “If I ever lie to you. . . or if I ever mislead you . . . please don’t vote for me.” Trust me, said the little-known candidate for the Democratic nomination, “I won’t let you down.” Wanting to believe the man, enough of the electorate gave the politician its support.

Had he not said what they so wanted to hear? Carter even called the *Insiders* the “insiders,” and pegged the blame correctly at the doorstep of the Establishment conspirators who—as we have seen—had betrayed American interests for years, *in both major political parties*. Even “Liberals” could see the truth in the candidate’s charges. The Leftwing *Boston Globe*, for exam-

ple, carried this headline on February 18, 1976: "Carter Says US Needs 'Outsider' Like Himself." In this speech, made February 17th, Jimmy Carter seemed so straightforward:

"I can tell you that there is a major and fundamental issue taking shape in this election year. That issue is the division between the 'insiders' and the 'outsiders'. . . . The people of this country know from bitter experience that we are not going to get these changes merely by shifting around the same group of insiders. . . . The insiders have had their chance, and they have not delivered. And their time has run out. The time has come for the great majority of Americans—those who have for too long been on the outside looking in—to have a President who will turn the government of this country inside out."¹

He was, he said, just the man for the job, though even his mother seemed obligated to tell the folks that wee Jimmy wasn't beyond stretching the truth when it came to tales. Of his supposedly impoverished beginnings Miss Lillian said: "I know Jimmy writes about how poor we were, but really, we were never poor. . . . We were just like all country people. We didn't feel poor and we always had a car. We had the first radio in Plains. We had the first TV set."²

It was a minor fib, but a rags-to-fame story has appeal even if only Carter corn-pone. (The other story, that Jimmy had trained in nuclear physics—he called it, "nucular"—at Annapolis? Try to verify *that* one in his transcripts!) So Jimmy's popularity grew—or was inflated—quickly. And inflation was, as it turned out, one of his specialties. A mere one percent of the Democratic voters polled by George Gallup 10 months before the convention, in October of 1975, were for Carter; five months later, Carter was in second place barely trailing Hubert Humphrey. By the middle of May of 1976 he was the top dog in the polls among the potential candidates for President. Little did the people know how callously they were being manipulated. As the astute Jeffrey St. John pointed out: "Jimmy Carter's secret for political success, from the time he first ran for public office, has been due less to his own strengths than to the weaknesses of his opponents. His formula is simply to attack

'the establishment' and the 'political bosses and insiders' as a powerless outsider—in order to become a powerful insider himself."³

Clues to the depth, or lack thereof, of the Carter commitment came from inside the Carter camp itself . . . for those willing to look beneath the peanut shell. New York Carter backer Midge Costanza opined: "He's a conservative to conservatives, a moderate to moderates, a liberal to liberals. Jimmy Carter has believability!" Yet when media advisor Jerry Rafshoon was asked what he thought might be Carter's failings as President, he answered: "The failings might be that a lot of people who voted for him for their own reasons will be disappointed that he wasn't what they thought."⁴

On the other hand, some had seen through the Carter camouflage. Reg Murphy, former editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, called the onetime Peach State governor "one of the four phoniest men I have ever met," and predicted his Presidential victory because of his ruthlessness. Carter will, he said, "change what views it takes for him to win. . . . I just can't imagine anyone being led by him. I imagine him sounding good to people for a day or two; I can't imagine him sounding very good to them for four years." Of his "phony" charge, Murphy recalled in 1978 that "two years later I see no reason to change my mind."⁵

Consider the former Georgia governor Lester Maddox who served as lieutenant governor on the ticket with Carter (unable to succeed himself legally, the Number Two Maddox got more than 73 percent of the vote in 1970 compared to Governor-elect Carter's less than 60 percent). In 1976 Maddox went to New Hampshire, for the early primary, to expose his onetime running mate as a concealed "radical liberal," commenting: "He's two-faced, he's the biggest phony I've ever known, and I hope to God the American people find out before it's too late."⁶

They had belatedly learned in Georgia that the populist "redneck" they had elected was quick to throw out or ignore campaign promises—especially to curry favor from the national "Liberal" Establishment. By doing so, *Time* magazine placed

Governor Carter on its May 31, 1971 cover, in a story called "New Day A' Coming in the South."

With his seemingly favorite color being plaid, and his mascot a chameleon, Jimmy Carter often played both sides of the political street. Another former Georgia governor, Carl Sanders, who had tasted the fruits of Carter's dirty tricks (run from his "stink tank"), later wrote of the Plainsman's hypocrisy in the Left-wing *New Republic* (June 5, 1976), calling Carter "an ultra-liberal who had once worked to delete the word 'God' from the Georgia constitution." Nevertheless, according to a *New York Times*—CBS poll in the summer of 1976, 52% of Jimmy Carter's supporters considered themselves Conservatives. Even a cynic like Richard Reeves noted in the slick *New York* magazine that the "barefoot-boy-with-cheek is mixing politics and religion . . . and he may be capable of doing it with devastating effect." Apparently it touched Mr. Reeves in 1976:

"Without embarrassment (to himself or his audience) Carter is able softly to preach love, invoke the name of the Lord, say that he has found Jesus, that he is washed in the blood of the Lamb, that 'I am twice born.' Also, the yearning crowds seem to go away believing, including a surprisingly high proportion of the working press. We want to believe, too."

Was this all heart-felt, or simply a sham? It certainly fit into plans made years before. Good press doesn't appear by chance in time to "sell" a candidate. Carter's campaign director in 1976 was Hamilton Jordan, who had helped map out strategy for his man—including these comments: "Stories in the *New York Times* and *Washington Post* don't just happen, but have to be carefully planned and planted. . . ."8 He might have added *Time*, *Newsweek*, and other "Liberal" imagemakers. You had to know Jimmy was on a roll when he made the cover of *Time*. As Malcolm Muggeridge once remarked, "the cover of *Time* magazine is post-Christendom's most notable stained glass window."

The primaries were the place that the nomination would be won, especially now that proportionate shares of delegates were picked off in most states, and it was no longer the winner-take-all system.

And never mind how the media reported the top man as the victor. Still, Carter “won” 17 out of 31 primaries. The early ones were most important in establishing his persona. As Ham Jordan had said, personal qualities such as trust and integrity had to be emphasized over hard points of ideology. Pollster Patrick Caddell⁹ was to say “the trust thing” won the nomination for his candidate Carter.

New Hampshire, that little-populated state with the first primary, built on the momentum started by the miniscule Iowa caucuses, where but 47 delegates were to be selected out of 3,008 needed at the convention. “Uncommitted” won the biggest share of Iowa votes (37+%), but Carter’s 27.6% was enough for Roger Mudd of the *CBS Evening News* to call him a “clear winner”; a real boost for the man with but a 5% national standing in the Gallup Poll at the time. Then came the Granite State primary, as described by Victor Lasky:

“ . . . Carter had won a plurality of the vote (almost 30 percent), with 24 percent going to Udall, 16 percent to Bayh, 11 percent to Harris, and 9 percent to Shriver. By splitting the liberal vote four ways, Carter’s foes gave him what appeared to be a clear-cut victory. The fact that 60 percent of the state’s voters had voted for the four more ‘liberal’ candidates was ignored by the media. Instead, Walter Cronkite proclaimed the results had given Carter ‘a commanding head start in the race,’ and Roger Mudd declared Carter’s victory ‘substantial.’ The following week, *Newsweek* declared him the ‘unqualified winner.’ And his picture appeared on the covers of both *Time* and *Newsweek*. On the inside pages, he received 2,630 lines of coverage, while Udall, who came in second, wound up with 96 lines. During the week following New Hampshire, Carter received three times the television news coverage of his major rivals and four times as much front page newspaper coverage.”¹⁰

“Jimmy the giant-killer” became the media focus, according to political science professor James W. Davis, Dean of Western State College’s College of Arts and Sciences. “Night after night the three national television networks carried front-line stories on this political newcomer. Within a period of eight weeks ‘Jimmy-Who?’ appeared twice on the covers of both *Time* and *News-*

week. Syndicated cartoonists had a field day with Carter's broad smile, his overstocked supply of teeth and his peanut farmer background. So preoccupied were the networks and the press with this new Southern frontrunner who talked about trust and love of fellow-Americans, that they frequently ignored or overlooked his ambiguous positions on the issues."¹¹

As I have said, this was no fluke. No less a person than Zbigniew Brzezinski (C.F.R.) had laid out the blueprint for a 1976 Presidential winner three years earlier—about the time he and David Rockefeller were founding the infamous Trilateral Commission. Said Zbig directly: "The Democratic candidate in 1976 will have to emphasize work, the family, religion and, increasingly, patriotism. . . . The new conservatism will clearly not go back to *laissez faire*. It will be a philosophical conservatism. It will be a kind of conservative statism or managerism. There will be conservative values but a reliance on a great deal of co-determination between state and the corporations."¹² Zbig and David must have thought they had just such a man when they invited Carter to be a charter member of the Trilateral Commission.

This is not just theorizing, this is how Presidents are *made*. Peter Bourne,¹³ Carter's deputy campaign chief acknowledged (as quoted in *The Atlantic Monthly*) of his longtime friend: "David Rockefeller and Zbig have both agreed that Carter is the ideal politician to build on."¹⁴

What did David and Zbig want to build? Well, in a letter reprinted in the *Dialogue* publication of the Trilateral Commission, Brzeninski came out for "a more just and equitable world order," innocuous enough unless you know it is *Insider* talk for New World Order or world government. And Jimmy Carter wrote a similar missive to the same publication, speaking of (for the moment) Japan, Western Europe, and North America, and making the assertion that as President-elect "this cooperation is essential not only for our three regions, but in the global search for a more just and equitable world order." This parroting of Zbig is no coincidence.

Mr. Brzezinski helped found the Trilateral Commission before Carter named him as National Security Advisor. And this,

despite the fact the man believes nationhood is outdated! Zbig was believed by friends to be as close to David Rockefeller as Henry Kissinger was to Nelson Rockefeller—in the ostensible opposition party.¹⁵ In fact, columnist Paul Scott reported in his column, December 3, 1976: “Colleagues of Brzezinski consider his views and methods on the major foreign policy questions almost identical with those of Secretary of State Kissinger. They stress that he has supported Kissinger’s policies of *détente* with the Soviet Union and Communist China. Like Kissinger, Brzezinski believes that ‘a new pattern of international politics is emerging’ which will ‘curb national sovereignty’ and lead toward the development of a ‘new international order.’ ” (Watch for this phrase “new international order”; it’s the tip-off.)

This is the view of the man who became Carter’s top campaign foreign policy aide, and then National Security Advisor: “The old framework of international politics—with their spheres of influence, military alliances between nation-states, the fiction of sovereignty, doctrinal conflicts arising from 19th century crisis—is clearly no longer compatible with reality. . . . The national-state as a fundamental unit of man’s organized life has ceased to be the principle creative force; international banks and multinational corporations are acting and planning in terms that are far in advance of the political concepts of the nation-state.”¹⁶

When Jimmy Carter was running for President (in North Carolina, for example) he hit at the “non-elected professional politicians of Washington” who, he said, feared him because they supposedly could not control him. Sure! Then what happened? William Hoar described the next step in September of 1976:

“Among the movers and shakers to rally to the Carter bandwagon (registered as an anti-Establishment vehicle) have been a *Who’s Who* of the Establishment Left. There is John F. Kennedy’s speech writer, Theodore Sorensen, who wrote *Profiles In Courage* for the Great Pretender of Camelot; L.B.J.’s top aide Joseph Califano; longtime Red appeaser W. Averell Harriman; ‘Liberal’ former Defense officials Cyrus Vance, Paul Warnke, and Paul Nitze; elitist auto magnate Henry Ford II; U.A.W.

president Leonard Woodcock; former State Department surrender specialists like Richard Holbrooke, now editor of the screamingly "Liberal" *Foreign Policy* magazine; and even 'Mc-Govern's Kissinger,' Harvard professor Abram Chayes. All of the above except Ford, as chance would have it, are members of the Rockefeller Establishment's powerful Council on Foreign Relations.

"The nominees for 'Carter's Kissinger' frequently include Columbia's Richard Gardner (C.F.R.), who has expressed hopes that 'an end run around national sovereignty, eroding it piece by piece, will accomplish much more than the old-fashioned frontal assault.' Which may be why Henry Kissinger has proclaimed an anticipated foreign policy as compatible with his own. It is the same Rockefeller C.F.R. policy."¹⁷

Things were starting to get sticky before the votes were cast. So good old boy Hamilton Jordan reassured all the readers of *Playboy* that: "If after the Inauguration you find a Cy Vance as Secretary of State and a Zbigniew Brzezinski as head of national security, then I would say we failed. And I'd quit. But that's not going to happen. You're going to see new faces. New ideas. The government is going to be run by people you have never heard of."¹⁸

Would you call that "reverse precognition"? Promises are something to be elected with, not necessarily kept — at least that was a premise of the Carterites. A month before the 1976 election, syndicated columnist Warren Brookes listed some of the more prominent I.O.U.s that Carter had run up — pledges from the man who vowed "I will never promise you anything that I do not intend to deliver" and "The value of my candidacy is that I don't owe anyone anything. I am not the captive of any special interest."

But he was captive not only of the Trilateralists and Council on Foreign Relations, but also of every "Liberal" group he could bribe with taxpayers' money. Mr. Brookes noted several pre-convention promises: to the Mayor Conference (up to \$14 billion in "contra-cyclical spending programs"); to the National Education Association (\$20 billion in new public funding); and to union leaders George Meany and Leonard Woodcock, a com-

mitment to pass the socialist Humphrey-Hawkins employment act. Large corporations were promised there was nothing to fear from tax reform; Ralph Nader received a pledge for a Consumer Protection Agency; a vow was made for passage of a compulsory, comprehensive National Health Insurance Program; home builders were assured of a subsidy on mortgages above 7%; and the Governors' Conference was the site of the Carter vow for a guaranteed income support program as part of Welfare reform. "When you add up all these 'promises'" concluded economist Brookes on October 1st, "you get a tally that approaches the range of \$100-\$200 billion in new spending for the nation."

All of this was supposed to be done at the same time that the Budget was balanced; 90 percent of the people received a tax cut, and only those earning more than \$25,000 annually would pick up the tab. The man who vowed "never to lie" to people was telling one whopper after the other.

The Georgians seemed to imitate one another in this regard. Remember the Ham Jordan pledge? Vance wound up at State, while Zbig took over the National Security Council. As summarized by Patrick Buchanan (after Carter beat Gerald Ford by a popular-vote margin of 40.8 million to 39.1 million and an electoral-vote edge of 297 to 241):

"No fewer than eight of Carter's top choices—his Veep, the secretaries of State, Defense, Treasury, HUD, HEW, the head of the CIA and the head of NSC—are members of the Council on Foreign Relations, the Green Book of that liberal elite whose failure of nerve poured down the sewers of Southeast Asia the ultimate sacrifice of 50,000 American men. . . .

". . . at State and Defense we have Vance and Harold Brown, two establishment ex-hawks who turned dove, fashionably, about the time they left the Vietnam mess on the incoming Nixon administration. As head of the CIA we have Ted Sorensen,¹⁹ a conscientious objector during the Korean War, and confidante to the Brothers Kennedy during the years when the CIA was running what LBJ once called a 'damned Murder, Inc. in the Caribbean.' [See, even L.B.J. didn't run the C.I.A. — L. A.]

"At HEW is Joe Califano, the Johnson aide most closely identified with the Great Society social programs so caustically criticized by Carter himself in the primaries. As head of the

Council of Economic Advisers, we have Charles Schultze, a Brookings boy and Budget Bureau director for LBJ when the nation was told it could have Vietnam guns and Great Society butter at the same time — the single decision most responsible for the economic disasters of the decade past. . . .

“. . . the foundation, business and media elite are well hired in. There are two directors of the Rockefeller Foundation in the Cabinet, three directors of IBM. Counting Carter and Mondale, there are six [*this was early in the game*] top government officials who belong to the David Rockefeller subsidiary known as the Trilateral Commission. The lawyer for the *Washington Post* sits in the new Cabinet, as does one director each from the *New York Times* and the *Los Angeles Times*.”

But something strange was starting to happen. The media, all across the political spectrum, were picking up and publicizing the fact that the “new faces” on the Carter team were the same old Establishment players. Especially in the foreign policy. Robert A. Manning wrote in *Penthouse* (the soft-porn monthly that mixed libertarianism with libertinism) that “. . . there can be no doubt that David Rockefeller and his Trilateral Commission have succeeded in seizing control of America’s foreign policy.” So what else was new?

The “moderate” *U.S. News & World Report* for February 21, 1977, picked up the theme: “The ‘Trilateralists’ have taken charge of foreign-policy making in the Carter Administration, and already the immense power they wield is sparking some controversy. Active or former members of the Trilateral Commission now head every key agency involved in mapping U.S. strategy for dealing with the rest of the world. . . . Altogether, 16 high posts in the Administration are held by men and women associated with that organization. Some see this concentration of power as a conspiracy at work.”

San Francisco Examiner political writer W. E. Barnes called the Trilateralists “a true elite, comprised of what many have called America’s ‘shadow government’ — leaders in business, industry, international finance and law. They move easily in and out of high positions in the private sector and government

through a network of school, club and business associations.”²⁰

That network, or open conspiracy, of *Insiders* was becoming too obvious to hide under a bushel basket of peanut shells. In the *Atlantic*, Christopher Lydon (who covered the Presidential campaigns for the *New York Times* in 1972 and 1976 and moved on to public television) took cognizance of the fact that *Time's* 1975 advertising “in other magazines for its own campaign coverage looked more like an ad for Jimmy Carter. . . . Through 1976 and into 1977, *Time's* hagiographers were hard to separate from the Carter promotional staff.”

After all, *Time's* editor-in-chief Hedley Donovan (C.F.R., Trilateral Commission) had recommended Carter to George Franklin (David Rockefeller's college roommate and executive director of the Council on Foreign Relations). Donovan was later rewarded with a Presidential plum. One hand washes the other. All Left hands, in these cases.

Nevertheless, even though Chris Lydon's *Atlantic* piece was revealing, he felt obliged to include this *caveat*:

“. . . I observe here the ban on conspiracy theories in mainstream American journalism and political discussion. So unfashionable are conspiracy theories that if indeed a photograph had been preserved from 1973 or 1974 of the several American members and aides of David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission—such men as Richard Holbrooke, now an assistant secretary of state; Warren Christopher, the undersecretary of state; their immediate superior, Cyrus Vance (who had been, among other things, chairman of the trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation); Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal; Defense Secretary Harold Brown; National Security Council Director Brzezinski and the NSC's analyst of Soviet intentions, Samuel P. Huntington; also then senator, now Vice President, Walter F. Mondale; and a formerly obscure but promising Georgia governor, now President, Jimmy Carter—if, as I say fancifully, some indisputable record had been preserved from three or four years ago of these men signing blood oaths to remember and honor their fellowship if and when one of them came to power, most editors, commentators, and indeed politicians would have clucked disparagingly that only nuts think power works that way in America. Maybe they are right.”²¹

Who is nuts? The Conservative ground-breakers of this subject? The authors who Dared Call It Conspiracy back in 1972? Those who have long been calling a spade a spade? Or the Johnnies-come-lately who want not to believe what they see? In the same issue of *Atlantic* back in the summer of 1977, a top Trilateralist is quoted by Jeremiah Novak in "The Trilateral Connection." Assistant Secretary of the Treasury C. Fred Bergsten (C.F.R.) says of his Establishment comrades: "Liberal internationalism is our creed." Yet peanut-farmer populism was a good bandwagon on which to ride. Admits Bergsten of the global plans: "After every major war in this century Americans sought a new world order. Wilson pushed the League of Nations. Roosevelt and Truman constructed the UN-Bretton Woods system; and now, after Vietnam, Jimmy Carter gives us the Trilateral plan." Yes, but he had railed against these very "unholy, self-perpetuating alliances. . . ."

Which leads us to the question being asked around Washington, D.C., in the late 'Seventies:

Q. Why won't Jimmy Carter's image ever be carved on Mount Rushmore?

A. Because there isn't room for two more faces.

The symbolism in the pre-Inauguration memo, referred to earlier, was instituted to the nth degree. While the American people are not royalists, neither are they used to seeing the leader of the Free World as an example of the common place and of the namby-pamby. Yet, what else could one think of this President whose strongest role seemed to be that of a man who would dare be cold in the White House—turning the heat down in the vaunted "Moral Equivalent Of War," dubbed MEOW? "Liberal" historian Teddy White has listed other such plebeian gestures: "On his first day in office, by executive order, all draft evaders of the Vietnam War were pardoned. He followed in a few days by slashing to the bone the use of official limousines by White House personnel. The Marine Corps orchestra was silenced as he greeted his first audience in the East Room—no ceremonial ruffles and flourishes or 'Hail to the Chief' when Jimmy-Carter entered. There was to be no chief of staff. . . ."22

What passed for a chief of staff, however, was Ham Jordan, who early on became known for the official reaction to his reported antics in a Washington watering-hole. A White House thirty-three page rebuttal had to be issued by the press office to deal with one anonymous allegation that the President's top assistant had spit his drink down the bosom of a young lady who was not predisposed to Jordan's charms. That part of the female anatomy surfaced again in November of 1977 when the wife of the Ambassador from Egypt was reported insulted by Ham, whose leering comments linked her décolletage with his desire to see the pyramids. The "crackers" in the White House became embarrassing.

President Carter's shortcomings as Commander-in-Chief became even more blatant than his staff's, as time went by: Withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea was approved (but not carried out, thanks in part to the career-sacrificing, outspoken opposition of Gen. John Singlaub); the President tried to ignore Captive Nations Week (but was forced to recant by an angry Congress); Carter's man at the U.N. advocated admission of Communist Vietnam to that world body, said Cuban Reds brought stability and order to Africa, and charged that British foreign policy was built on racism; the President returned the Holy Crown of St. Stephen (symbol of national independence) from our safekeeping to the Communist masters of Hungary; Afghanistan was invaded (so we didn't go to the Olympic Games); our ally the Republic of China on Taiwan was betrayed in favor of the Communist Chinese; the Shah of Iran was overthrown, U.N. Ambassador Andy Young referred to Ayathollah Khomeini as a "saint" then our Embassy in Teheran was seized; and SALT II was signed (though not ratified) with the Soviet enemy despite the warning of Washington Democratic Senator Henry Jackson: "To enter a treaty which favors the Soviets" he said "as this one does, on the grounds that we will be in a worse position without it, is appeasement in its purest form."

Appeasement is the nicest way Republican Senator Barry Goldwater might have termed the actions of President Carter. The Democrat President had, in the Arizonan's words, "halted construction of the B-1 bomber [*and*] postponed development

of the MX missile and the cruise missile. After persuading our NATO allies to accept deployment of the neutron artillery shell, Carter changed his mind and stopped development of this new weapons system." Candidate Carter, recalled Senator Goldwater, "displayed enormous indignation over what he called the secrecy surrounding the conduct of foreign affairs. He promised that if he were elected, these negotiations would be conducted in public with citizen participation. The Panama Canal treaties which provoked such acrimonious division in 1977 and 1978 were written in secret. No details of the language in the treaties was released to the Congress or to the country until just twenty-four hours before they were signed by President Carter."²³

Too typical of the Carter-inflicted damage to the U.S. was his appointment of Andrew Young (C.F.R.) as United Nations Ambassador. At his swearing-in, Young received this testimony from President Carter: "Of all the people I have ever known in public service, *Andy Young is the best.*" (author's emphasis.) But Young, though a Trilateralist, was a loose cannon rattling around on the deck. He said publicly that Fidel Castro's troops and tanks in Africa were "basically doing technical assistance." And the black Georgian further opined: "I don't believe that Cuba is in Africa because it was ordered there by the Russians. I believe it really has shared in a sense of colonial oppression and domination." Speaking of the Soviet Union's harassment of "dissidents," Young equated this to his own arrest at a garbage strike in Atlanta years before. "After all," said Young in an outrageous statement picked up by Tass in the U.S.S.R. "in our prisons as well, there are hundreds, perhaps thousands of people whom I would call political prisoners."

Ambassador Young was finally forced to resign after being discovered in 1979 in secret negotiations with the terrorist Palestine Liberation Organization. It was, commented Clark Mollenhoff, "an unrepentant Andrew Young who spoke before a press conference to explain his resignation. 'I really don't feel a bit sorry for what I've done.'"²⁴ The President of the United States said Andy had given a "superb performance" as U.N.

Ambassador and that he wanted Young to be involved politically in the 1980 campaign.

As that election grew closer, the American people grew impatient with this President who criticized his countrymen like a schoolmarm. In a national TV address (the “malaise” speech, though the word wasn’t used by Carter) on July 15, 1979, Carter said the U.S. was suffering from “a crisis of confidence . . . that strikes at the very heart and soul of our national will.” As measured by the Gallup Poll, the approval rating for President Carter sank below 40% in May 1979, and stayed there until November when U.S. hostages were taken in Iran (down to 32%). It then rose to 38% after Ronald Reagan announced, and reached 61% in early December. But this “crisis-born confidence in the President did not last long” reported Lou Cannon: “In February 1980, Carter’s approval rating started down again and declined for six consecutive months until it reached a low point of 21% in the July 14-25 [1980] period when Reagan was nominated for President.”²⁵

Mr. Carter started trying to buy back the support to which he had pandered in 1976. Near the end of his term, Carter claimed: “If I didn’t have to get Senate confirmation of appointees, I could just tell you flatly that 12% of all my judicial appointments would be black, 3% would be Spanish-speaking, 40% would be women, and so forth.”

But it no longer seemed able to make a difference. By mid-July of 1979, Democrats (according to a New York Times/CBS News poll) preferred the “Chappaquiddick Kid,” Massachusetts Senator Edward Kennedy, by 53% to 16%. In California, in a three-man poll, even Governor Moonbeam (as Jerry Brown became known) outpolled the sitting President. Yet when the smoke cleared, by the spring of 1980, the Democratic nomination was again Carter’s.

Another document was prepared for Jimmy Carter by Patrick Caddell, who had years before urged style over substance. Dated June 25, 1980, the general election’s first memorandum was blunt. This memo, wrote Caddell

“. . . is an attempt to give some early attention to the need for strategy/themes which we neglected to address until late in the 1976 campaign—much to our woe. . . . President Carter faces an extremely difficult re-election . . . we face a united Republican party with a challenger posed to our right attempting to crowd our center. . . . The issue structures could not be worse. After a long period of runaway inflation . . . we face what would be a worse *political* problem—unemployment. . . . The public is anxious, confused, hostile, and sour. . . . *More to the point, the American people do not want Jimmy Carter as their President. Not forced to choose a specific candidate, voters by almost 2 to 1 would reject Carter as President.*”²⁶

Indeed, as the President’s own pollster concluded: “. . . *by and large the American people do not like Jimmy Carter. Indeed a large segment could be said to loathe the President.*” Even the writer’s own penchant for salted-in-the-shell peanuts diminished during the Carter administration.

We have already said it would be unfair to claim that the Trilateral Commission dominated the Carter Administration. In fact, the Trilateral Commission *was* the Carter Administration. (Some 40% of the Trilateral Commission’s American members became members of the Administration!)

But once in the limelight, and seen for what it was, this manifestation of the *Insiders’* conspiracy was rejected resoundingly. After the campaign was concluded, Carter recalled in his book *Keeping Faith*, he was not surprised or shaken when the bad news came in from the final pre-election polls. “It hurt me deeply, but I already accommodated the disappointment that was to come officially the following day. Even so, we did not anticipate the magnitude of our defeat. To lose all but six states and to have our party rejected and the Republicans gain a majority in the Senate were additional embarrassments for me. I had to find a silver lining in a cloud of defeat. At least it was a relief that the political campaign was over. . . .”

If he thought “it was a relief,” it was peanut shells compared to what the American people were feeling.

NOTES

1. *Harpers*, October, 1977.
2. Haberman, Clyde, "The Raising of Jimmy," *New York Post*, May 21, 1976.
3. St. John, Jeffrey, *Jimmy Carter's Betrayal Of The South*, Green Hill Publishers, Ottawa, Illinois, 1976.
4. *Richmond News Leader*, July 15, 1976.
5. Lasky, Victor, *Jimmy Carter: The Man & The Myth*, Richard Marek Publishers, New York, 1979.
6. Wheeler, Leslie, *Jimmy Who?*, Barron's, Woodbury, New York, 1976.
7. Reeves, Richard, "Carter's Secret," *New York*, March 22, 1976.
8. Gold, Victor, *PR As In President*, Doubleday, Garden City, New York, 1977.
9. In May of 1977 a pre-inauguration memo by Caddell—which quoted Marx and Hegel—came to light, urging that a new coalition for 1980 be built by emphasizing style over substance. The 56-page document pressed for a "continuing political campaign." The then-President-elect was advised, according to the *New York Times* for May 4, 1977, to use "some approaches he has since adopted—fireside chats, townhall meetings and such populist gestures as the cancellation of limousine service for members of his staff." It was all part of the populist Mr. Peanut package.
10. Lasky, Victor, *op. cit.*
11. *Jimmy Who?*, Foreword, *op.cit.*
12. Sutton, Antony C. and Patrick M. Wood, *Trilaterals Over Washington*, August Corporation, Scottsdale, Arizona, 1978.
13. Bourne was a British-born Leftist activist who helped found the pro-Hanoi Vietnam Veterans Against the War and was very influential in not only drafting a pro-abortion plank to the Democratic platform but also (with his wife Mary King, a former racial agitator with Stokely Carmichael) changed Carter's professed stance against protecting the unborn. A psychiatrist, Bourne became Special Assistant to the President and

Director of the White House Office of Drug Abuse Policy. That is, until he was himself caught by reporters smoking marijuana and sniffing cocaine and then having signed a prescription for a phony name. This was for a staffer to acquire the controlled substance quaaludes, which has been called the "heroin for lovers." Bourne resigned over the illegalities involved, but was later named to a United Nations position.

14. Novak, Jeremiah, "The Trilateral Connection," *Atlantic*, July, 1977.

15. As George Orwell explained in the prophetic *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, in discussing what he called the Inner Party: "A ruling group is a ruling group so long as it can nominate its successors. The Party is not concerned with perpetuating its blood but with perpetuating itself. Who wields power is not important provided that the hierchical structure remains always the same."

16. As quoted by Kevin Phillips, *Boston Herald American*, August 4, 1976.

17. Hoar, William P., "Jimmy Carter," *American Opinion*, September, 1976.

18. Scheer, Robert, "Jimmy, We Hardly Know Y' all," *Playboy*, November, 1976.

19. After well-founded opposition was mounted, led by Conservatives, especially the late Representative Larry McDonald (D.-Georgia), Sorensen had to withdraw his nomination.

20. Barnes, W. E., "Was Carter An Insider All Along?," *San Francisco Examiner & Chronicle*, December 12, 1976.

21. Lydon, Christopher, "Jimmy Carter Revealed: He's A Rockefeller Republican," *Atlantic*, July, 1977.

22. White, Theodore H., *America In Search Of Itself*, Warner Books, New York, 1982.

23. Goldwater, Barry M., *With No Apologies*, Morrow, New York, 1979.

24. Mollenhoff, Clark R., *op. cit.*

25. Cannon, Lou, *Reagan*, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1982.

26. White, Theodore H., *op. cit.*

The Great Rhetorician: Reagan

I*N NOVEMBER* 1979, Ronald Reagan became the tenth G.O.P. candidate to enter the Presidential race. A year later he had beaten all the other Republicans, and went on to defeat (for the first time in 50 years) a sitting, elected President who was seeking re-election. In so doing, by an electoral count of 489 to 44 and a plurality of 8.4 million votes—50.7% to 41% for Carter and 6.6% for the independent John Anderson (C.F.R.)—Reagan carried all the states except the home states of the President and Vice President—and Hawaii, Maryland, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

It had been a long road from 1964 and “the speech” that Reagan had given on behalf of Barry Goldwater. That was the national debut of Ronald Wilson Reagan in an address known as “A Time For Choosing” wherein he said: “You and I have a rendezvous with history. We will preserve for our children this, the last best hope for man on earth, or we will sentence them to take the last step into a thousand years of darkness. If we fail, at least let our children, and our children’s children, say of us we justified our brief moment here. We did all that could be done.”

Oh, the phrases over the years that Americans have come to appreciate and finally—or so they think—to embrace. The New Beginning seemed so auspicious in the January 1981 Inaugural

address when President Reagan's rhetoric spoke of the economic woes in the country and said: "In this present crisis, government is not the solution to our problem; government is the problem." Yes, in the beginning were the words. And well begun is half done . . . if one means to follow through. However, the deeds of the first Reagan term, on balance, proved bitterly disappointing to those who thought the Administration would make a break from the path so long before marked out by the Establishment *Insiders*.

After all, had not candidate Reagan himself, in Orlando February 1980, been blunt in his suggestion that the Carter Administration was unduly influenced by the elitists on the Trilateral Commission? There were, pointed out the G.O.P. candidate, 19 key members of the Carter team who were then, or had been, Trilateralists. A spokesman for Reagan said, according to the *New York Times*, that their "influence led to what he called a 'softening of defense,' on the ground that the commission members believed 'that trade and business should transcend, perhaps, the national defense.'"¹

Candidate Reagan also tackled fellow Republican candidate George Bush for his Trilateral past (Bush was also a *Director* of the Council on Foreign Relations, parent of the T.C.). Reagan biographer Lou Cannon, now a White House reporter for the "Liberal" *Washington Post* run by Katherine Graham (C.F.R.), has belittled those "on the far fringes" politically who view the Trilateralists as a "sinister one-world conspiracy headed by David Rockefeller. . . ." Continued Mr. Cannon: "But Reagan also realized that some of his more strident supporters shared the conspiracy view about the Trilateralists, and he had done nothing to persuade them otherwise or to stop them from harassing Bush."²

The *Los Angeles Times*, a West Coast Establishment paper, also made light of this but commented nonetheless that Ronald Reagan "is the beneficiary of the silly allegations that Bush's past membership in the Trilateral Commission tags him as part of a 'Communist-accomodating' world conspiracy."³ The *Times* might call Rightwing concern "absurd," as it did, but in 1980 there was an inordinate Trilaterals connection to candidates

Jimmy Carter (and his Vice President Walter Mondale, C.F.R.), to independent John Anderson, and to Reagan's Vice Presidential candidate George Bush (C.F.R.-resigned).

To the dismay of many supporters, Reagan then placed the man he had beaten, his "Liberal" competitor Bush, onto the G.O.P. ticket under the guise of unifying the party. (If circumstances a short two months after the inauguration had been altered by a mere one inch—the distance by which John Hinckley's bullet missed Reagan's aorta and lodged near the heart—a CFR-Trilateralist would have been in the Oval Office . . . again.) Syndicated columnist Kevin Phillips, in the pre-election days of 1980, contended there was "nothing conspiratorial about the Trilateral Commission" calling it rather a "very fashionable 'club' made up of the sort of people who, six or eight months ago, wouldn't have been caught dead at a Ronald Reagan rally." Yet, noted Phillips in his column for August 4, 1980, somehow "Ronald Reagan enlisted, or was drawn to, or was taken over by" the Leftwing Establishment wing of the G.O.P.:

" . . . for a man who only this April gave an interview to the *Christian Science Monitor* saying he'd shun the directions (and presumably the membership) of David Rockefeller's controversial Trilateral Commission, Reagan has eaten rather fully of the Trilateralite fruit—his vice-presidential choice, ex-Ambassador George Bush, was a Trilateralite until 1979; Republican National Chairman William E. Brock, embraced and retained by Reagan, has been on the Trilateral Commission in recent years; so has ex-Ambassador to Britain Anne Armstrong, just appointed as co-chairman of the Reagan campaign organization. . . .

"In fact, most of the people now running the Reagan campaign probably wouldn't have been caught dead at a Reagan rally six or eight months ago, and their circa 1979 private opinions of the 'Reagan Constituency'—the California governor's longtime faithful supporters and grassroots activists—ranged from snide to hostile. Multinational corporate executives and lawyers just don't care about the same issues as Oklahoma farmers and parochial school mothers. . . ."

Of course no one expected simple folks in the Reagan top administrative positions or Cabinet, but one could expect Reaganites and/or Conservatives in those jobs once the election was won. This wasn't to be. Top Cabinet slots went to such C.F.R./T.C. members as Alexander Haig (Secretary of State and a Kissinger protégé) who was later replaced by George Shultz, a transfer from the C.F.R. and President's Economic Policy Advisory Board; Donald Regan (Secretary of the Treasury); Malcolm Baldrige (Secretary of Commerce); William Casey (Director of the Central Intelligence Agency); and Casper Weinberger (Secretary of Defense). A count early in the Administration, revealed 72 members of the elitist C.F.R. in top jobs.⁴

All this, I can't stress too much, from a candidate who said in November of 1980:

"I think there is an elite in this country and they are the very ones who run an elitist government. They want a government by a handful of people because they don't believe the people themselves can run their lives. . . . Are we going to have an elitist government that makes decisions for people's lives, or are we going to believe as we have for so many decades, that the people can make these decisions for themselves?"⁵

Good question for a candidate. A better question for a President. As the Reagan Administration took over, the evidence of business as usual took over also. There will be plenty of "moderates" reassured *U.S. News & World Report*, aboard the Reagan team as he saddled up in late 1980. This meant Trilateralists. What had candidate Reagan said about such a C.F.R.-Trilateralist dominance? On March 17, 1980, he answered this way: ". . . Now, I don't believe that the Trilateral Commission is a conspiratorial group, but I do think its interests are devoted to international banking, multinational corporations, and so forth. I don't think that any administration of the U.S. government should have the top nineteen positions filled by people from any one group or organization representing one viewpoint. No, I would go in a different direction."

Conciliation, compromise and soft-pedaling of promises

were seen as signs of a willingness to defer to those who had worked against the incoming President. It would surely be polite to call this selling out to those on the *Inside*. Or, as put even more politely by *U.S. News*:

“Reagan’s first moves after the November 4 election generally pleased moderate Republicans and Democrats, some of whom feared he would follow the dictates of his most conservative supporters. ‘Hell with them,’ Vice-President Bush declared on November 10 in Houston, referring to right-wing groups that supported the President-elect.”¹⁶

The Religious Right was to be disappointed in President Reagan, though perhaps not so much as it had been by Carter’s promises. This section of the electorate made up a decisive share of the Reagan 1980 majority and deserved better.⁷

There was a sense of foreboding in the air. A former Reagan political director put it this way: “There is a lot of bad feeling that the Administration is being staffed with people who will not be responsive to the Reagan game plan or with people who will be supportive of his program. He’ll wind up with no allies in Congress and none in the bureaucracy. Service to Reagan does not seem to matter.”⁸

Perhaps the crowning blow in the personnel field came in appointing as chief of staff James Baker—a nominal Democrat before 1970 when he managed George Bush’s unsuccessful Texas Senate race. In 1976 he worked *against* Ronald Reagan for Gerald Ford and managed Ford’s losing Presidential campaign; and, in 1980 (after Baker had lost his own race for Texas Attorney General two years before) managed Bush’s poor showing *against* Ronald Reagan. Years later, “Liberal” columnist David S. Broder looked back on what happened and feigned ignorance. “I’m not sure what the explanation is for this” pattern of picking up Leftwing retreats, claimed the *Washington Postman*. “Some of my conservative friends see it as evidence of the ‘conspiracy’ by White House chief of staff Jim Baker and ‘the Bush network’ to infiltrate their moderate allies into Reagan’s government.”⁹ Broder saw no evil, much like the pro-

verbial monkey with eyes hidden behind hands.

And Lou Cannon noted that the New Right was dismayed that pragmatism was taking hold in the Reagan White House, just as it had in Sacramento. Cannon noted there were those skeptical of James Baker's loyalty. And why not? Selecting "a former opponent's principal strategist as one's own White House chief of staff was unheard of. Would Lyndon Johnson or Richard Nixon or Jimmy Carter have selected as a White House chief of staff the man who had managed the last two campaigns of their principal intra-party opponents? To ask the question is to answer it."¹⁰

Yet James Baker became the man essentially responsible for implementation of policy. At the same time the staffing problems predicted by Conservatives came home to roost. A survey of top Reagan department and agency posts, outside of the White House and ambassadorial posts, was made in late summer of 1981 and revealed that almost half had worked in previous administrations (37% under Ford or Nixon, 12% under Democrat Carter); and only 14% of the appointees worked in the Reagan campaign, in a sort of reverse spoils system. "The new administration," reported *U.S. News & World Report*, "includes so many former Nixon-Ford people that some Reaganites have been asking: 'Who won the election?' Only 45 appointees have come from Reagan's campaign organization. This barely exceeds the 44 Democrats or former Carterites given positions in the administration. . . ."¹¹

Indeed as the thrust of the Administration became more obvious, the "Liberal" *Washington Post* was happily announcing that the gap between rhetoric and reality had set in. Said the *Post's* David Hoffman: "They were outsiders who finally became insiders but some of the conservative crusaders who came into office with President Ronald Reagan have grown frustrated and are resigning. 'The crusade is over,' said one Administration official who has returned to private business."

It is true that Ronald Reagan's initial Budget Resolution was passed by the Congress, thanks in large measure to the "second honeymoon" the popular President received after his courag-

eous comeback from the attempt on his life. But Congress had no intention of really cutting the Budget, and the numbers game soon involved by how much the *growth* of spending would be reduced—as if a patient could be said to be getting better because his fever was increasing slower today than yesterday.

A trade was supposedly arranged in 1982 to pass the 3-year, \$99 + billion Dole tax bill—which, according to the Senate Finance Committee chaired by Kansas G.O.P. taxpayer Robert Dole, would total \$228 billion by 1987. This made it, in the words of a Treasury spokesman, the “largest, one-year and three-year legislated tax increase on record in dollar terms in a single piece of legislation.” As for the trade, that was bait for those who don’t believe in collusion. The supposed reduction in future outlays was, went the tale, going to accompany the tax rise that came first. But as Conservative columnist John Lofton, in an open letter to the President, remarked: “Speaking of this alleged three-to-one ratio rationale, sir, I must be blunt: many of your strongest supporters on the Hill believe that in buying this, you were sold a bill of goods. What these Reaganites believe is that there’s no way—once the dust settles—that Congressional spending cuts are going to outnumber tax increases by a margin of three-to-one. No way.”¹²

Just so. Even the *Wall Street Journal* mapped out the course the President was following, with this warning:

“Turn back, Mr. President, before it is too late. In your steadily deepening commitment to tax increases, you are embarked on a profoundly self-destructive course. There could be no surer sign of this than Tip O’Neill’s invitation to go before a joint session of Congress to urge passage of the pending \$100 billion tax increase. This is no act of statesmanship, but an invitation into the spider’s web. . . .

“You spent long years in the political wilderness endlessly repeating a message considered a sure loser by the Washington elite, the pollsters and the fashionable media. For this the voters rewarded you. But now the Washington elite, the pollsters and the fashionable media have led you step by step into reversing yourself on the centerpiece of the first year of your administration.

“You would like to believe, of course, that this reversal is not taking place. So you view the tax increases as the price that must

be paid for spending reductions by Congress. . . . All this only sucks you further into the mire. You do not have anything approaching such budget cuts. . . . Worse, everyone — Mr. O'Neill, your supporters in Congress, the public at large — understands full well that you do not. It is bad enough that Ronald Reagan backs tax increases without Ronald Reagan congratulating Speaker O'Neill and his colleagues for budget discipline."¹³

This was hardly the way to be dealing with what Teddy White called “the most startling and unanticipated development” of the 1980 election — a gain of 12 Senate seats, the largest shift there since 1958 and the largest Republican majority (53) in more than half a century.¹⁴ But after tax cuts that didn't cut taxes, and Budget cuts that didn't cut the Budget, 1982 was a different story. The G.O.P. lost two dozen seats in the U.S. House of Representatives and what had been a Conservative coalition disappeared. Veteran syndicated columnist Patrick Buchanan called the midterm contest “a major defeat for President Reagan — the worst of his career — and a thrashing for his party. No cheery clichés about ‘holding our own in the Senate’ can alter that painful truth.”

Even the Republican cheerleaders at *Human Events* saw the 1980 mandate slipping away and yielding to the “pragmatists,” such as Tennessee Senator Howard Baker (C.F.R.), the Majority Leader expected to run for President in 1988. Robert Dole of course was another influential pragmatist (who took over the position of the retiring Baker for the 1985 session) who wanted to “define” the issues for the Republican Party in the second half of the first Reagan term. Men such as Baker and Dole, *Human Events* warned the President:

“. . . are beginning to steal away your leadership mantle. Many of us believe that you began to lose your way a bit last August when you successfully pushed through a \$227-billion tax hike (basically a Dole creation, however), and went along with that U.S.-China communiqué which, in our view (though we know you vehemently disagree), seriously undermines our good friend Taiwan.

“In September, however, our hopes rose a bit when you said it would take a ‘palace coup’ before you would consider raising

taxes again. But, lo and behold, you suddenly found yourself embracing a gas tax hike that was more than *double* the previous tax. And, completely contrary to your idea of shifting responsibility from the federal government to the states, this bill had the federal government picking up an ever greater share of what states now spend on highways and mass transit systems.”¹⁵

Indeed, by the 1983 State of the Union speech, Ronald Reagan—who had long called government *the* problem with the economy—reversed himself and claimed: “We who are in government must take the lead in restoring the economy.” But not by real spending cuts or balancing the Budget. *U.S. News* took note, for example, that Reagan had appeared to have “given up” on eliminating Budget deficits, adding “if re-elected, Reagan sees no hope of balancing the budget during his second term. At best, the President said in his January 25 [1983] state-of-the-union address, the deficit can be narrowed—to 117 billion dollars in 1988—but not eliminated.”¹⁶

Even that was going to prove too optimistic given the spending trend. The supposed conservative Chief Executive oversaw a \$228 billion tax increase (over five years), a 5-cent-per-gallon “user fee” (amounting to \$35 billion in the first year), and a Social Security increase of \$167 billion (over seven years). Little wonder that Walter Heller, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors under President Kennedy and Johnson, exulted in the *Wall Street Journal* that “Mr. Reagan is a Keynesian now.”¹⁷ Heller went on:

“In his fiscal program there is no attempt to cut back the huge 1983 deficit, no attempt to step on the fiscal brakes or stem this year’s tide of federal spending in the face of the enormous slack in today’s economy. Quite sensibly, his emphasis has shifted from supply-side dogma to boosting demand as a means of reviving the economy. In the messages unveiling his \$200 billion-a-year deficits, one finds no word—not even a whisper—about a constitutional amendment for a balanced budget. What does that add up to? In practice, a return to good old Keynesian economics. . . .

“But most Keynesian of all Reagan tax increases is the \$46 billion stand-by or contingency tax increase requested for fiscal

1986 if the deficit remains high—an income-tax surcharge plus an oil tax designed to absorb the excess-demand stimulus threatened by the huge structural deficits looming in the out-years. Not without irony is the picture that emerges of Mr. Reagan, the fiscal fine tuner: tax cuts in 1983 to spur the recovery followed by tax boosts for 1986 to curb deficits and inflation.”¹⁸

Now, inflation is something that the Reagan program has to date dealt with positively, for the price inflation of 12.4% which the candidate vowed to cut in 1980 was brought down to 4.2% by the time of the 1984 election campaign—nothing to sneeze at. Nor do I wish to imply that there were no reasons for Reagan’s popularity with the public at large, if not with Conservatives in general. Prime interest rates over that period fell as well, from around 21.5% at the end of 1980 to 9.5% in the summer of 1985. Unemployment, though it rose from 7.5% to 10.7% in 1982, at the height of the recession, then fell again to 7.4% by election time. And tax rates were cut and indexing introduced (as an attempt to offset increases in taxes caused solely by inflation)—though the tax “cuts” were offset by increases elsewhere as mentioned earlier. We would do well to remember how Jerry Ford was taken to task by Jimmy Carter’s citing of the “misery index” (unemployment rate plus the inflation rate). Then compare the Reagan marks as summarized by Warren Brookes as follows:

“Carter called Ford’s combination of 7.8 percent unemployment and 5.4 percent inflation with a misery index of 13.2 percent a ‘national disgrace.’ Four years later in July of 1980 Carter could be ashamed of an even greater ‘national disgrace’ with inflation at 13.2 percent and unemployment at 7.6 percent for 20.8 points of ‘misery.’ Now President Reagan can point to the lowest ‘misery index’ since the early 1970s at 11.7 percent. He has accomplished the miraculous feat not only of cutting inflation by almost nine percentage points, but modestly lowering unemployment as well. The effect of this has been to give Reagan the most impressive performance on disposable personal income and real wages in a decade.”¹⁹

Other high marks for President Reagan's first term should go to his decision to fire the air traffic controllers who went on an illegal strike; for going ahead with decontrol of petroleum; for appointing many Conservative judges; for rejecting the international grab for our ocean treasures by the rejection of the Law of the Sea Treaty; for selecting businessman Peter Grace and a commission that found \$424.4 billion in waste and inefficiency in the federal government that could be cut in three years; and, for the rescue of American students and the people in Grenada from a threatening Communist regime. Conservatives and anti-Communists were appointed, though many fell by the wayside in attacks by "Liberals," three of the more prominent being National Security Advisor Richard Allen, Interior Secretary James Watt, and Domestic Affairs Advisor Dr. Martin Anderson.

Nor should it be neglected that "Liberal" attacks on the President were often unfair. For example, Lou Cannon reported in his biography about a too-typical Democrat who, speaking "behind the cover of anonymity, said to me in March of 1981: 'Some of our programs are out of hand and we can't cut them. Reagan can and it will save us, and him.' This congressman voted against the Reagan budget cuts, and denounced them as 'heartless' or 'inhumane.'"²⁰

The public obviously thought the alternatives to Reagan were worse, though doubts surfaced with each falter from the Right track he had set. In discussing 1984 strategy, political scientist Donald J. Devine has summarized the ups and downs:

"Approval ratings for President Reagan by the general population have gone through three stages. First, from the 1980 election until June 1981 over 67 percent supported the president. Second, from September 1981 until February 1982 a clear majority supported the president. Yet, for a long third period— from March 1982 until March 1983—the president was supported by only his base constituency, about 40 percent of the population. . . . Moreover it is becoming clearer that the low point of approval was at the end of January 1983. By February, it gone from 35 percent low back to 40 percent."²¹

That low point in the polls was reached just about the time that the Heritage Foundation was informing the Administration that the Chief Executive had squandered his political capital and could only recover by a return to the hard-line principles with which he had won the 1980 election. Among these, said its "Agenda '83" report, was the need to get the wealthy off what amounted to "Welfare by business subsidies." "President Reagan appears inconsistent" said the think-tank (with ties to former White House officials). "The poor, believing that the President has been unwilling to cut subsidies to middle-and upper-income Americans, conclude that Reagan is out to get them."²²

That was only half of it. Then what happened? The Big Banking boys on the inside got their share again. Consider how the "little guy" got whip-sawed. With the Big Banks in trouble, the average man who must meet a family budget, bailed out the "one-Worlders" who are above that sort of thing. Consider: The nine largest American international banks had a total of \$21 billion in total capital, as the Conservative Caucus reported in spring of 1983. These institutions had "lent" the Communist Eastern European countries \$4 billion, and the "less developed countries" another \$61 billion, before trouble set in. So the bankers wanted Uncle Sam to produce more money, under the aegis of the world banking fraud called the International Monetary Fund, which would then allow the debtor nations to repay some of those bad loans to the Big Banks. This is how the "New World Order" is built, you see. Having lent two and one-half times their capital to borrowers who could not, or would not, repay, the international bankers got a Conservative President to dun the man in the American street.

Gary Allen has remarked that "probably the most damning indication that the President may be in the pocket of the megabankers is his unrelenting personal support for the bill [*since passed*] authorizing an increase of over \$8.4 billion in America's 'contribution' to the International Monetary Fund. This money would in turn be 'loaned' by the I.M.F. to deadbeat Third World governments to help them make interest payments on the gargantuan debts they owe to the Big Banks. Sadly, the

Reagan Administration even opposed and defeated an amendment to the bill which would have banned the use of such funds to bail out Communist regimes. This is the policy of an 'anti-Communist' Government?"²³

As if to flaunt its power, the internationalists' Trilateral Commission even wrangled an invitation to the White House itself in 1984. News coverage was prohibited. Acting as host was the President; "Reagan's left-hand man," Richard Darman (the protégé of Establishmentarian Elliot Richardson who was so dubbed by *Time* magazine) briefed the Trilats. Once again, the staffing with "Liberals" in the Reagan White House had left its mark. Darman was the final stop in getting the President his news throughout his first term, and the Leftwinger said upon his appointment (as deputy to the President and deputy to the chief of staff) that James Baker "was my sole entry into the new Administration."²⁴

So it came to pass that President Reagan on April Fool's Day feted the Trilaterals — although United Press International noted that the White House "gave the event a low profile," being "careful to avoid annoying conservatives who form a vital part of Reagan's political base. . . ." ²⁵ Yet founder David Rockefeller apparently wanted to get the word out to those who may have missed this event, and publicly said that President Reagan told at this event "of his belief in and support for what we were doing." Reagan's meeting with the T.C., asserted Chairman David, "is significant and very appropriate." Continued the international power-broker: "There are still fringe groups who oppose us, but most of it [*the criticism*] has died down." Said Mr. Rockefeller to those who believe in the tooth fairy and other myths, the Trilateral Commission has not turned out "to be a subversive group trying to control the world," contending "I don't think it has any direct impact on anybody."²⁶ A reassuring, message! Not to worry folks, ain't nobody here but us megabankers.

Thomas Jefferson thinking otherwise cautioned that "I sincerely believe the banking institutions are more dangerous to liberty than standing armies." But perhaps David Rockefeller would put the author of the Declaration of Independence down as a member of a fringe group. Did not David tell us that the top

elitists in the Western world have no direct impact on anyone? And is not David an honorable man?

Who has been reassured? Certainly not the New Right. Speaking of criticism by Richard Viguerie (publisher of *Conservative Digest*), Howard Phillips (chairman of the Conservative Caucus), and others who helped get Reagan into the Oval Office, *Time* magazine reported: "The White House is annoyed but not especially worried by the thunder on the far right. 'When are they going to elect a more conservative President than Ronald Reagan in this century?' asks Presidential Assistant Michael Deaver. 'Never.' As for Phillips, Viguerie and the rest, Deaver has run out of fraternal feeling. 'Screw 'em,' he says, 'and you can quote me.'"²⁷

Deaver and Baker had become—as noted on the political Right by *Human Events* and on the Left by *The New Republic*, the Big Two running the White House for the President. "All the pressure," a Conservative ally was recently quoted as saying, "is going to come from the wrong side." And Morton Kondracke advised readers of the Left-wing *New Republic* to count their blessings, even before the 1984 re-election. Liberal Democrats, he said, might think of the first term as "raucous, ideological, and polarizing," but it "might have been much worse." The pragmatists were in charge of everything in early 1984, acknowledged Editor Kondracke. They have, he continued:

"... been able to moderate Reagan tax cuts with a gasoline tax increase and the 1982 corporate tax adjustment, to lower exorbitant Pentagon budget requests, to prevent an all-out fight for a constitutional amendment banning abortion, to counsel caution in cutting social programs, and to discourage foreign policy adventures such as 'going to the source' (i.e., Cuba) to stop communism in Central America. It's not clear how much the pragmatists act out of moderate Republican conviction and how much out of the perception of the need to cooperate with Congress and operate somewhere near the mainstream of American politics in order to succeed. Either way, though, things would have been very different if Baker & Company had not been in charge."²⁸

Pragmatism prevented anything being done by the White House when Korean Airlines flight 007 was shot down by the Soviets on September 1, 1983, with the murder of 269 innocents, including Georgia Congressman Larry McDonald, the anti-Communist Chairman of the John Birch Society, who became the first elected U.S. official killed by the Soviet Armed Forces. There was a flurry of rhetoric although in his September 2nd statement the President could not bring himself to mention the Congressman's name. On September 17th, Reagan claimed: "History will say that this tragedy was a major turning point because this time the world did not go back to business as usual." This was untrue. As Commentator Jeffrey St. John put it:

"Eleven days after the Soviets destroyed KAL 007, the Kremlin's state-controlled news media expressed the conviction that worldwide revulsion would be brief and would not affect what one Moscow television commentator termed 'the structure of détente.' That cynical conclusion was well founded."²⁹

Trade, even high-tech transfers to the Reds, continues as though the Russian bear had rolled over and played dead . . . instead of preparing for our funeral. President Reagan has sought more arms control agreements with the Kremlin even though it is violating many of those pacts to which it is already a signatory. The President's own panel, the General Advisory Committee on Arms Control and Disarmament, released in October of 1984 an unclassified summary of its secret report charging the U.S.S.R. with breaking half of the agreements it has made in the past 25 years, having found "recurring instances of Soviet conduct involving deliberate deception, misdirection and falsification of data during negotiations." However, the "Liberal" *Washington Post* noted the President "distanced himself from the report. . . ."³⁰

As for the "massive buildup" of U.S. military, it has just not happened. At somewhat over 26% of the total Budget, it is a tad higher than that spent by Jimmy Carter, but lower than the 1975 percentage under Gerald Ford—not to mention the 45% in 1969. And "Where Are The New Weapons?," asks the Heritage

Heritage Foundation in its National Security Record. Conservative Pat Buchanan (*Union Leader*, December 3, 1984) likewise notes: "In strategic missiles and bombers, the United States is weaker today than when Jimmy Carter took office."

Over the first four years of the Reagan Administration, the *New York Times* reported just before the 1984 election, "arms control went from being low on the agenda to near the top; the Soviet Union was transformed from 'the evil empire' to a 'necessary' negotiating partner." Speaking of our military power and the strategic nuclear "window of vulnerability" which Ronald Reagan said we faced, the *Times* commented that "to whatever extent the window was open to begin with, nothing of any magnitude has been deployed to close it."³²

After citing the disturbing specifics in this area, in a report that transcends domestic political labels, military analyst Jeffrey Record concluded:

"In the category of strategic nuclear forces—the centerpiece of the administration's military program—the past four years has witnessed an actual decline in force levels. Notwithstanding massive infusions of money and a determination to reduce the strategic nuclear trends of the 1970s, the window of American vulnerability to a Soviet first strike has remained open."³³

There are many myths and even more disturbing truths about Ronald Reagan in his performance in his first four years in the White House. His "Liberal" biographer Lou Cannon must admit that the President "has not dismantled the New Deal, and he has not really altered the fundamental structure of the welfare society his administration inherited."³⁴ The Departments of Energy and Education, for instance, remained four years later, just as they had when the candidate vowed to "do away" with them.

Spending and deficits exceed by many tens of billions the profligacy of Jimmy Carter—a far cry from the balanced Budget promised by Reagan by 1983 and the Budget surplus of 93 to 121 billion dollars by 1985. At times the new Reagan rhetoric would have brought a blush to the cheek of F.D.R., for

even Franklin Roosevelt paid lip-service to the fact that the dole should be a temporary expedient, as it was a “narcotic.” Yet Reagan adds to the confusion by, on the one hand, pretending to have reduced the Budget—in actuality changing the growth rate. “The flip side” points out the *Washington Post* “is that Reagan also tries to make spending a virtue when he want to refute charges that he has hurt the poor. ‘We can show that in every instance and every program we are spending more money and helping more people than ever before in our history,’ he says.”³⁵ If a Democrat did it, the practice would be called socialist by the G.O.P.

Recall how Jerry Ford claimed that no one to his Right could be elected President. Well, Reagan proved that incorrect. A Conservative platform was elected along with the candidate that seemed to believe in it—but the implementation of that platform is sadly lacking. And Walter Mondale with his promises of increasing taxes by \$85 billion was not about to supplant “the Gipper” (Reagan).

So the 1984 elections came and went with the Mondale-Ferraro duo proving one of the worst in Presidential election history. The American people had once again rejected overwhelmingly the “old politics” and cast their vote for conservative principles. Mondale’s only memorable line during the entire campaign sums up perfectly the reality of the situation. “Where’s the Beef?”

There *has* been a little personnel movement: Donald Regan to the White House, Jim Baker to Treasury, Deaver to private life, Pat Buchanan to communications, and Jeane Kirkpatrick back to the halls of academe. But the real policy positions are still firmly in the grip of the C.F.R. in the State Department, Defense Department, the CIA and every other place of real importance.

As we look ahead to ’88, the picture becomes even more disturbing. The conservatives do not have a candidate, but as has been the case time after time over the past 70 odd years, the *Insiders* do. In both parties. As you read these words, George H. W. Bush, (CFR, Trilateral, The Order) is gearing up to assume the most powerful position in the world. Since Bush has proven himself unelectable, his elevation to the Presidency may well

come through a Reagan resignation or worse. While on the other side of the aisle, the Democrats are getting ready to field a team that could include Lee Iococca, Bill Bradley (C.F.R.), Mario Cuomo (C.F.R.), Jay Rockefeller (C.F.R.) in any combination. In either case the *Insiders* have their bases covered—unless the mask of respectability is firmly and finally ripped away from the faces of those who do the bidding for the conspiracy.

As for Ronald Reagan, I am sad to report he has not fought the Establishment, but has become one with it. Where is the substance behind the shadow, the hoped-for leader making a rendezvous with history? Too much government is still the evil. Too much government run by a conspiracy seeking ever more power through whatever means it can, on the way toward the goal of a New World Order.

NOTES

1. King, Wayne, "Reagan Steps Up Attack on Carter's Foreign Policy," *New York Times*, February 8, 1980.

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3. "It's The Silly Season," *Los Angeles Times*, May 1, 1980.

4. Stang, Alan, "The Reagan Administration And The C.F.R.," *American Opinion*, April, 1982.

5. Sutton, Antony C. and Patrick M. Wood, *Trilaterals Over Washington (Volume II)*, August Corporation, Scottsdale, Arizona, 1981.

6. *U.S. News & World Report*, November 24, 1980.

7. Pollster Lou Harris thought the key to the election was with the 28 percent of voters who were followers of the "so-called Moral Majority TV preachers." In a release dated November 4, 1980, said Harris, "it was their efforts which largely turned around the Baptist vote in the South. Jimmy Carter won the white Baptist vote in 1976 by 56-43% against Gerald Ford. This time, he *lost* the white Baptist by a 56-36% margin. The white followers of TV evangelical preachers gave Reagan two thirds of his 10-point margin in the election."

"We've all been had," said one typical Conservative aide on Capitol Hill. "We boys on the right have gotten snookered." The

chairman of the National Conservative Political Action Committee, John "Terry" Dolan, echoed this after the first days of the new Administration: "It's mind-boggling that conservative, pro-Reagan activists are being bumped off job lists, while people who have no commitment to Ronald Reagan are being given jobs." *New York Times*, January 25, 1981.

8. *Boston Globe*, January 29, 1981.

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19. Brookes, Warren, *Boston Herald*, August 19, 1984.

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21. Devine, Donald J., *Reagan Electionomics*, Green Hill Publishers, Ottawa, Illinois, 1983.

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The Conspiracy Today

AS WE LOOK BACK over the decades and try to “get a handle” on the Conspiracy and its tentacles, the picture can become very confusing: The Illuminati, the League of Just Men, the Royal Institute, the Round Table Group, the Pilgrim Society, the Council of Foreign Relations, The Bilderbergers, The Trilateral Commission, The Order.

All of these groups have played or are playing a vital role towards the bringing about of “the new world order.” And because of that reality, one of the favorite games of the anti-conspiratorialists is to try and pinpoint “The Real Conspiracy.”

Personally, I have come to the conclusion that somewhere within the membership of all the aforementioned groups, lies the nucleus of “an inner-circle” of the Conspiracy. But I am equally convinced that within the membership of all the contemporary groups, such as the C.F.R. or the Trilateral Commission, are people whose intentions are honorable and in all likelihood diametrically opposed to the ultimate goals of the organizations to which they lend their names and influence.

I believe this because I have come to know many members of the C.F.R. personally and after lengthy conversations with them, have come to the conclusion that they don’t have the

slightest idea of what's going on above them. Or, how really small the ruling group is in relation to the membership as a whole. This tactic of using good people as a cover for "real objectives" was first used by Adam Weisphut in the Illuminati and has been a vital part of every conspiratorial group since that time.

Take the C.F.R., for example. Its permanent roster now numbers approximately 2,300 men and women, yet the "real movers and shakers" are but a handful. In the over 60 years existence of the C.F.R., there have only been three Chairmen: R. C. Leffingwell, John Jay McCloy, and David Rockefeller. There have been four Vice Chairmen: Grayson Kirk, Cy Vance, Douglas Dillon, Carroll Wilson. Presidents number only 9: J. W. Davis (the Democrats' Presidential candidate in 1924), George Wilkersham, Norman H. Davis, R. C. Leffingwell, Allen Dulles, Henry Wriston, Grayson Kirk, Bayless Manning, and Winston Lord.

The editorship of the C.F.R.'s quarterly periodical, *Foreign Affairs*, has seen only four people in all these many years: Archibald C. Coolidge, Hamilton Fish Armstrong, William P. Bundy, and William Hyland. (It is interesting – and not irrelevant – that Harvard University's prestigious Russian Research Center is located in Archibald Cary Coolidge Hall.)

A close examination of the board of directors, past and present, reveals a game of musical chairs, with the players being small in number versus the membership as a whole. Yet this close-knit group has without doubt wielded more power over more people with more devastating results than any similarly small number in recorded human history.

However, it must be pointed out that some few members of the C.F.R. have hurt the plans for "the new world order" by their actions. The person who most quickly comes to mind was the late Admiral Chester Ward, and more recent examples are Arnaud de Borchgrave, Midge Decter, Norman Podhoretz, J. Peter Grace, and former U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Jeane Kirkpatrick.

I've also become convinced that, considering the history of conspiracies, their method of recruitment, their circles within

circles, and most importantly their manipulation of unsuspecting “initiates,” we will probably never know the name or members of the “inner circle.”

What is more important, it isn't necessary. What is so vitally imperative is to know the game plan and to counter the moves and measures to bring it about. This is not to say that we shouldn't put the heat on the C.F.R. or T.C. or any of the other groups mentioned above. In fact, if enough pressure is brought to bear in revealing the true nature and goals of the organization, the good people will get out and take their credibility, money, and protective covering with them.

If this happens, the real *Insiders* will be standing alone for all the world to see. Yet you may rest assured that they will launch some other group with some equally innocuous or high sounding name and start the recruitment process all over again.

The fight for freedom and the rolling back of the *Insider's* Communist onslaught is not going to be fought by scouring pages of *Who's Who* or dusty archives; rather, it will be fought and won by correcting the “bi-partisan” treason and the policies of the past sixty-odd years.

If we change the policies of the U.S. Government, both at home and abroad, the game is over, and those who “will be like God” will slither back into the darkest regions and wait to prey on man's ignorance in some future time.

What Is to be Done?

AS READERS put this book aside, they may have a number of reactions. Some will pooh-pooh the idea of the Conspiracy, perhaps because they lack the intellectual honesty to break with a lifetime of being conned by the picture painters of the media and/or the classroom. They will go on about their business, but as they watch the future and see the same names continue to crop up time after time, with the result being the increasing loss of freedom both at home and abroad, a doubt may start to creep into their minds. They may push it back, because the “conspiracy theory” is “simplistic,” but they may start to lack conviction. Some will ultimately come to see that the logic of it all cannot be suppressed, and join the fight; but most will not. Their hearts are hardened and their souls are dead. What a pity; what a waste.

With luck, however, they will not represent the majority. Most readers at this point will fall into two categories. Those who will ask, “What is to be done?” and others who will say to themselves “Nothing can be done; the problem is too big.”

Let me address the latter group first by telling a story that happened just a short time ago.

Dr. Gary North and I were having a lovely dinner with my

oldest and dearest friend, Sam Parks and his wife Bobbi. In the course of the conversation, Bobbi, who had just recently been introduced to the scope of the Conspiracy and its role in our lives, asked the inevitable question. "Can anything this powerful possibly be defeated, by anything except an act of God?"

Gary North and I both jumped to answer, with my comment being that when Gary, Sam, and I started our involvement in the Freedom movement back in the late 'fifties and early 'sixties, we could have taken all the people who felt the way we did and held a meeting in a large phone booth. But now there are millions who share our conviction and determination. We both hastened to assure her that the freedom idea was "on the march." Then Gary told her the story of Whittaker Chambers, and how he took on the whole of the Conspiracy's establishment when he pushed Alger Hiss into suing him for libel, and in the subsequent trial wherein Hiss was convicted of perjury for denying his role in a Communist espionage ring.

College students today—indeed, yesterday—don't remember the story of Hiss and Chambers. In the mid-1970's, William F. Buckley asked an audience of college students who Alger Hiss was, and not one hand went up. But the debate goes on inside academia. Liberals and conservatives still line up on opposite sides, even if they have long forgotten the details, just as they still do over the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, two decades earlier. Books are still being written and published that take up the cause of either Hiss or Chambers.¹

Gary went on to explain how at the time Chambers decided to "go public" about his collaboration with Hiss in the Communist cell operating in Washington, D.C., Chambers did so with a heavy heart, knowing the wrath he would call down upon his head, and that for the rest of his life he would walk with the hatred of all those who would rush to the defense of Alger Hiss (i.e. Secretary of State Dean Acheson "I will not turn my back on Alger Hiss"). Gary told Bobbi about how in leaving the Communist Party in the late 1930's, Chambers felt that with the malaise of the West being what it was, he was probably leaving the winning side for the losing side. He later testified before a Congressional investigating committee that he had told someone at the time: "I know that I am leaving the winning side for

the losing side, but it is better to die on the losing side than to live under Communism.”²

As soon as I heard Gary recall the Chambers story, I knew I had found the source for this concluding chapter.

I had been wrestling for weeks with a way to express the seriousness of the situation yet to offer very real optimism that many of us “old warriors” felt as we looked back over the years. Where we had been, what had been accomplished and how we now felt, a vast multitude of people were ready to be mobilized for the final destruction of “that Hideous Strength” which has wreaked such havoc on the body of mankind throughout the 20th Century.

After returning home, I went straight to my library and pulled out *Witness*. It had probably been 20 years since I had sat transfixed by Whittaker Chamber’s heart-wrenching prose.

My hunch was right. In fact, I am now convinced that it wasn’t a hunch but an inspiration. An inspiration from the same source that moved Chambers to write:

“I cannot say that I then believed in God. I sought God. I sought Him with the hopeless sense that by finding Him I must at once lose what I have scarcely found. For through in finding prayer, I had found myself, I did not see how I, or any man like me, could at so late an hour retrace the step of his life and make what I have called in the first line of this book ‘the impossible return.’ I asked myself if I must not kill myself. And even when I answered, ‘No’ not from force of reason, but from force of life, I felt that the answer should be ‘Yes.’ ”

Continuing, Chambers then goes on to describe something so personal and powerful that, in my opinion, it changed the world forever – for the better.

“Then there came a moment so personal, so singular and final, that I have attempted to relate it to only one other human being, a priest, and had thought to reveal it to my children only at the end of my life. . . . In those days, I often moved about or performed tasks more or less blindly from habit, while my mind was occupied with its mortal debate. One day as I came down the stairs on the Mount Royal Terrace house, the question of the

impossible return stuck me with sudden sharpness. I thought: 'You cannot do it. No one can go back!' As I stepped down into the dark hall, I found myself stopped, not by a constraint, but by a hush of my whole being. In this organic hush, a voice said with perfect distinctness: '*If you will fight for freedom, all will be well with you.*' (emphasis mine—L.A.) The words are nothing. Perhaps there were no words, only an uttered meaning to which my mind supplied the words. What was there was the sense that, like me, time and the world stood still, an awareness of God as an envelopment, holding me in silent assurance and untroubled peace. There was a sense that in that moment I have my promise not with the mind, but with my whole being, and that this was a covenant that I might not break."

This moment of truth for Chambers is the stuff out of which the tides of history are changed. His inspiration is more pertinent today, for us, his heirs, than it was when he wrote it over 30 years ago.

Hear him again as his resolution hardens:

"I did not seek to know God's will. I did not suppose that anyone could know God's will. For, as I was to tell a grand jury ten years later: 'Between man's purpose in time and God's purpose in eternity, there is an infinite difference in quality.' The words are Kierkegaard's; the experience that gave them life for me is mine. Nor did I ever regard myself as an instrument of God. I only sought prayerfully to know and to do God's purpose with me. And I did not suppose that those words. 'All will be well with you,' implied my happiness, for I never supposed that what man means by well-being and what well-being means to God could possibly be the same. They might be as different as joy and suffering. I only knew that I had promised God my life, even if it were His will, to death. This is my ultimate witness."

I can tell you from my own experience that no amount of money, none of the "perks" of modern man can even remotely come close to the exhilaration and peace that comes with the "fight for freedom."

So to answer the final question, which incidentally was a title Lenin gave to one of his tracts "What is to be done."

The answer is simple.

Action —

Not easy, mind you, but simple, none the less.

We must expose the Conspiracy with all the tools and resolve we can muster.

We must resist their every attempt to erode our Constitutional and national sovereignty.

We must with the wealth we each have, and compared to the rest of the world, that is a lot — give help to the “freedom fighters” in far flung corners of the globe — Nicaragua, Angola, Afghanistan — wherever the forces of the Conspiracy are trying to impose the “long night of Communism.”

We must not be taken in by the fools who feel that they must “go along to get along.” Lift up your voice regardless of which party is doing the Conspiracy’s bidding.

We must support with our time and money men of conviction and courage who are willing to take up the burden of running for office, for as Edmund Burke said, “all that is necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing.”

And finally, we must come immediately to the defense of those who the *Insiders* and their puppets in the media, will attempt to destroy. For always and everywhere, in this world gone crazy, we really can judge a man more by his enemies than by his friends. When you see the *Insider* media unleash a smear-bund, in all likelihood the object of their hatred is experiencing the same venom that was directed at Chambers. Whittaker Chambers was only one of the first. The list is potentially endless — Joe McCarthy, Robert Welch, Jerry Falwell (be careful, Rev. Falwell, that they don’t compromise your effectiveness with “respectability”), Larry McDonald, Ariel Sharon, etc. etc. The list will continue to grow for as long as honest men challenge them. Yet in spite of the viciousness of the attacks by the other side, even more devastating was the cowardice of those who knew these men were right, but who were afraid to come to their defense.

We must not let this happen again. Never again — for as Churchill is reputed to have said, “The hottest places in hell must be reserved for those who in the face of great moral crisis, maintain their neutrality.”

What are the critics of Conspiracy up against? Monied interests? Of course. The captive bureaucracies of the Federal government? Always. But far more important as a negative factor against the truth is the perceived “moral force” of Establishment respectability. Chambers saw this over three decades ago. Critics of the conspiratorial power-seekers are up against the “best people.”

“No feature of the Hiss case is more obvious, or more troubling as history, than the jagged fissure, which it did not so much open as reveal, between the plain men and women of the nation, and those who affected to act, think and speak for them. It was, not invariably, but in general, the ‘best people’ who were for Alger Hiss and who were prepared to go to almost any length to protect and defend him. It was the enlightened and the powerful, the clamorous proponents of the open mind and the common man, who snapped their minds shut in a pro-Hiss psychosis, of a kind which, in an individual patient, means the simple failure of the ability to distinguish between reality and unreality, and, in a nation, is a warning of the end.”

But the important fact to bear in mind is that the public—the little people who are the backbone of any civilization—were generally aware of the problem. They instinctively knew who was telling the truth, especially after the evidence came out (the famous “pumpkin papers”—microfilms of documents that incriminated Hiss which Chambers had hidden in a pumpkin in his garden). It was the Establishment against the people, and when the people were given the facts, they knew who was guilty, unlike “the best people” who still persist in doubting Chambers’ story, or worse, who know Hiss was guilty, but dare not admit it publicly.

If it is the reader’s intention to let these new-found insights concerning the problems we face today become merely “an interesting read,” then let me once again and finally quote from Chambers, wherein he is describing why more ex-Communists never joined in the fight:

“In the name of reason and intelligence, the vision keeps them firmly in its grip—self-divided, paralyzed, powerless to act

against it. . . . Yet there is one experience which most sincere ex-Communists share, whether or not they go only part way to the end of the questions it poses. The daughter of a former German diplomat in Moscow was trying to explain to me why her father, who, as an enlightened modern man, had been extremely pro-Communist, had become an implacable anti-Communist. It was hard for her because, as an enlightened modern girl, she shared the Communist vision without being a Communist. But she loved her father and the irrationality of his defection embarrassed her. 'He was immensely pro-Soviet,' she said, 'and then—you will laugh at me—but you must not laugh at my father—and then—one night—in Moscow—he heard screams. That's all. Simply one night he heard screams.'

"A child of Reason and the 20th Century, she knew that there is a logic of the mind. She did not know that the soul has a logic that may be more compelling than the mind's. She did not know at all that she had swept away the logic of the mind, the logic of history, the logic of politics, the myth of the 20th century, with five annihilating words: one night he heard screams.

"What Communist has not heard those screams? They come from husbands torn forever from their wives in midnight arrests. They come, muffled, from the execution cellars of the secret police, from the torture chambers of the Lukianka, from all the citadels of terror now stretching from Berlin to Canton. They come from those freight cars loaded with men, women and children, the enemies of the Communist State, locked in, packed in, left on remote sidings to freeze to death at night in the Russian winter. They come from minds driven mad by the horrors of mass starvation ordered and enforced as a policy of the Communist State. They come from the starved skeletons, worked to death, or flogged to death (as an example to others) in the freezing filth of sub-arctic labor camps. They come from children whose parents are suddenly, inexplicably, taken away from them—parents they will never see again."

If you, gentle reader, will close your eyes and open up your heart, you too will "hear the screams." They come from every corner of the globe, and midst and agony and terror comes the cry, "Help us, please help us. You are our only hope."

I promise that if you do . . . "All will be well with you."

NOTES

1. Allen Weinstein, originally favorable to Hiss, switched sides as he did his research for *Perjury: The Hiss-Chambers Case* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1978). John Cabot Smith remained loyal to Hiss right to the end: *Alger Hiss: The True Story* (New York: Holt, Rinehard and Winston, 1976).

2. Whittaker Chambers, *Witness* (New York: Random House, 1952), p. 541.

Epilogue

by Gary North

YOU HAVE READ the book. Presumably, you have formed an opinion about the validity of Abraham's thesis.

If you think he is overwhelmingly incorrect, then this Epilogue will not do you much good. If you think he is essentially correct, then you need to consider a few more issues. They are not easy ones to deal with, but they are crucial.

Who Is to Blame?

If a group (or allied groups) of ideologically linked, educationally linked, financially linked, and even maritally linked rulers do, in fact, control the basic policy-making of the U.S. government, along with big banking, big labor, big business, and big everything else, do they do so in defiance of what most Americans would want them to do, *if they knew who was controlling decision-making and how they were doing it?*

If you answer, "Yes, most Americans would throw out the conspirators, if they only knew about them," you are saying that *you* would throw them out because *you* know about them, and you think other Americans would agree with you.

I'm not so sure. I think the whole "Gang of 2300" should be tossed out into the cold, cruel world of economic competition.

If I were President of the United States, no C.F.R. member or Trilateral member could serve in any position subject to my appointment. But that isn't the point. I am not sure the American voter cares, one way or the other. I doubt that I could gain many votes for President in terms of such a campaign promise, other than from those who have read the earlier edition of this book, even if the power elite stood on the sidelines and refused to get involved in the election.

It is my job to get involved in an educational campaign. I want to get the leaders of the future to see the issues—the Constitutional issues—and abide by the Constitution, or change it openly, according to the rules. I think that voters (or at least those who care enough to take leadership positions locally) can eventually be persuaded to return to Constitutional principles. I think it will take something like a spiritual revival to accomplish this, however (which I happen to believe is coming). I know that it is my responsibility to try to win them back. This is the key word: *back*. Back from apathy, back from compromise, and back from false interpretations of the Constitution that have led to the centralization of power.

What I am saying is this: the vast majority of American and Western voters began changing their economic opinions a century ago, decades before there was a C.F.R. A fundamental moral shift took place simultaneously with the rise of the conspiratorial (or "proto-conspiratorial") groups. The more thoughtful elitists no doubt did what they could to accelerate this shift, but they could not have created it—not in a "bottom-up," decentralized society, which the United States still was. The shift came because of widespread changes in theology, philosophy, and morality in the late nineteenth century, especially in urban churches and in the better universities. I believe that the most important factor in that shift was the rise of theological liberalism (what later came to be called the social gospel) and the spread of Darwinism and other forms of evolutionistic thinking. Others may have different explanations. This moral shift led to the rise of the early twentieth-century American movement which historians call "Progressivism." The point is, it was part of a major shift in the climate of moral opinion, and

no conspiratorial group created it. They did, however, use it and profit from it. They still do.

Take the case of the sixteenth amendment, the federal income tax. (As an aside, Red Beckman and former Illinois revenue agent Bill Benson have discovered that it was never ratified properly in 1913. Technically, it is an illegal amendment. Is this really significant, except as a curiosity of history? The 14th amendment wasn't ratified legally, either, since certain states were not allowed to vote. The point is, the public in 1913 was willing to ratify it, even though certain technicalities were missing. There was no hue and cry of outrage when the amendment was announced as having passed. Why not? Therein lies a tale.)

How was that amendment sold to American voters? By an exceedingly evil appeal: "soak the rich." It was an appeal based on envy, pure and simple. And like all forms of evil, it backfired. It led to the capture of the middle-class voters by the rich who were supposedly the targets of the law.

Rockefeller, Harriman, Morgan, Carnegie, and all the others knew how to appeal to the voters. It was a classic Brer Rabbit ploy: "Don't toss us into that briar patch! Anything but that." And poor, dumb middle-class voters acted just like Brer Bear. They tossed them into the briar patch—the briar patch of tax-exempt foundations, tax loopholes, family trusts, and all the rest. The elite had the lawyers and accountants. The middle class didn't.

So whose fault was it that the voters were willing to grant to the federal government the government's primary instrument of oppression in the United States, the Internal Revenue Service? Who was seducing whom? As I see it, there was larceny in everyone's heart in 1913. The difference between the conspirators and the victims was the difference between the professional con artist and the petty thief. I keep thinking of the movie, "The Sting." If the intended victim of a sting operation had not been a thief in his heart, and willing to cheat the professional con, the operation could not have worked. Or as the character Mordecai Jones (George C. Scott) says in "The Flim-Flam Man,": "You can't cheat an honest man." What he was really saying was that virtually everyone he encountered was dishonest. The whole world

was his potential victim.

My contention is that my proposed educational campaign must be a lot more than just intellectual. It will involve a lot more than persuading the average voter of the existence of a conspiracy which is misusing political power to the detriment of most voters. What is needed is a *moral* campaign. Facts without a principle of interpretation are useless. Exposing a conspiracy without offering an alternative is wasted time. You can't beat something with nothing.

We need to appeal to the Constitution and to free market principles, for they are both *moral* institutions. They are outworkings of explicitly biblical laws. I realize that some conservatives and most free market economists have not argued this way in the past, especially academic types. Professional academics (especially the economists) want to leave morality out of the discussion. They want "value-free" solutions. This "value-free" appeal has failed, again and again. Society has conducted a continuing empirical test of this intellectual appeal, and has registered a verdict: *failure*. Besides, does anyone really believe that there is moral neutrality in economics, psychology, political science, or anything else? Naive "value-free" faith has been under attack for two centuries, and fewer and fewer scholars have taken it seriously since 1965.¹

The other side appeals to our basest instincts in order to manipulate us. The proper response is to appeal to men's highest instincts, and to show them that the U.S. Constitution and the free market economy are grounded in moral values that are among the highest that any civilization has ever adopted. We must take the moral high ground. Nothing else stands a chance of overturning the present power-drunk political system. We must appeal to *ethics* in order to overcome our opponents' raw power.

We must also understand that they, too, have a moral vision, a theology. Without it, they could never have been successful over the long haul. Ideas have consequences, for good or evil. We must understand our opponents' theology, and then do whatever we can to cleanse our own thinking of our opponents' first principles. If we adopt their first principles, then any future

competition between us and them is just another gangland struggle. Given their extent of their existing power, they will beat us every time.

The Conspiracy's Theology

What is the heart of the conspiracy's successful appeal, both to its members and to its eventual victims? Not the goodies that it promises, "comes the revolution." There are lots of ways of getting goodies in life. The real appeal is the appeal of a *uniquely revolutionary idea*. It is the same idea that the serpent presented to Eve: "Ye shall be as gods" (Genesis 3:5).

Men live by ideas, and no idea in man's history produced more evil than this one. Man, the god. Man, the predestinator. Man, the central planner. Man, the director of the evolutionary process. Man, the maker and shaker of things on earth and in the heavens. As Marx's partner, Frederick Engels, put it over a century ago, "man no longer merely proposes, but also disposes."² But most important of all is this promise: *Man, the savior of Man*.

This vision is inescapably religious. The impulse lying behind it is religious. Some have called it the religion of secular humanism. Others have called it the will to power (Nietzsche). But no one has described its implications better than C. S. Lewis. "What we call man's power is, in reality, a power possessed by some men which they may, or may not, allow other men to profit by. . . . From this point of view, what we call Man's power over Nature turns out to be a power exercised by some men over other men with Nature as its instrument. . . . Man's conquest of Nature, if the dreams of some scientific planners are realized, means the rule of a few hundreds of men over billions upon billions of men. Each new power won *by* man is a power *over* man as well. Each advance leaves him weaker as well as stronger. In every victory, besides being the general who triumphs, he is also the prisoner who follows the triumphal car. . . . For the power of Man to make himself what he pleases means, as we have seen, the power of some men to make other men what *they* please."³

But there is something missing in Lewis' analysis. Must all

progress necessarily lead to elitist power over others? If so, we have a problem. If we proclaim the moral legitimacy of progress, and therefore the legitimacy of increasing man's power over his environment (power such as we possess with modern medicine), how are we to restrain the rise of power-drunk elites? Must we too become tyrants, just because we believe in historical progress? Progress, after all, is not the product of cultural impotence. It involves the use of power. To avoid becoming tyrants, must we give up the idea of progress (as many in this century have done), and call for a retreat into mysticism? Are we to abandon the struggle against moral and social evil, in order to sit peacefully and contemplate our navels (or wait for the Rapture)? Are we culturally beaten before we start? In short, can we keep our own *vision of victory*—and every successful group in history always has possessed such a vision—from becoming just another stepping stone in the advance of political tyranny?

The answer is “yes, we can.” But to achieve progress without tyranny, we must elevate *ethics* over power. This is what is missing from Lewis' summary (or at least missing from my summary of Lewis). We must recognize that in a cosmically personal universe, there are perpetually binding moral rules. These rules are ethical. They should remind us that all *autonomous* (self-made) power corrupts, and absolute autonomous power (in the hands of sinful creatures, meaning all of us) corrupts absolutely.

This does not mean that all power is evil. It is always necessary for righteous men to possess power if they are to reconstruct a civilization that has been run by evil men who possess raw power. The issue is ethics, not power as such. It depends on which ethical system a society adopts. Some ethical systems are evil. Marxism is a case in point. The question is: *which ethical system?* One which elevates man and man's goals, or one which elevates God and therefore limits man's power? In short, the religion of God or the religion of humanism?

Limited Power

Western Civilization adopted biblical ethics as its moral foundation. The Bible teaches the sovereignty of God, not the

sovereignty of man. What this means is that all creaturely power is inescapably *limited*. Man is a creature; he cannot possess ultimate power, and it is a sign of men's evil intentions if they pursue power as such—power divorced from ethics. All political power should therefore be limited by statute law and also by tradition, because man is a sinful creature. It means, in short, that man is not God. Power is delegated to specific men by God through other men, and all legitimate *delegated* power is therefore *limited* power.

The Old Testament required that the people of Israel be assembled once every seven years to hear the reading of God's law. Everyone was required to come: residents, children, women, priests, and rulers (Deuteronomy 31:9-13). No one was exempt. All were presumed to be able to understand the law. Everyone would know when the provisions of God's law were being violated. Thus, men had reasonable expectations about law enforcement. They could predict both the State and each other's actions far better, for all of them knew the *public, revealed law*.

Absolute authority ruled from the top: God. Limited authority was delegated from God to rulers, but only by means of revealed and fixed law. The rulers could not legitimately change the law, and a bottom-up system of monitoring the rulers was established by the public reading of the law.

The U.S. Constitution, as a written document which binds the State itself, was a product of this biblical approach to law. So is the common law jury system. A dozen of our peers are presumed to be better than robed judges at deciding both the facts and the law of the case. In any given judicial dispute, the decision of the jury is final. There is no double jeopardy: once declared innocent, the person cannot be retried for the same crime.

Can you see why the U.S. Constitution is the great enemy of every conspiratorial group? It is opposed to its theology of man as god. Can you see why they have all waged a war against the Constitution since at least the late 1790's? And do you see why the jury system is the last major bulwark against judicial tyranny?⁴

Authority vs. Power

We need to understand that there is such a thing as *authority*. We must distinguish authority from power. Authority is limited power under God. It is *legitimate* power because it is *limited* by law and ethics. Political power must be limited if it is to remain legitimate. The Founding Fathers recognized this, and they attempted to construct a legal order which restrains political power. But to maintain itself from power-seekers of a rival faith, a society must be self-governed and self-restrained. Men must say to themselves, "My power is limited; therefore, the State's power is limited. The State is not Savior; therefore, the State is not absolutely sovereign. No appeal to the idea of the State as finally sovereign can be morally valid, and I will resist all such claims, and also those who make them."

Historically, this has meant that members of society must see themselves as under an authority other than the State. There has to be an enforcer somewhere. In the West, this has always meant God. For example, we added these words in the 1950's to our pledge of allegiance to the flag: "one nation, under God." Why? Because these words are consistent with American history. (Also, because Congress and the Supreme Court were not yet getting their concept of law from that ultimate "little old lady in tennis shoes," Madalyn Murray O' Hair.) From the beginning, the essence of "the American experiment" was the attempt of wise men to design political institutions of legally limited power.

The limitation of civil power: this is what the U.S. Constitution was originally all about. This was what *The Federalist* was all about. (We can barely grasp the fact that Hamilton, Madison, and Jay wrote *The Federalist* as a series of newspaper essays to convince the voters of New York state to ratify the Constitution. These essays were mass-appeal propaganda devices two centuries ago! Today, we get the likes of Tom Wicker and Jack Anderson, and congratulate ourselves at how literate we are for reading the editorial page first — or even if we read it *after* the comics, the business news, and the sports section. In fact, those who never turn to Wicker and Anderson for their moral guidelines are the better-informed ones, even if their lips move when they read.)

It has been the essence of conspiracies throughout history to substitute power for ethics, and to substitute unrestricted power for limited authority. If one word summarizes the conspiratorial program, it is this one: *centralization*. In all things, the State is to be the pre-eminent power, the initiating agency as well as the final court of appeal.

There is no doubt that the two most representative revolutions in Western history were the American Revolution (and Constitutional settlement of 1789) and the French Revolution of 1789-95 (and the Napoleonic settlement of 1799-1815). Here we find the great political alternatives: the American decentralization of political power vs. the French centralization of political power; checks and balances vs. bureaucratic sovereignty; the jury system vs. administrative law; common law (“innocent until proven guilty”) vs. Napoleonic law (“guilty until proven innocent”); common law precedents vs. Napoleonic codified law. In short, *bottom-up* society vs. *top-down* society. The Russian Revolution was simply a better-executed, more thoroughly centralized extension of the French Revolution.

The Church-State Alliance

There must be a sustaining philosophy — indeed, a sustaining religion — to undergird every society. Marx was incorrect: it is not the economic mode of production that undergirds the prevailing religious and philosophical ideals. Rather, *the ideals determine which sort of economy and political order can emerge*. We must not become “closet Marxists.” We must not become economic determinists, Freudian determinists, or environmental determinists. Ethics is primary, not economics or political power.

There is always a necessary alliance between Church and State. This alliance need not be tyrannical. The two institutions need to be kept separate. But the alliance always exists. Without a broadly based sense of *moral legitimacy* concerning the civil government (or any institution which possesses power), rulers cannot rule their subjects indefinitely. To remove the king’s throne, you must first remove the priests, or else convert their leaders to new beliefs. Anything less isn’t a revolution; it is only

a coup d'état.

This shift in the thinking of influential priests literally took place in the decades before the French Revolution. That was one of the most brilliant and successful aspects of the program adopted by the conspirators who directed the French Revolution. A similar program was begun three generations ago in the United States: the capture of seminaries, church boards, and Christian colleges. The National Council of Churches has been instrumental in this "capture of the robes."⁵ Again and again, the money to fund this transformation after 1920 was provided by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., or one of the numerous Rockefeller foundations.⁶

To undermine a society, its opponents must first undermine men's faith in the existing moral and philosophical foundations of that society. This is why we find that in all cases of civilizations that have fallen into some version of the heresy of centralization, there has emerged a new alliance between Church and State, between new priests and kings, between new intelligentsia and politicians.

We must recognize that in every era, anti-conspiratorialists also have their priests, kings, intelligentsia, and politicians. For every Jean Jacques Rousseau there is always an Edmund Burke. For every Maximilien Robespierre there is always a George Washington. For every Karl Marx there is always a Eugen von Böhm-Bawerk. For every Tip O' Neill there is always a Larry McDonald. For every Walter Lippmann there is always a Malcolm Muggridge. For every Herblock there is always a MacNelly. For every Arius there is always an Athanasius. The question is never "kings, priests, politicians, and intelligentsia vs. no kings, priests, politicians, and intelligentsia." It is always a question of "*whose?*"

Now try this one: for every David Rockefeller there is always a . . . ?

All of a sudden, it gets difficult. In one realm, at least, there seems to be no good guy lurking in the historical wings: *banking*. There may be nice merchant bankers and central bankers. Somewhere. Perhaps. There are no doubt rulers of great banking empires who love their children and donate money to the

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. But what we seem to be short of is presidents of major commercial banks or directors of central banks who cry out against the use of fractional reserve banking to centralize power at the expense of the public in general and borrowers in particular. Why is this?

This book answers the question. Because modern banking is fractional reserve banking — the process is described in the book — and it inescapably involves fraud. It also creates the boom-bust business cycle — a cycle which the manipulators can use to their advantage because they control the mechanism by which it is created: the money supply.

This is not the place to go into the details of the process by which fractional reserve banking produces counterfeit money, and why governments exempt the banking system from prosecution against counterfeiting. Prof. Murray Rothbard has described the process more clearly than anyone ever has in his classic little booklet, *What Has Government Done to Our Money?*, which you can (and should) buy from the Foundation for Economic Education, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York, 10533. Let me simply say that the monopoly of fractional reserve banking is inherently corrupt, inherently a process of legalized theft, and inherently power-seeking.

Again and again in this book, the story has returned to the big New York banking firms. Over and over, the plans of the conspirators have originated in conference rooms of the great banks, or in conjunction with the banking establishment. Why? Because money is the central institution in a division-of-labor economy, so control over the issue of money becomes the single-most-important grant of monopoly privilege that the national government can make to any private or quasi-public organization. Those who receive such a monopolistic grant know how to use it to their advantage. Those who do not receive it seldom understand the process of money creation, the benefits it gives to those who do understand, and the catastrophes such monopolistic power invariably has led to in history.

This ignorance benefits the money creators. Monetary theory is so little understood by the public (including legislators and judges), and monetary institutions are so mysterious — they

were designed to be that way, especially central banks—that once established, only catastrophic economic events, or a dedicated leader (such as President Andrew Jackson), can ever produce a meaningful reform. The supposed reforms otherwise go from bad to worse, from less centralized to more centralized.

The Unification of Man

We are monotheists in the West. The god of our civilization must be a unified god. For over a thousand years, the West, being Christian (with local Jewish subdivisions), historically affirmed the unity of mankind. All men are created in the image of God, who is Himself unified. But at the same time, orthodox Christians and orthodox (uncapitalized) Jews—I don't limit this to Orthodox Jews alone—have always simultaneously proclaimed that mankind is *divided ethically*. There are good men and bad men, saved and lost, saints and sinners, covenant-keepers and covenant-breakers. Thus, the goal of the unification of mankind is necessarily limited. Men will never be unified ethically. There will always be a struggle between good and evil. The conspiracy will always be around. The point is, then, to construct *institutions that will preserve the peace*—civil, ecclesiastical, educational, economic, etc.—but which will also suppress the *outward manifestations* of evil. Warning: outward, *not* inward evil.

In the West, we have always recognized that God saves men, not the State. Laws must suppress outward evil, but they must never be designed to *save* men ethically. The State is not God. It is not supposed to make men good; it is only supposed to restrain men from public evil acts. The State has not been granted the power to replace God as Savior. Thus, Western Civilization has historically avoided the doctrine of *salvation by law*, especially statist law. Whenever and wherever the doctrine of salvation by civil law has been preached, then and there we have found a conspiracy against Western Civilization.

The motivation of conspiracies is simple: to be as God. The conspiracies of the West, being Western, have also adopted the notion of *the unity of the godhead*. But who is this god? It is *man himself*. To achieve (evolve to) this position of divinity, men therefore need to be unified—not just unified through

voluntary co-operation (such as in a free market transaction), but *unified ethically*. Men must have the same moral, political, and economic goals. Diversity of opinion concerning these “humanistic” goals must not be tolerated. Mankind must not be allowed to reveal differences of opinion on fundamentals.

Now, there are three ways to achieve this unity: persuasion (“conversion,”), manipulation, and execution. The first approach takes forever, or at least it seems to take forever. It also eats up lots of resources. It takes teams of “missionaries.” People just never seem to agree on these humanistic first principles. They bicker. They battle. They refuse to be persuaded. Mankind reveals its lack of agreement on religion and ethics. This, you understand, must not be tolerated.

If you cannot persuade men to co-operate, either by force of reason, or an appeal to self-interest, or moral appeal, then you have only two choices remaining: manipulation or execution. Either you confuse the bickering factions by means of an endless process of shifting alliances, thereby gaining their co-operation under a unified (but necessarily secret) elite of planners, or else one faction must eliminate all rivals by force: you kill your opponents, or make them slaves. There is no third alternative, given the false doctrine of the ethical unity of man. Man is in principle ethically unified, this theology proclaims; therefore, any visible deviations from this hypothetical unity must be suppressed, one way or another.

Two Kinds of Conspiracy

The average citizen knows about various conspiracies that proclaim “unification by execution.” We have seen their work in history: the Jacobins in the French Revolution, the Bolshevik Party in the Russian Revolution, and Aryan masters of the Nazi revolution. They achieve “consensus by terror” – endless terror, “the revolution in permanence.” The old description is true: “The Revolution eats its children.” (I like the wit’s addition: “But not soon enough.”)

What the average citizen does not readily recognize is the existence of the other form of conspiratorial organization, the kind described in this book. This kind bases its strategy and tac-

tics on the principle of “unification by manipulation.” This form of conspiracy operates under a very different set of presuppositions and assumptions about the way to achieve universal ethical unity. Its pre-eminent hypothesis is this: *ideology* is ultimately *irrelevant*. Ideological differences cannot possibly be ultimate, for we know that all ultimate disagreements are ethical disagreements, and mankind cannot possibly be ethically divided. By definition, any perceived ethical disunity just has to be a temporary phenomenon. To admit that such ethical disunity is fundamental and permanent is to admit that mankind is not God, for God cannot be ethically divided against Himself. Therefore, they reject the idea. They believe that there are always ways to overcome ethical (ideological) disunity.

The best way to overcome this temporary disunity, of course, is to make a deal, preferably a business deal. Best of all, make a business deal at taxpayers’ expense. [Recall David Rockefeller’s explanation to Bill Moyers.]

Conspiratorial humanists all agree that mankind *ought* to be unified ethically, where all men share the same cosmic vision. But they disagree about the hypothesis that mankind *is*, in fact, ethically unified. The “conspirators of execution,” acknowledge that all men clearly are not yet ethically unified; therefore, some men — indeed, millions of them — will have to be removed from visible existence (execution, the Gulag) if they persist in their rebellion against the Truth. What kind of Truth? Jacobin Truth, proletarian Truth, or Nazi Truth: they all argue (and act) the same way. The pattern is repeated because the theology is repeated.

In contrast, the “conspirators of manipulation,” dare not admit such a thing. To do so would deny their theological premise of the *existing* underlying ethical unity of mankind, meaning “mankind properly understood.” They, of course, are just the people to “properly understand” mankind, whether mankind agrees with them or not.

Secrecy

What these manipulating conspirators need is *secrecy*. They realize that at this stage of history, men publicly disagree about the fundamentals. If they try to “hold mankind together” by

servicing as intermediaries between (or among) various warring societies, they need to do so invisibly. Voters in the United States do not want to join together in a one-world government with the Soviet Union. They know full well who will be the policeman in such a society. If “conspirators by manipulation,” were to try to persuade the average American voter to allow them to move forward in the creation of such a New World Order of ethically unified humanity, they would not gain much co-operation. So they have to keep their plans relatively secret.

I say “relatively.” Since 1973, the Trilateral Commission has published its intention repeatedly to create a New World Order. Doesn’t this refute my contention that they are a conspiracy? Aren’t all conspiracies always completely secret?

No, they aren’t. Adam Weishaupt’s Illuminati were almost entirely secret. But as time goes on, the conspirators have become more open, especially the “conspirators by execution.” Hitler published *Mein Kampf*. Lenin published his intentions repeatedly. True, they did not announce their intention to liquidate specific numbers of specific groups, but they announced their general intentions. But hardly anyone in power believed them. Why not? Because the “conspirators by manipulation,” always said that these were just verbal excesses. “They really don’t mean it! So let’s make a deal.”

But aren’t all “conspiracies by manipulation,” always secret all the time? No, they aren’t. They are secret about some things. They were secret about the real intentions of the Federal Reserve System before it was voted into law in 1913. They were secret about the real intentions of the federal income tax before it was voted into law (or people were *told* that it had been voted into law) in 1913. But some of their program has always public. Their “helpful guys” image is carefully maintained. Nevertheless, prior to Dan Smoot’s *Invisible Government*, the C.F.R. kept an incredibly low profile.

Books, however, were always a high priority item. The C.F.R. is always bringing out books. So are its members. Bland, boring books. One important C.F.R. outlet is Praeger Publishers. How many variations of titles and books have appeared that are along the lines of Richard N. Gardner’s (Harvard U.,

Harvard Law School, Rhodes scholar, Oxford Ph.D., Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, and, of course, C.F.R.) *In Pursuit of World Order: U.S. Foreign Policy and International Organizations* (Praeger, 1965), with a foreword by Harlan Cleveland (C.F.R.)? Hundreds? Thousands? Who cares? Too many, at the very least.

Here is this book, written by a man with impeccable academic credentials, who writes a book with a very "peccable" thesis: that the United Nations is an institution which offers the world hope. I happen to have bought a used copy, probably for under a dollar, at some long-forgotten used book sale. It is an autographed copy. It is dedicated to someone as follows: "With gratitude for his contributions to the pursuit of world order through 'UN We Believe,' Best Wishes, Richard N. Gardner." Maybe it's a forgery. Anyway, autographed or not, it still sold for under a dollar.

How could this earnest-looking man in his late thirties have devoted himself to such a preposterous task, to prove that the UN offered anyone hope in anything except, possibly, a bureaucratic job in some UN agency? How could Adlai E. Stevenson, Hubert H. Humphrey, Henry Cabot Lodge, and Sen. Jacob K. Javits have all written blurbs for it on the back of the dust jacket? There is only one reasonable conclusion: none of them actually read this pathetic little book, with its dry, brief descriptions of endless UN agencies (GATT, UNCSAT, ICAO, WHO, FAO, etc. etc.), and its hopeful chapter titles, such as "Turning Point in World Trade" and "Solving the Monetary Dilemma." It took a Rhodes scholar to write this?

Books make them look scholarly. Books make them look respectable. Books make them look like a bunch of academics, meaning powerless. Adam Weishaupt, founder of the Illuminati, an important late-eighteenth-century secret revolutionary society, recognized the importance of books very early. He laid down guidelines concerning the proper concealment of a secret society. No principle was more important than looking unimportant. Books were part of this cover.

The great strength of our Order lies in its concealment; let it never appear in any place in its own name, but always covered

by another name, and another occupation. *None is fitter than the three lower degrees of Free Masonry; the public is accustomed to it, expects little from it, and therefore takes little notice of it.* Next to this, the form of a learned or literary society is best suited to our purpose, and had Free Masonry not existed, this cover would have been employed; and it may be much more than a cover, *it may be a powerful engine in our hands. By establishing reading societies, and subscription libraries, and taking these under our direction, and supplying them through our labours, we may turn the public mind which way we will.* . . . A Literary Society is the most proper form for the introduction of our Order into any state where we are yet strangers.⁷

Today, the college and university have taken the place of reading societies. So have literary reviews and book review services, so that lazy pseudo-intellectuals can appear to be well-informed without actually having to read fat books. Discussion groups have replaced the literary society. And the biggest discussion group of all is the Council on Foreign Relations.

But that was only the beginning, Weishaupt said. "In like manner we must try to obtain an influence in the military academies (this may be of mighty consequence), the printing-houses, booksellers shops, chapters, and in short all offices which have any effect, either in forming, or in managing, or even in directing the mind of man: painting and engraving are highly worth our care."⁸

Weishaupt's strategy still holds. First, the military academies and the military. The Commandant of West Point over the last two decades has always been a C.F.R. member.⁹ Senior commanders are also CFR members. The C.F.R. sponsored many meetings around the country in 1983-84, as it does every year — meetings that featured C.F.R. members in the military. These members included: Bernard W. Rogers, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe; John W. Vessey, Jr., Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff; John A. Wickham, Jr., Chief of Staff, U.S. Army; John T. Chain, Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans and Operations, U.S. Air Force; Paul F. Gorman, Commander and Chief, United States Southern Command, etc.¹⁰ The most spectacular case is that of Gen. Al Haig, a mediocre West Point student,

who was a colonel when he joined Henry Kissinger's staff in 1969. Four years later, he was a four-star general, skipping the third star (lieutenant general) completely. He catapulted over 240 other general officers.¹¹ He later served as Secretary of State under President Reagan.

Second, publishing. Every secret agent needs a "cover." Every conspiracy also needs a cover, as Weishaupt said. Academic books have for two centuries been part of the manipulators' cover. But remember North's law of "harmless" conspiracies: you shouldn't judge a cover by its books. The books may be bland and boring, but their authors are not harmless.

Two things have recently changed that have forced the manipulators to become more open about *part* of their activities. First, millions of Americans now know who they are and what they are. It is now impossible for them to hide completely. So they are attempting to deflect the charge of "conspiracy" by going partially public. This tactic can be seen in David Rockefeller's defense of the Trilateral Commission in a letter to the editor in the *New York Times* (August 25, 1980):

Is the commission secretive? Not at all. For \$10 a year, anyone can subscribe to its quarterly magazine, "Dialogue," and also receive periodic mailings of task force reports. Furthermore, we publish a list of the source of all U.S. contributions in excess of \$5,000. The only part of our proceedings that is "off the record" are discussions at commission meetings, and we keep these private to encourage uninhibited criticism and debate.

His letter was clearly pulled out of a computerized word processor, for this canned response contains whole paragraphs that were reprinted in the *Saturday Evening Post* (October 1980) two months later: "The Trilateral Commission Explained," by David Rockefeller.

A subscription to a magazine which carries no advertising, plus "periodic mailings of task force reports," all for \$10 a year! Not a profit-seeking magazine, surely. No, a subsidized propaganda magazine from a secret society that had to be created in 1973 in order to help deflect the heat after 1970 that books like

None Dare Call It Conspiracy had produced for the C.F.R. The Trilateral Commission is a kind of heat shield. It is public where it has to be, secret where it has to be (“discussion group secrecy”), and conspiratorial from day one.

Second, they are getting much closer to the day of reckoning. They are being pressured by two sides: the growing minority of voters who are fed up, and who have begun to hear about them, and by the Soviet Union, which is running Communist red ink in ever-greater amounts, as they expand their empire and thereby bankrupt themselves. The Communists want better and better terms on their deals with the West, and American voters are growing tired of the deals that benefit the reds and the manipulators, and nobody else. In short, the manipulators are running out of time.

They are being forced to speed up their timetable. Forces outside their control are increasing. (See, even we “conspiracy theorists” sometimes like to use the “forces of history” in our arguments.) The banking crisis is accelerating, and they know it. They are running out of financial bailing wire and chewing gum. They now need to scare the public into allowing them to take charge in order to stave off a national emergency—it doesn’t matter which emergency—that their policies have created. So they are “going public” with part of their story.

“Conspiracy,” Plus What Else?

The conspirators hope that people will not believe the story that is contained in this book. Secrecy is basic to their plans. That secrecy is fast disappearing, thanks to books such as this one. But they still use the tactic of ridiculing all conspiracy theories of history, as we have seen. So they have adopted the tactic of ridiculing everyone who advocates a conspiracy view of history as being infantile.

Contrary to what you might think, conspiracy theories can be very sophisticated. They do not simply rely on exposing any particular group of conspirators and then proclaim, “These people did it to us!” On the contrary, a serious conspiracy theorist relies heavily on social and economic analysis, especially the analysis of ideas. The “climate of opinion.” This book certainly does.

Let me demonstrate what I mean. The public's opinion is changing. People are starting to reject the political ideas that allowed the creation of the conspiratorial system of economic control. Will the public now be able to dislodge the power-brokers? If they believe in the existence of this conspiracy, won't the public reaction against domestic socialism accelerate? The opposition thinks so. So does Larry Abraham.

Why is this book important? Because the climate of opinion in America is shifting. Ask yourself: "What is more important, the shift in the climate of opinion, or the new facts that bring the book up to date?" If you agree with me about the importance of widely shared ideas, you will say, "the shift in the climate of opinion is more important than the new edition." In other words, it is the *big picture* that dominates—the shift in opinion of millions of Americans, *as well as a growing minority of articulate intellectuals*—rather than Larry Abraham and his book, or even the earlier book. (Unless you want to argue that the earlier book was the primary cause of the shift in the climate of opinion—and I don't think Allen and Abraham are arrogant enough to say it, or stupid enough to think it.)

Let me put it another way. If some conspirator had put a Mafia contract on Abraham and Allen in 1968, and both had been murdered, and if *None Dare* had never been published, would the shift of opinion still be going on? Almost certainly.

All right, let's take it one step farther. Do you think that if someone had put a bomb into a room filled with Rockefellers, Carnegies, and the others listed in the chapter on 1913, no matter how early in the game, do you think their deaths would have stopped the erosion of Constitutional liberties? Yes? No? Maybe? I did not say *slowed* the erosion; I said *stopped*.

I'll bet you don't believe that a bomb would have stopped it. Neither does Abraham. Shoot one enemy, and another one appears, *on either side of the conflict*. Why? Because it is the struggle—a *religious* struggle—over the acceptable world-and-life view, the first principles of society, which is central, not the specific conspirators. Or as Abraham might say, it is the script, not the players, who are central.

Yes, there are important participants. John D. Rockefeller,

Jr. was one. J. Pierpont Morgan was one. “Col.” E. M. House was one. But if all three had died at age ten, would the fight over the right to interpret the U.S. Constitution not have taken place? Would it have been a “slam dunk” (to use one of Abraham’s beloved basketball analogies) for the good guys? Of course not.

So what does this say about conspiracies? *Like weeds, they need a field to grow in.* The field is a climate of opinion—the same field used by the rulers of any society. Change the ideas, and you change the social order. The real conflict is not over money, or military hardware, or votes. *The real conflict is over ideas.*

One more question. How widespread does the *dominant* climate of opinion have to be in order for a ruling elite—and all rulers are part of an elite—to maintain control? Does almost everyone in a society need to share the basic presuppositions of the leaders, or only the literate minority which writes and speaks “in the name of” the people, or the Party, or the *Volk*, or the evolutionary forces of history, or God Himself? In other words, if a conspiracy gains control of the *prestige outlets for ideas*, can its members continue to control the lives of the masses? If not, why not?

We might put it this way: If a conspiracy persuades the vast majority of a society to change their opinions and agree with the conspirators, can we legitimately cry “foul”? Wouldn’t public debate really eliminate the conspiratorial aspect of the articulate minority? If we answer, “yes, it was all done in the open according to the rules,” then when we talk about a conspiracy, we must be talking about a group that *doesn’t* do it by the rules. What, then, are the rules—the *good and righteous rules*—of political competition? And have today’s leaders played by these rules? (Hint: when you think of rules of the game, think “Constitution.”)

To write Abraham’s book off as “just another conspiracy thesis” is to miss the whole point. Sure, he argues that the conspiracy is powerful. But he knows that the key to stopping the conspiracy is above all *educational*. That is why he and Allen wrote the first edition. If it were simply a matter of personal

power, a few bombs would do the job. Neither side believes in the power of bombs, as such. What distinguished Lenin from two generations of suicidal Russian revolutionaries was that Lenin believed in centralized Party discipline, newspaper articles, tracts, books, and bombs—probably in that order. Bombs were in last place, as the October Revolution proved in 1917. He captured Russia virtually without firing a shot. How could he have done it? Because the Russian rulers, like the Russian people, had lost faith in the moral and intellectual foundations of Old Russia.

Also, the Czar had a massive centralized bureaucracy, all ready and waiting to be captured.

So it is not simply a question of conspiratorial mobilization. It is a question of conspiratorial mobilization *within a particular climate of opinion and within particular historical circumstances*. Conspirators understand this best of all. And they also understand that if any hostile critic of their actions dares to mention the existence of their conspiracy, which has been successful in *using* the climate of opinion to manipulate the majority, he can be cut off at the knees simply by sneering, “Oh, yes, a conspiracy thesis of history. How infantile.”

That sneer, coupled with threats to professional careers, has worked incredibly well. So academic outsiders have to do the initial work, people such as Dan Smoot, who wrote the first major exposé of the Council on Foreign Relations, *The Invisible Government* (1961) and got it published by a small conservative maverick publisher (and then sold an incredible one million copies through the mails because he had his own weekly T.V. show). And people such as Abraham and Allen. But these men understood Rushdoony’s principle that “intellectual respectability in the eyes of either the liberals or anyone else is an irrelevant matter in the discussion of any question. We must leave the dead to bury the dead.”¹²

Dead and dying men, however, continue to be outraged. But they must keep their outrage concealed. So they have hired other men to do their work for them. Instead of an outraged cry, they have hired professional historians to sneer for them.

The Withering Professional Sneer

The conspiracy view of history has been unpopular in our day. It is especially unpopular in university classrooms, though not so unpopular as it was in the classroom prior to 1965. Scholars prefer to talk more about impersonal historical forces, or the climate of opinion, not clandestine groups of self-interested manipulators, especially conspirators who have been *quietly* successful (as distinguished from Lenin and Hitler, who were visibly successful).

But wait a minute. Those who hold a conspiracy view of history are also interested in discussing the climate of opinion, or economic forces that create the historical setting for a shift in the climate of opinion. What is the difference? The difference is this: the conspiratorialists know that there is a *continuing* ideological war going on. Different players, same issues. New faces, same conflict. Those who favor a conspiracy view argue that there are fundamental issues — moral, religious, and political issues — that divide good from evil, good guys from bad guys. In short, conspiracy buffs usually are opposed to ethical relativism. They tend to be moral absolutists. They view history as a continuing personal struggle between the forces of good and the forces of evil.

This is what outrages professional historians. They are weaned on a diet of ethical relativism; this perspective is basic to all the social sciences and humanities. They will admit today that Stalin was evil (by *today's* standards). "But we need to understand that in his time, and confronting the situation of an economically backward nation, Stalin faced tremendous difficulties in modernizing Russia, so measures that we now regard as extreme had to be imposed . . . blah, blah, blah."

On the other hand, Hitler was absolutely evil. (Goodbye relativism — or so it initially appears.) Don't push them on why it is more evil to slaughter Jews than kulak peasants. They get evasive. Why? Because their bottom line on political morality is pure pragmatism. The basis of their absolute opposition to Hitler boils down to this: Stalin, Churchill, and F.D.R. beat Hitler. In short, *Hitler was a loser*. He was a conspirator who got caught before he had consolidated his power. Herein lies his offense. To

use language from another discipline, he went for an inside straight, and missed.

But there was a period before the War when he looked as though he would be successful. In this period (you will never be told in any university classroom), some very powerful and influential Americans were sending him money. The same sorts of people who sent Lenin money. The same sorts of people who got Franklin Roosevelt elected. People on Wall Street. People who are named in the book you have just finished reading.

Want to become unemployable at any university in the U.S.? Then write *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*, and have it published by Arlington House, the conservative publishing company. Write *Wall Street and FDR*. Have Arlington House publish that, too. Then go the whole nine yards. Write *Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler*. Even Arlington House won't touch that one. Get Gary Allen to publish it.

That, of course, is what Antony Sutton did. But he was already unemployable in high-level academia. He was a judicious and remarkable scholar who wrote himself out of an academic career, despite (possibly because of) the erudition of his performance in *Western Technology and Soviet Economic Development* (3 volumes, Hoover Institution Press), which shows that 95% of all Soviet technology has been imported from, or stolen from, the West, 1917-1967.) Because of what he discovered when writing this study, he then concluded, "then the Soviet Union must have purchased most of its military technology from the West, too." But he then made the mistake of publishing this conclusion, along with the evidence, in a popular form through a conservative publishing house: *National Suicide* (Arlington House, 1973). He demonstrated beyond any shadow of a doubt that profit-seeking U.S. firms have gotten rich by selling the Soviet Union the military technology that alone makes them a credible threat to the West. One doesn't voice such embarrassing conclusions to "the conservative rabble" if one is on the staff of the Hoover Institution, a *respectable* conservative Establishment think-tank. So he got fired. (Amazingly, Harvard University's distinguished historian and Sovietologist, Richard Pipes, has acknowledged in his recent book, *Survival Is Not Enough*,

that Sutton's thesis regarding the Western origins of Soviet technology is essentially correct, and also admits in a footnote that the academic world has deliberately ignored Sutton's three-volume work because his conclusions embarrass them. This admission came about a dozen years too late for Sutton's career.)

Well, then, why not blow the whole career deal? Once blown, Sutton *really* took the plunge: with a continuing multi-volume series on "The Order," which Sutton believes (though has not yet proved) is an international conspiracy. Its one visible manifestation in the U.S. (as far as the evidence now indicates) is Skull and Bones, Yale's ancient secret society, which Vice President Bush (C.F.R.-resigned) and William F. Buckley, Jr. (C.F.R.) belong to. This thesis was too much even for Gary Allen. Sutton got a newsletter publisher, Research Publications, to handle it. Think of the challenge: "You, too, can become Gary Allen's Gary Allen." He did it. Fringe City. (And yet, volume by volume, the series gets better, weirder, and more interesting. Abraham thinks so, too. Hmmm.)

What is my point? Simple. Any graduate student or untenured scholar who starts writing articles demonstrating how self-interested groups have captured America's *liberal, democratic, and progressive* institutions, *and still control these institutions*, will find himself isolated and ultimately unemployed. If he is incorrect about the details of his thesis, he will be easily dismissed as a crank, and I do mean *dismissed*. If he is correct, and his case starts getting a hearing, those who set the climate of opinion need only make a few discreet phone calls, or publish a devastating review or two in prestige academic journals. Such things as existing conspiracies that are successfully misleading the people are simply not supposed to be mentioned by prudent scholars. Heads, he loses; tails, he loses. Right or wrong about the conspiracy, he loses.

A Crucial Alliance

People with Ph.D.'s are not stupid people. Narrow-visioned, perhaps, but not stupid. They respond to sticks. They also respond to carrots. Carrots have been available. A cozy relationship has grown up between "public spirited" foundations—

Rockefeller, Ford, Carnegie, etc. — and departments of history and social science at major graduate schools. That relationship is marked by the presence of “research fellowships.” But we are not supposed to think of this arrangement as a form of bribery. No, it is simply the enlightened funding of much-needed scholarship.¹³

What I am saying is that *there is an alliance between professional historians and the manipulators*. This alliance is not easily proven. The ties are elusive. But that, too, is to be expected. Successful conspiracies *are* elusive. No one issues direct orders to the history departments or publishers. There may or may not be a C.F.R. member as chairman of the department. But there are unquestionably unwritten rules of the game. It is more like etiquette than anything else: there are standards of proper behavior, and people who consistently violate these standards don’t get invited to the really nice parties. Those who never attend nice parties don’t get to meet important people, either. There are few aspects of *successful* conspiratorial groups more important for both recruiting and control than people’s desire to be in the presence of powerful and famous people. The C.F.R. uses this weakness of men — and it is a dangerous weakness — to manipulate local leaders and businessmen through regional World Affairs Council meetings. Entrance into the C.F.R. itself is very important as a motivating device. Once in, the road to the top (or is it the center?) becomes confusing. How, precisely, do people get chosen? And how are they initiated? This is an important theme in Lewis’ novel, *That Hideous Strength*. In a little-known but important essay, “The Inner Ring,” Lewis warned young men against the quest for what I call the “unholy grail” of the inner circle. But young men seldom listen to wise advice.

Another factor is also very important. In non-profit institutions, performance is judged by one’s peers, not by consumers, as it is in a free, competitive market. People who work for universities or foundations must please their peers and their immediate superiors. A person cannot prove his or her importance to the organization by pointing to the corporate profit-and-loss statement. There is no profit-and-loss statement in a non-profit

organization. Thus, scholars are figuratively held captive by their peers. Ideological deviation in such an environment can be fatal to a career. (I have been employed part time as a low-level functionary in a good university, and a high-level functionary in two little-known foundations. I understood this world enough to get out of it.)

These people are usually petrified of the free market. They have been spent all their lives in academic bureaucracies. The uncertainties of market competition scare them, which is why most of them work for very little money (although they don't have to work very hard, either). They are psychologically tied to their jobs in a way that people in the business world are not. The tighter the job market — and it grew incredibly tight in 1969 and has remained so — the more fearful they are. They can imagine few employment alternatives outside their non-profit universe. Thus, a raised eyebrow from a superior, especially if an assistant professor has not received tenure — a legal guarantee of lifetime employment — can work wonders.

Something else must be understood. Advancement — either upward or outward (a better place of employment) is essentially medieval. It is not what you know but who you know. Especially in your first few jobs, you need the support and recommendations of senior professors. Personal recommendations are major screening devices for hiring. This is why people try to get into prestige departments in graduate school: better-known senior professors with a wider group of contacts. Contacts are vital. To make it into the academic “big time” in the social sciences, you have to be an absolute genius, and one who has a knack at writing articles for professional journals, or you have to have the right contacts. Few people are geniuses. Thus, contacts are 80% of the game for 80% of the players in the big time competition. (Yes, the same rule applies to the “hard” sciences like chemistry and physics, although the presence of jobs in private industry — free-market, profit-seeking firms — reduces the level of control. Consider: Who hands out the big money for research projects? The federal government and private foundations.)

The manipulators offer young, aggressive, ambitious men the necessary contacts.

The Ethics of Babel

There is yet another factor which seals the alliance: *shared presuppositions*. The manipulators, like the academics, are usually ethical relativists. They believe that there are no permanent standards of national morality. There are only “interests.” Interests are shifting and temporary. (And who is best equipped to interpret changing conditions, identify today’s “true” national interests, and formulate the appropriate national policies? Guess who.)

Check the title of Robert Osgood’s (C.F.R.) 30-year-old, but still in print college text, which defends our C.F.R.-controlled foreign policy: *Ideals and Self-Interest in America’s Foreign Relations* (University of Chicago Press, 1953). You get the picture. The book’s subtitle is also interesting: *The Great Transformation of the Twentieth Century*. Indeed, it was!

But don’t they at least understand that nations, like individuals, are marked by certain ultimate commitments? Don’t they understand that there are fundamental principles that divide men permanently? Don’t they understand that the story of the Tower of Babel really tells us a fundamental truth about the limits on men’s ability and willingness to join together politically? No, they don’t. There is only one overarching ethical premise for them, one which unifies all mankind: *the brotherhood of man*. This must eventually lead to a new *community of man*. It must lead to a New World Order.

What Osgood wants is a New World Order, although this term was not in use in academic circles back in 1953. He wants to see it established, however, in the name of what he thinks should be (but obviously isn’t) acceptable to good, realistic, pragmatic Americans, meaning people without fixed moral principles. Flexible people. Deal doers, but of a very special variety. *Deal doers who do deals with our declared mortal enemies*. You know, the kind of people who sold repeating rifles to the Sioux Indians in 1875. When Custer got killed a year later, the salesmen no doubt blamed Custer for foolhardiness. No doubt today’s generals would agree. They have learned from MacArthur’s experience—and, indirectly, from Singlaub’s¹⁴—that critics of the foreign policy which is designed to assist the rifle salesmen

don't survive either the Indian chiefs or their Commander-in-Chief.

In history and political science departments around the country, this commitment to pragmatic flexibility has also long been recognized as the highest moral ideal for nations. The manipulators and the academics share rhetoric because they share basic principles. Principle Number One: There are *no* ethical norms that inherently divide "the community of man." (Principle Number Two: don't go out of your way to aid the career of anyone who rejects Principle Number One, unless you are trying to work some sort of deal.) *Ethics without permanent norms!* Here is an ethical ideal dear to the hearts of pragmatists – and also to thieves, traitors, and other skilled professionals in search of new victims. Osgood writes:

"Idealists must recognize as a basic condition for the realization of the liberal and humane values the creation of a brotherhood of mankind in which all men, regardless of physiological, social, religious, or political distinctions, will have equal partnership and in which human conflicts will be settled by reason, morality, and law rather than by physical power, coercion, or violence. And idealists must seek, as an integral part of this brotherhood, a progressive command over nature, to the end that every individual may share the material benefits essential to a full and happy existence on earth" (pp. 6-7).

In short, dig down deep into your wallet, American taxpayer: you owe it to the world. And by the way, you also owe your country to the world:

"The pursuit of a universal goal may demand the practice of that extreme form of idealism, national altruism, according to which men dedicate themselves to the welfare of other nations and peoples without regard for their own nation's welfare. But the ultimate form of idealism is national self-sacrifice, which demands the deliberate surrender of one's own nation's self-interest for the sake of other nations and peoples or for the sake of some moral principle or universal goal. Every ideal demands that nations place some restraints upon egoism and renounce the more extreme forms of self-interest, but the ideal of self-sacrifice must countenance even the surrender of national survival itself" (p. 7).

Feed this one-world drivel to a generation or two of college students, and you have sown the seeds of surrender within the next generation's educated elite. You have also screened the next generation of college teachers.

The universal goal is "the brotherhood of man." (You remember the first great demonstration of the brotherhood of man, don't you? Cain killed Abel.) Thus, they deny the operating principle of those who hold a conspiracy view of history, namely, that there *is* a continuing war between good and evil, between good men and bad men, and (if you happen to believe in a literal Bible) between good angels and fallen angels (demons). Having denied such a world view, "true" scholars can then all agree: the conspiracy view of history is infantile. They can all applaud David Rockefeller's letter to the editor to the *New York Times* (August 25, 1980), which begins: "I never cease to be amazed at those few among us who spot a conspiracy under every rock, a cabal in every corner." And we know who conspiracy theorists are! They are people who might dare to disagree with David's unbiased conclusion in his letter:

"My point is that far from being a coterie of international conspirators with designs on covertly conquering the world, the Trilateral Commission is, in reality, a group of concerned citizens interested in identifying and clarifying problems facing the world and in fostering greater understanding and cooperation among international allies."

This sounds like a public relations bulletin from the League of Women Voters. (Would you deposit your life savings in a bank whose president writes like this?) "Concerned citizens . . . clarifying problems . . . greater understanding." You can almost hear the committee that must have edited this letter getting the giggles. You can almost see them nudging each other in the ribs and guffawing. "That ought to silence the rubes!" somebody blurts out. Yes, it ought to. The rubes who regularly read (and believe in) the *New York Times*.

The anti-conspiratorial perspective of most academic historians obviously works to the advantage of conspirators. Let's face it, if voters believe in manipulators, it is much more likely

that they will become alert to the ways by which conspirators are manipulating the public. This “ill-informed rabble” might take steps to reduce their vulnerability to the manipulators. Clearly, outraged rabble-rousing voters can fight a self-interested group of monopoly-seekers a lot easier than they can fight “the forces of production” or “the *Volk*.” (Have you ever heard that “the forces of production” have been convicted for having attempted to bribe a U.S. Senator?)

Mavericks

Nevertheless, from time to time a certified scholar breaks loose and publishes a book which demonstrates the power and influence of conspiracies in history. Such a book is Prof. Carroll Quigley’s monumental (and virtually unfootnoted) *Tragedy and Hope* (Macmillan, 1966). The authors of *None Dare Call It Conspiracy* relied heavily on it. Oddly, Macmillan decided not to reprint it, just about the time that *None Dare* and Cleon Skousen’s *The Naked Capitalist* made it popular in certain conservative circles. But this is normal; book publishers often suppress fat, expensive books that cost a fortune to typeset, just as they start to become best-sellers. As mid-1950’s T.V. comic George Goebel used to say, “Suuuure they do.” Quigley’s earlier manuscript, *The Anglo-American Establishment*, was not published until 1981 (Books in Focus). *Tragedy and Hope* is available in a “pirate” edition, since Macmillan killed it in the late 1960’s; *The Anglo-American Establishment* was, at last report, out of print.

Quigley, who died in 1977, was professor of history at Georgetown University’s prestigious School of Foreign Service, and was rightly regarded (especially by Quigley) as the most brilliant faculty member in the department. But be it noted: Quigley did not publish any of his findings about the conspiracy until very late in his career, and only because members had turned files over to him (he later claimed). In fact, he published only one minor, obscure, and totally harmless book prior to *Tragedy and Hope*. (It alone of his books is still *legally* in print.)¹⁵ Was he brilliant? Unquestionably. Judicious? Unquestionably. He built his early career in terms of the first principle announced in

Proverbs 12:23: "A prudent man concealeth knowledge."

The book is not all juicy conspiratorial material. Most of it is straight diplomatic, political, and economic history. All of it is brilliant. His insights on such otherwise ignored (and crucially important) topics as Japanese military history and its relation to family dynasties is fascinating. But it did not gain its notoriety or its sales because of these non-conspiratorial insights.

Why did Macmillan publish it in the first place? If they were unwilling to reprint the book after it was published, why publish it in the first place? It is quite possible that it got by a team of editors by mistake. After all, probably 90% of the book looks conventional. It has no footnotes, so it looks like a textbook, and few textbooks ever reveal anything unconventional. Furthermore, the Preface looks positively naive. He predicted the dwindling of the Cold War after 1962, and announced "the growing parallelism of the Soviet Union and the United States; and the growing emphasis in all parts of the world on problems of living standards, of social maladjustments, and of mental health, replacing the previous emphasis on armaments, nuclear tensions, and heavy industrialization." This was standard liberal pabulum in 1965. In fact, it was substandard pabulum; in 1965 the Vietnam war was escalating. The head of Macmillan could not read every book manuscript in advance, especially one so huge that it becomes a 1300-page book. This one probably slipped through the cracks. (This was my conclusion before I spoke with Gary Allen and Cleon Skousen, who concluded the same thing.)

These mistakes do happen. For example, Otto Scott, a brilliant but unfortunately little-known conservative journalist-author (the man who first coined the phrase, "the silent majority") had his sensational book on John Brown published by Times Books, a subsidiary of the *New York Times*. *The Secret Six* reveals the details of the conspiracy of Unitarian ministers behind the murderous John Brown in the 1850's. (R. J. Rushdoony, who is a close friend of Scott's, had written about this conspiracy in 1965, but few people ever read his chapter on "The Religion of Humanity" in the low-selling little classic, *The Nature of the American System*, which had been published by a

small religious publishing firm.) *The Secret Six* hit the book stores in 1980. Then, according to Scott, the parent company lost interest in promoting it. (This is putting it more diplomatically than Scott relates it, but I don't want a lawsuit). Scott bought back the publishing rights and the remaining copies later that year. It is now out of print. A similar case, according to legal scholar Henry Manne, happened to him when a pro-free market book of his got into print, and outraged a senior official in the publishing company, who told Manne face to face that he intended to kill it. That book, too, became a minor sensation, but in the economics profession and scholarly legal circles. This was not the intention of the publisher, although it had been Manne's intention.

Tragedy and Hope was published four years before the conservatives began getting excited about it. It set no sales records. Don Bell (of *Don Bell Reports*) stumbled upon that single copy in 1966 and featured it in one of his newsletters, but not many people paid any attention. It began to be quoted by Gary Allen in *American Opinion*, the John Birch Society magazine, beginning in early 1969. Then Cleon Skousen published *The Naked Capitalist* in 1971. It was basically a compilation of excerpts of Quigley's book. By 1985, it had sold over a million copies; the first half million came by 1973. *None Dare* came out in 1972. Sales of *Tragedy and Hope* took off, but supplies ran out, and Macmillan declined to reprint it. They also destroyed the plates. I know one man who paid \$150 for a used copy, so tight was supply, before the "pirate" edition appeared around 1975.

Larry Abraham and Gary Allen once appeared on a radio talk show where interviewer had scheduled Quigley to debate with them over the phone. Quigley immediately denied that he had written the sensational material that Abraham and Allen had attributed to him. As soon as Abraham read one of the denied passages over the air, reading directly from Quigley's book, Quigley hung up. Elapsed time: less than two minutes. So much for extended scholarly debate.

It seems clear in retrospect that Quigley never expected the book to become *the* source of ammunition for the conservatives, nor did Macmillan. I doubt that Quigley knew what he

was getting into when he began the project in the mid-1940's, when he started doing the research. That Macmillan refused to reprint it indicates outside pressure. The book was a mistake from the perspective of those exposed. Whatever their motives for allowing him access to documentary material (which he claimed that they had),¹⁶ they later changed their minds about the wisdom of this. Or perhaps they never expected him to write a book using their materials. After all, he had never published anything controversial before, and it was late in his academic career.

In the late 1970's, Gary Allen received an unsigned letter. The envelope was postmarked "Washington, D.C." I have seen it and the envelope. The sender said that he had been a friend of Quigley's, and that at the end of his life, Quigley had concluded that the people he had dealt with in the book were not really public benefactors, as he had believed when he wrote it. According to the anonymous writer, Quigley had come to think of them in the same way that Allen did, and that Quigley had been very fearful of reprisals toward the end of his life. I believe the letter-writer.

Quigley's scholarship was matched by James Billington's account of revolutionary movements in the period 1789 through 1917. Billington's *Fire in the Minds of Men: Origins of the Revolutionary Faith* (Basic Books, 1980) is nothing short of a masterpiece. It is one of those exceedingly rare books which is simultaneously seminal and seemingly definitive—not just a path-breaker, but a four-lane highway. It is a standing testimony to the failure of all previous certified Establishment scholars to take seriously the role of conspiracies in European history. Furthermore, while Quigley almost never provided footnotes (though there are a lot of them in *Anglo-American Establishment*), Billington buries the reader in footnotes, in more languages than any of us care to learn, and from more obscure books and scholarly journals than any of us care to know about. The silence from the historical profession has been deafening. (The same silence also greeted Tony Sutton's previously mentioned three-volume bombshell, *Western Technology and Soviet Economic Development*.) What they cannot

answer, professional historians prefer to ignore.

Billington focuses on the revolutionary underground: secret societies, pornographers, occultists, and revolutionary journalists, who established the basic philosophy and organizational structure of the twentieth century's bloody revolutionary groups. He does not discuss events after 1917, nor does he provide much material that would link today's Establishment manipulators (or their spiritual forebears) to revolutionary movements. Billington had previously been a Harvard and Princeton history professor, and is a C.F.R. member. By all standards, he is one of the highest level academic "insiders." They still remember Quigley, whose book discussed the Establishment groups that have financed such revolutionary groups, and that have used and misused portions of this revolutionary ideology to further their own ends. Billington did not write a Quigley-type book, but it turned out to be a spectacular account of the organizational roots of modern revolutionism.

What is still needed is a comprehensively researched fusion of these two approaches which demonstrates the existence of a continuing alliance of the revolutionary underground and the Establishment. With footnotes. Or as Allen and Abraham wrote, pressure from below combined with pressure from above, "a dictatorship of the elite disguised as a dictatorship of the proletariat."

This is not to say that Billington was unaware of this alliance. He does not pursue the topic, but his book begins with the most important of all these alliances historically, the alliance between alienated segments of the French nobility (especially the King's cousin, Philip of Orléans) and the perverts of the Parisian underground. Philip gave them legal and geographical sanctuary and a forum for their ideas in the gigantic garden spot in central Paris, which he controlled, the Palais-Royal. As Billington remarks, "Nowhere — the literal meaning of Utopia — first became someplace in the Palais-Royal" (p. 25). Billington prudently did not pursue this theme beyond 1789. Nevertheless, he makes it clear that the Parisian mob was the tool of this alliance, not an independent force in the coming of the French Revolution.

“Convergence”: Justifying Surrender

Nevertheless, sensible Americans and sensible Soviet leaders both know that the United States Constitution cannot presently be reconciled with the Gulag Archipelago. Slave labor camps were not part of the Founding Fathers’ original program. But if men are really unified ethically (as the manipulators believe), then the two social orders involved, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., cannot in principle be divided. It is only “surface” differences, meaning *historical* differences, that at present divide the two social orders. These differences will fade away someday, if we can just remain patient. Meanwhile, let’s make a deal. If necessary, a secret deal.

A problem exists: the Soviet Union cannot presently survive apart from the Gulag Archipelago. Russia can survive, but not the Soviet Union. Slave labor is basic the Soviet economy, and terror is basic to the Soviet political system. Furthermore, the Soviet leaders are still defenders of “unification by execution.” Thus, they are not about to change their opinions for the sake of some overall unity with the capitalist West. They are unsophisticated fellows. They believe in “winner take all.”

What can good “conspirators by manipulation,” do to alleviate the situation? How can they achieve a “convergence” of the two societies? How can they build a New World Order? If they can’t change the Gulag—and surely they can’t, and have never even bothered to try as a condition of one of their endless trade deals—then maybe they can *change the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution* (Supreme Court). Or, if this proves impossible, maybe they can *legally change the U.S. Constitution* (Constitutional amendment or even a Constitutional convention). Or, if this also proves impossible, maybe they can *replace the U.S. Constitution by international agreement* (United Nations? Genocide Convention?). All three approaches have been used by “conspirators of manipulation,” for at least a century. They have met with varying success.

Destroying the Will to Resist

There is one way that you can promote convergence without changing constitutions or other pieces of paper. You can scare everyone to death. You can try to persuade the West’s voters

that the U.S.S.R. is so powerful that it cannot be stopped. You do what Solzhenitsyn has said the Soviets have been doing to the West from the beginning: *you destroy your enemy's will to resist*. It is clear who the enemy is: American taxpayers. You supplement the efforts of the U.S.S.R. in this effort. Never openly, of course.

As they say on those late-night T.V. ads for Ronco products, "Here's how it works!" You destroy the U.S. military by creating a devilish strategy called Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD), a program imposed on the military by Robert McNamara (C.F.R.) in the early 1960's. Instead of protecting American citizens, you remove all anti-missile defenses, leaving your cities wide-open targets. Then you have the U.S. military target Soviet cities. You base your defense strategy on the idea of mutually held captives: civilian populations. You say, "If you nuke us, we'll nuke your cities."

This is not a defense strategy; it is a *revenge* strategy. The Soviets saw its weakness. They targeted U.S. missiles (to be taken out in a first strike, if war became necessary, thereby making U.S. retaliation unlikely). They built a sophisticated anti-missile defense system in violation of the A.B.M. treaty. Then they intensified their financing of guerilla wars against Western and neutral nations. Low-risk conquest. Empire on the cheap.

Meanwhile, back in America's real strategy centers, you then humiliate the military (and weed out generals who complain) by getting involved in a no-win war in Vietnam. Then, in 1972 (because the Vietnam War is finally over as far as the U.S. is concerned), you authorize (through the Commerce Department, which oversees export licenses) the Bryant Chucking & Grinding Company to sell to the U.S.S.R. its one-of-a-kind product: grinding machines (the Centaline-B) that alone are capable of producing the tiny ball bearings that are used in MIRV'ed (multiple independent re-entry vehicle) nuclear missiles. (Yes, the U.S.S.R. bought them and used them; before that, they had no MIRV'ed missiles.) Then you bankrupt American taxpayers by pouring money into fixed site MX and Minuteman III missiles, instead of into a high-technology, space-based defense program (High Frontier), coupled with low-cost, "low-intensity" guerilla-

type warfare teams to be sent quietly abroad to help foment revolution against Soviet satellite nations, and to help train counter-guerilla units for our allies.

When this MAD defense strategy “somehow” fails to stop the Soviet build-up, you then create the Committee on the Present Danger, and staff it overwhelmingly with your people. This group then tells everyone that the West is so far behind the Soviet Union in military hardware that it will take a decade of super-spending on national defense to catch up (not overtake them—just catch up). One reason why you do this is that if the money should happen to be appropriated by Congress, it winds up in the bank accounts of such defense companies as Bechtel, which employed George Schultz, Caspar Weinberger, etc., before their present employment opportunities materialized. Again, you don’t recommend High Frontier’s (Star Wars) space-based defense, since it probably would work, and it is relatively cheap, and you don’t recommend low-intensity warfare, which is also cheap. Then you wait for Congress to refuse to spend the trillions needed to catch up with the Soviets. About a decade later (mid-1990’s), you can then come to the voters and say, “See, it’s your fault. You wouldn’t spend the money. Now we’re too far behind to win. We warned you. We were patriotic. But now it’s too late.”

Their probable solution? What else? “We need to make a deal.” Only by then, it will be a very big, and very expensive deal. It might cost us some national sovereignty. But you know all about national sovereignty. Remember Osgood’s call to ethics back in 1953: “But the ultimate form of idealism is national self-sacrifice, which demands the deliberate surrender of one’s own nation’s self-interest for the sake of other nations and peoples or for the sake of some moral principle or universal goal. Every ideal demands that nations place some restraints upon egoism and renounce the more extreme forms of self-interest, but the ideal of self-sacrifice must countenance even the surrender of national survival itself.”¹⁷

Am I exaggerating? At first, the most prominent spokesman for the Committee on the Present Danger was long-time Rockefeller Foundation associate, Paul Nitze.¹⁸ He ceased to be

their major spokesman when President Reagan appointed him to be his "Special Representative for Arms Control and Disarmament Negotiations" at Geneva in 1984. (Let me get this straight: we're too far behind, and we need to catch up, so let's go to Geneva to freeze armaments on both sides, when the Soviets are already way ahead. Prof. Hegel would be proud of how well his student, Mr. Nitze, has mastered "thesis-antithesis-synthesis." But I'm a little nervous about the nature of the synthesis.)

My old professor of foreign relations (Ph.D., Yale) back in 1960 sang the praises of Paul Nitze, the youthful millionaire-turned-statesman. He also assigned lots of C.F.R. textbooks. I therefore figured out what Nitze was probably up to when I was 18. Too bad at least one conservative Washington "think tank" didn't. On November 15, 1984, The Ethics and Public Policy Center of Washington, D.C. sponsored a fund-raising dinner. They sent me a fancy, pseudo-engraved invitation to a \$150 a plate dinner, in honor of Mr. Nitze. (After this gets into print, they may hesitate to send me another.) The Chairman of the Sponsoring Committee was C. Douglas Dillon (C.F.R.), who served as Kennedy's Secretary of the Treasury. You will be delighted to learn that the Sponsoring Committee also included 68 of the biggest "biggies" in the Establishment, beginning with David C. Acheson (ah, the memories of that name!) down to Admiral Elmo Zumwalt (C.F.R.). Also listed: Saul Bellow, Zbigniew Brzezinski, William Bundy, Jimmy Carter, Gerald Ford, John J. McCloy, Robert S. McNamara, Edmund Muskie, Richard Nixon, Robert E. Osgood (yes, he was still going strong), and Cyrus Vance. And, of course, our old friend, Henry the K. There were a few good souls on the list, but not many. Can you believe that a supposedly conservative outfit thought it would raise a pile of money by sending out this Who's Who list of anti-heroes? That's the lure—the debilitating lure—of wanting to get close to "the inner circle."

The Ethics and Public Policy Center is run by Dr. Ernest Lefevre (C.F.R.), a liberal theologian. He is always happy to accept your tax-deductible checks, however, you Right Wing extremist, you. He was also happy to accept a \$20,000 donation in 1983 from David Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank.¹⁹ He was

the New Right's choice (and initially also Reagan's choice) to head up the Human Rights Commission, a commission which should be scrapped anyway. But the Senate balked at confirming him, so he dropped out. Be thankful for small victories. Why put hypothetical conservatives in charge of really liberal government bureaucracies? Then, too, why attend a \$150-a-plate dinner sponsored by John J. McCloy? (I wouldn't go even if John himself were picking up my tab.) But lots of conservatives went. North's law of respectable conservatism strikes again: "Conservative fools and their money are soon parted when their goal is Establishment-granted respectability."

Let us return to the original problem: the Soviet Union. What if the Soviets really do win the military conflict? What if they start making impossible demands? What if the bear isn't housebroken? What if they really can't be bought off with deals? What if they are like the sorts of foreign empires that confronted Israel and Judah 2,700 years ago—relentless, ruthless, and uncompromising? What then happens to the "court prophets" of our day? Will they wind up as their spiritual forefathers did in Israel and Judah? That is, in captivity or dead?

The manipulators are running out of time. The inmates are getting restless—and the inmates still have the vote. The Soviets are getting restless. Bank liquidity is getting thin. The pressure to make Constitutional changes is increasing. The New World Order keeps slipping away, just as it seems to be within their grasp. Just as it did at the Tower of Babel. If you were a manipulating elitist, it would almost make you believe that someone even more powerful than David Rockefeller, and even smarter than combined brilliance of Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski, is really in charge. But you're busy writing a conference paper suggesting the need to license and centrally plan all free world computer software over the next fifteen years, so you stop thinking such thoughts. They are not pleasant thoughts. They would remind you of Psalm 2, if you had ever read Psalm 2. But you haven't. So you return to your conference paper.

But if you listened carefully, you could almost hear distant laughter.

Which Conspiracy Is Worse?

I am tempted to compare the two kinds of conspiracies with two kinds of droppings that you might stumble into when walking through a barn. But the comparison would not convey the sinister nature of the problem. It is more like selecting between two fatal diseases. Either can kill you. Which one will get you first?

But even this is too mild. The fact is, we already have both diseases. The question is, which one threatens us most? Which should we concentrate on first? Or, miracle of miracles, can we adopt a single treatment which will rid us of both diseases?

Most of us who came into the conservative movement prior to 1964 (the Goldwater year) came in as anti-Communists. Along about the time Goldwater got sandbagged by the Eastern Republican Establishment (and only later by LBJ), a shift took place in the thinking of many conservatives. We can see it retrospectively in the shift of focus in *American Opinion*, the John Birch Society's magazine. It went from anti-Communism to anti-conspiracy (Not entirely, but generally.) Robert Welch's book, *More Stately Mansions* (1964), announced this shift in focus. In 1967, Welch republished John Robison's 1798 exposé of the Illuminati, *Proofs of a Conspiracy*.

This shift from anti-Communism to anti-conspiracy took place in numerous conservative groups. In a very real sense, it constituted a shift in conservatives climate of opinion. Simultaneously, William F. Buckley Jr.'s magazine, *National Review*, began to fade as *the* journal of American conservative opinion. It has not yet recovered its pre-1965 influence (nor will it). Buckley's support in 1976 of the Panama Canal "giveaway" — meaning the *payaway* of the American Canal in Panama — sealed his fate. He started writing spy novels after that, and books about sailing, activities for which he is far better equipped than directing American conservative opinion.

What we are seeing in the 1980's is a kind of synthesis (oops) of the earlier two themes: Communism or Conspiracies. There was a tendency in the late 1960's and 1970's for conspiratorialists to argue that Communism is simply one branch of a single conspiracy, which the manipulators really control. To-

day, it is become apparent that Satan's kingdom is itself divided, that the Communists are breathing down the necks of the West, and that the New York manipulators are getting nervous. They sent aid to the beast every time it got into trouble (free food in the 1920's, weapons in the 1940's, Centaline-B ball bearing grinding machines in the 1970's). They financed the bear with Western tax dollars. They sold it high technology tools for making weapons, they sold it wheat, they loaned it and its satellites money at below-market interest rates, and yet this ungrateful beast is still threatening to conquer the world and slaughter millions of innocent victims. Even worse, in their view, it might even default on its loans to private Western banks.

The "let's make a deal" conspirators are soft. Their banks are very nearly broke, unless the Federal Reserve System creates "soft" dollars (mass inflation) to bail them out. The Communists are tough and unquestionably broke. Without the deal-doing conspirators, the Gulag conspirators could not function. The problem is, the former just can't learn from history, and the Communists know it. They keep financing their own destruction. They sell the Communists the shovels with which to bury the West. This is what Revel has pointed out in case after case in his stunning book, *How Democracies Perish* (1984). The manipulators are paralyzed by their own ideology, namely, that there is no permanent ideology, no truly antagonistic first principles. But there are.

What we need is the will to resist. Revel and Solzhenitsyn are correct: the U.S.S.R. always backs down in the face of serious resistance. But the manipulators just can't say "no." They are incapable of resisting power. They worship it, and the high priests of power are the Communists. Rushdoony is correct: "The more a conspiracy is concerned with power in priority to a faith, the more unscrupulous will its activities and alliances become. It will join forces with anyone and sacrifice both friend and foe without any moral restraint in order to attain its goals."²⁰ This makes the manipulators dangerous. While they rule the affairs of the West, those of us who are under them cannot mount a sustained resistance to international Communism.

In short, while the two forms of conspiracy are different,

and while the manipulators rule with a much milder grip, the very presence of the manipulators in places of power opens us up to the threat of the Communists. Thus, the West needs to get rid of the manipulators before we will ever get rid of the Communists. Conceivably, the Communists will eventually do it for us. It would be far less devastating for Western Civilization, and far more productive for our lifestyles, if we do it ourselves. But one way or another, it will be done. *The manipulators' days are numbered.*

The Climate of Opinion

The manipulators are in trouble—the worst trouble they have been in since 1913. The climate of opinion is shifting. There is very little they can do about it. The seventy-year romance between the American voter and big government is turning into a series of lovers' quarrels. While the voters still want the government to protect them, and they still want the rich to pay “their fair share,” there is a growing realization that the federal government is bankrupt—economically, intellectually, and above all, morally. The rise of the neo-conservative movement since 1965 is one indication of this shift. A lot of articulate New York Jews are not 1930's Trotskyites any longer; they are defenders of at least a modified free market, and they are now vociferous critics of Communism of all varieties.

Let me give you a choice example. Midge Decter is the wife of Norman Podhoretz, the editor of the highly literate and increasingly conservative magazine, *Commentary*. In one year, 1980, Midge Decter, as editor of Basic Books, oversaw the publication of four crucially important books: black ex-Marxist economist Thomas Sowell's *Knowledge and Decisions* (which I regard as the most important economics book of my generation), James Billington's *Fire in the Minds of Men* (which I regard as the most important history book of the last hundred years), conservative sociologist-historian Robert Nisbet's *History of the Idea of Progress*, and George Gilder's devastating criticism of the government welfare system, *Wealth and Poverty*. (Gilder was helped as a young man by David Rockefeller, who financed Gilder's Harvard education. This investment is

now paying off for the conservatives, especially with Gilder's latest book, *The Spirit of Enterprise*, an anti-bureaucracy, pro-entrepreneurship study.) I know of no other comparably stupendous year of editing in book publishing history.

All over the landscape these days, intellectuals are singing the praises of decentralization. New Age mystics, former Marxists, best-selling books like Alvin Toffler's *The Third Wave* and John Naisbett's *Megatrends* have all joined the chorus: a new day is a' comin'. Out with central planning, in with local decision-making.

The manipulators are trying to join in the song fest, but it's like dressing a Russian dancing bear in ballet shoes and calling it the Bolshoi's prima ballerina. They just can't pull it off. "Decentralization" is our program, and has always been our side of the debate. I think they are faking it; they still know that they have to have centralized power to maintain their power. They are not ready to decentralize anything they now control. But if they are forced to decentralize, they want to be able to say what and how far. They still want to run the show. On the other hand, the shift of public opinion may be so powerful that some of them are actually defecting, especially the younger scholarly types. If this continues, today's power elite is headed for the dustbin of history (to use Trotsky's phrase).

They successfully used the pro-government shift in the American climate of opinion after, say, 1880 to further their statist ends. Now that the public has seen the results of this experiment in government centralization, voters are having second thoughts. The old faith in the government as planner is fading. The manipulators are now beginning to swim upstream intellectually, the way conservatives were forced to swim for three or four generations. The manipulators are not used to swimming upstream. They are out of shape. Intellectually speaking, they resemble Tip O' Neill more than they resemble Mark Spitz. They are used to manipulating public opinion, not fighting it. They are skilled at "going with the flow," not getting swamped by it. They are desperately worried about the growing possibility of finding themselves up liberty creek without a paddle.

They always believe that they can make a deal. Now, sensing

that the climate of opinion is shifting, they are tentatively starting to “buy in,” to the new right movement. Chase Manhattan Bank in 1983 gave \$50,000 to the Heritage Foundation, \$15,000 to the Institute for Contemporary Studies, \$40,000 to Manhattan Institute for Public Policy, and \$10,000 to \$20,000 each to several other conservative “public policy” foundations.²¹ The C.F.R.’s magazine, *Foreign Affairs*, devoted a special issue in early 1985 to “America and the World, 1984.” The editor opened it to some conservative critics such as Podhoretz.

Why? Because they are opportunists by conviction and wind-testers by training. They understand that the pragmatist’s question, “Does it work?” is being answered in the negative, in case after welfare case. The conservatives, especially the neo-conservatives, may not be offering consistent, free market, Constitutional solutions in many instances, but that is not the issue. The issue is, why have intellectuals begun to question the “tried and true” New Deal-Great Society answers? Why are these critics announcing: “tried and *false*” solutions?

The answer sends chills down the spines of the manipulators: *because the solutions that they recommended, and they have long used to create their insulated, government-protected world, are visibly failing.* As the public, through new intellectual leadership, catches on, the power base of the conspirators will be threatened.

These people are really not that smart. After all, these are the people who, after seventy years, finally got their very own hand-picked man to be President of the United States, and it turned out to be grinning Jimmy, with his beer-loving brother (a paid Libyan agent), his evangelist sister (a pornographer’s spiritual counsellor)—the President who produced simultaneously the worst foreign policy record in decades (including Salt II, which even the liberal, Democrat-controlled Senate refused to sign), and the most inflationary economic policy in the twentieth century. In short, Jimmy (“Why not the Best?”) Carter was visibly the least competent President in U.S. history.

It doesn’t build up a conspirator’s self-confidence, does it? This, in my view, is the heart of the matter. *The conspirators are losing self-confidence.* That is always the beginning of the end:

in business, in politics, and in conspiracy. They are now on the run. The emperor has no clothes. I smell fear. What should be our response? Attack!

Desperation Moves

What are the two forms of conspiracy likely to do over the next decade or so? The Communists will do what they have always done: intimidate the West, destabilize Third World nations, shout "boo!" to Western Europe whenever possible, take as few risks as possible, but steadily advance to cut off the West's "choke points": those 14 or 15 key shipping lanes. These include the Persian gulf and southern Africa, as well as the Caribbean and the Panama Canal. They will nip at the heels of the U.S., always probing for weakness. They will find lots of weaknesses. They will continue to pressure the U.S. to abandon a space-based defense system. And step by step, the Soviet empire will grow too big to govern, even by means of terror, and too complex to finance, even by means of Western loans and stolen Western property.

The Establishment conspirators will do their best to keep people calm with respect to the solvency of the big banks, and keep them worried about the solvency of the economy in general. They need more power. They need more control over the private decisions of individuals. They will try to scare the public into granting them what they want. We can expect to see a steady loss of confidence on the part of the public concerning political and economic leaders. We can also expect to see the imposition of emergency economic controls as the economy unravels. The dollar will eventually tumble, throwing the world trading economy into a crisis. The answer will be the same three-point program of Keynesians and liberals everywhere: taxation, regulation, and inflation.

They would like to get a new Constitution to accomplish their goals. If voters can be frightened into allowing a Constitutional convention or similar event, the Establishment will shove a new Constitution down our throats. One very possible excuse: a wave of Latin American refugees streaming across the border, and having children who automatically become U.S. citizens.

Racial and national feelings could easily be fanned into flames that could consume historic U.S. liberties.

If they are successful in revising the Constitution, then the most important asset they have enjoyed will be lost: voluntary cooperation (self-restraint) on the part of law-abiding Americans. Honest people will learn how to cheat dishonest civil government. They will learn how to beat the system. *If* we can successfully implement a two-part program of reconstruction, then this shift in psychology will destroy the prevailing conspiracy. If we don't implement it, a dark age will begin. The anti-utopias of George Orwell and Aldous Huxley will at last be imposed. I think we will implement our program.

Counter-Offensive

What we need is the will to resist. What we also need is a will to remove those from power over us who do not possess the will to resist, and whose very "let's make a deal" philosophy prevents them from ever resisting a truly dedicated force.

The first step is *self-education*. The next step is a program of education and mobilization—a morally grounded campaign—*from the bottom up*, to remove those above us who believe in a bottom-down control over society. It could begin with this book.

What good is a book like this one? It has many uses. First, as a philosophy of history. It demonstrates that it is not "impersonal forces" that control the affairs of men; it is the responses of specific men to specific environments in specific historical periods.

Second, it is useful as an introduction to the history of conspiratorial organizations in twentieth-century history. These groups did (and do) exist. Members of these groups know each other and co-operate with each other for at least limited ends, some of the time. Furthermore, the victims of these co-operative efforts are not supposed to know what is happening to them, or why.

Third, it is useful as an antidote to those who have focused on Communism as the only form of conspiracy. The book reminds us that there are two major forms of conspiracy, not

just one.

Fourth, the book opens up the possibility for effective counter-action. If secrecy is basic to conspiratorial actions, then exposure is one effective tactic to be used against the conspirators.

Fifth, because the book constantly reveals how the conspirators in this nation have sought to overcome the free market with special-interest legislation—government-created monopolies—it thereby reveals the most important institutional tactic that can overcome *all* conspiracies: the limitation of civil government to its Constitutional role as defender of the peace. The civil government is not to save mankind; it is to protect residents from fraud and violence (domestic and international). Nothing more, nothing less. But the State, in attempting to do more than this, has done less. We are no longer safe on the streets, precisely because the resources of the State have been misdirected into salvatory projects. Lyndon Johnson's use of Graham Wallas' ghastly phrase, "the Great Society," illustrates the lure of political messianism. From Teddy Roosevelt's Square Deal, to Woodrow Wilson's New Freedom, to Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, to Harry Truman's Fair Deal, it has all been one basic movement: *the Raw Deal*. Raw for taxpayers, entrepreneurs, and freedom-lovers; beneficial for the manipulators.

There is only one way to deal with all forms of "conspiracy by manipulation": *cut off their funds*. Cut off their grants of State privilege. Exposure is not enough. They can live with exposure, though not so easily as without it. But they cannot live without the grants of State power that secure them from the competitive market economy—from the nipping at their heels by brighter, more innovative, and leaner competitors.

It is a wasted effort if we cut off the head of any conspiracy, but leave available to their replacements the raw power of the State, especially the centralized State. Like the hydra-headed monster of Greek mythology, for every head cut off, two more will spring up from the stump. The searing sword of economic liberty must be used to cauterize the monster's open wound and seal it. No more government-guaranteed loans, no more tariffs, no more import quotas, no more racial hiring quotas, no more

price supports, no more minimum wage laws, no more compulsory union membership, no more graduated income taxes, and no more fractional reserve banking.

Above all, no more fractional reserve banking.

In short, the primary *public* institutional counter-offensive to all conspiracies is a civil government which is governed by this fundamental truth: *there is no such thing as a free lunch*. Or to put it bluntly, "You get your hand out of my wallet, and I'll get my hand out of yours." Until the vast majority of voters believe this, and vote in terms of it, conspirators will continue to manipulate the public effectively, and their hands will never get out of our wallets, for they will always tell each of us individually that they are digging even deeper into our neighbor's wallet, and besides, "it's in the public interest."

The Question of Faith

The second step after self-education also primarily internal, though partially institutional. It is the response of faith. It is our acceptance of the principle that ethics is more fundamental than power, that the good guys win in the end.

I quoted the opening lines of Psalm 2 at the beginning of my Prologue. Now let me quote its conclusion. It warns rulers against becoming conspirators against God and God's law:

Ask of me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession. Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron; thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel. Be wise now therefore, O ye kings: be instructed, ye judges of the earth. Serve the LORD with fear, and rejoice with trembling. Kiss the Son, lest he be angry, and ye perish from the way, when his wrath is kindled but a little. Blessed are all they that put their trust in him (Ps. 2:8-12).

This should be the ultimate hope of man. This is the foundation upon which societies must build. If you are not building in terms of this foundation, then the highly useful tool that this book really is will do you precious little good. Larry Abraham offers us a shovel by which to bury the plans of evil men. It is not to be used to dig our own graves. As God said to Joshua after the death of Moses, and just before the invasion of Canaan,

Be strong, and of a good courage: for unto this people shalt thou divide for an inheritance the land, which I swear unto their fathers to give them. Only be strong and very courageous, that thou mayest observe to do according to the law, which Moses my servant commanded thee: turn not from it to the right hand or to the left, that thou mayest prosper whithersoever thou goest (Joshua 1:6-7).

The *will to ethics* is the first stage. The *will to resist* is the second stage. The *will to self-education* is the third stage. The *will to dominion* is the fourth— not the quest for power apart from ethical law, but the quest for authority by means of ethical action. This four-stage program, above all else, is what the conspirators fear, and cannot deal with successfully.

The best defense is a good offense. We must take the offensive. And we must be governed by this vision: they are evil and will eventually lose; we are righteous and will eventually win. God is on our side. We are stronger than our enemies because we are right. Even if we personally do not win in our lifetimes, our successors who organize in terms of our principles will win. This is Larry Abraham's conclusion, too, as he says so clearly in Chapter 13, "What Is To Be Done." He cites a warning attributed to Churchill: "The hottest places in hell must be reserved for those who in the face of great moral crisis, maintain their neutrality." Now is not the time for caution; the stakes are too high, and it is too late in the conflict.

NOTES

1. The most important book which undermined the academic world's self-confidence in its own neutrality was Thomas Kuhn's *Structure of Scientific Revolutions* (2nd ed.; University of Chicago Press, 1970), first published in 1962.

2. Frederick Engels, *Herr Eugen Dühring's Revolution in Science [Anti-Dühring]* (London: Lawrence & Wishart, [1877-78] 1934), p. 348.

3. C. S. Lewis, *The Abolition of Man* (New York: Macmillan, [1947], 1967), pp. 68, 69, 70, 71.

4. Carrol D. Kilgore, *Judicial Tyranny* (Nashville, Tennessee: Thomas Nelson Sons, 1977).
5. C. Gregg Singer, *The Unholy Alliance* (New Rochelle, New York: Arlington House, 1975).
6. Peter Collier and David Horowitz, *The Rockefellers: An American Dynasty* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1976), pp. 150-55.
7. Quoted in John Robison, *Proofs of a Conspiracy* (1798); reprinted by Western Islands, Boston, 1967, p. 112.
8. *Idem*.
9. Susan Huck, "Lost Valor," *American Opinion* (October 1977); "Military," *American Opinion* (July/August 1980).
10. Council on Foreign Relations, *Annual Report 1983-1984*, p. 56.
11. Gary Allen, *Kissinger: The Secret Side of the Secretary of State* (Seal Beach, California: '76 Press, 1976), p. 119.
12. "Conspiracy View," p. 141.
13. Lest readers be skeptical, be it noted that the Rockefeller Foundation in 1947 appropriated over \$100,000 to produce a history of the United States' entry into World War II which would counter any "revisionist" histories that might argue that we were tricked into war by the Roosevelt Administration, the way several highly successful academic studies of World War I demonstrated in the 1920's and 1930's.
14. Major General John Singlaub protested once too often against Jimmy Carter's announced intention to pull U.S. troops out of South Korea. Singlaub's career ended, but the troops stayed.
15. *The Evolution of Civilizations: An Introduction to Historical Analysis* (Indianapolis, Indiana: Liberty Press, [1961] 1979). Ironically, it is published by a libertarian publishing house which is neither conservative nor modern liberal.
16. Carroll Quigley, *Tragedy and Hope: A History of the World in Our Time* (New York: Macmillan, 1966), p. 950.
17. Robert E. Osgood, *Ideals and Self-Interest in America's Foreign Relations* (University of Chicago Press, 1953), p. 7.
18. You can spot Mr. Nitze in a photo in *The Rockefeller Foundation Annual Report, 1957*, photo section, [p. 24].

19. Reported in *Conservative Manifesto* (February 1985), p. 6.
20. R. J. Rushdoony, "The Conspiracy View of History," *The Nature of the American System* (Nutley, New Jersey: Craig Press, 1965), p. 147.
21. *Conservative Manifesto*, (February 1985), p. 6.

APPENDICES

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Abely, Joseph F., Jr.
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Abramowitz, Morton I.
Abrams, Elliott
Abshire, David M.
Achilles, Theodore C.
Adam, Ray C.
Adams, Ruth Salzman
Adamson, David M.
Adelman, Kenneth L.
Agee, William M.
Agnew, Harold M.
Agronsky, Martin
Aho, C. Michael
Aidinoff, M. Bernard
Ajami, Fouad
Akins, James E.
Albert, Judith D.
Albright, Archie E.
Albright, Madeleine
Alderman, Michael H.
Aldrich, George H.
Alexander, Robert J.
Alibrandi, Joseph F.
Allan, F. Aley
Allbritton, Joe L.
Allen, John R.

Allen, Lew, Jr.
Allen, Philip E.
Allison, Graham T.
Allison, Richard C.
Allport, Alexander W.
Alpern, Alan N.
Altman, Roger C.
Altschul, Arthur G.
Andersen, Harold W.
Anderson, John B.
Anderson, Robert
Anderson, Robert B.
Anderson, Robert O.
Anderson, Roy A.
Angell, James W.
Angermueller, Hans H.
Angulo, Manuel R.
Anschuetz, Norbert L.
Anthoine, Robert
Apter, David E.
Araskog, Rand V.
Arledge, Roone
Armacost, Michael H.
Armacost, Samuel H.
Armstrong, Anne
Armstrong, C. M.
Armstrong, DeWitt C., III
Armstrong, John A.
Armstrong, Willis C.
Arnold, Daniel C.
Arnold, Millard W.
Aron, Adam M.
Art, Robert J.

Arthurs, Alberta
Artzt, Edwin L.
Asencio, Diego C.
Asher, Robert E.
Askew, Reubin O'D.
Aspin, Les
Assousa, George E.
Atherton, Alfred L., Jr.
Atkins, Charles Agee
Attwood, William
Auspitz, Josiah Lee
Ayers, H. Brandt

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Babbitt, Bruce
Bacot, J. Carter
Bader, William B.
Baeza, Mario L.
Bailey, Charles W.
Baird, Charles F.
Baird, Zöe E.
Baker, Howard H., Jr.
Baker, James E.
Baker, Pauline H.
Balaran, Paul
Baldrige, Malcolm
Baldwin, Robert E.
Baldwin, Robert H. B.
Bales, Carter F.
Ball, David George
Ball, George W.
Ballou, George T.

- Bancroft, Harding F.
 Bandow, Doug
 Banks, Louis L.
 Barber, Charles F.
 Barber, Perry O., Jr.
 Barger, Thomas C.
 Barghoorn, Frederick C.
 Barker, Robert R.
 Barkin, Solomon
 Barlow, William E.
 Barnathan, Joyce
 Barnds, William J.
 Barnes, Harry G., Jr.
 Barnes, Michael D.
 Barnett, Richard J.
 Barnett, A. Doak
 Barnett, Frank R.
 Barnett, Robert W.
 Barr, Thomas D.
 Barrand, Harry P., Jr.
 Barrett, Edward W.
 Barrows, Leland
 Bartholomew, Reginald
 Bartlett, Joseph W.
 Bartlett, Thomas A.
 Bartley, Robert L.
 Baskin, Bo
 Bassow, Whitman
 Bastedo, Philip
 Batkin, Alan R.
 Bator, Francis M.
 Battle, Lucius D.
 Bauman, Robert P.
 Baumann, Carol Edler
 Bayne, Edward Ashley
 Beam, Jacob D.
 Bean, Atherton
 Beasley, William Howard, III
 Becker, E. Lovell
 Beckler, David Z.
 Beeman, Richard E.
 Begley, Louis
 Behrman, Jack N.
 Beim, David O.
 Beinecke, William S.
 Bell, Daniel
 Bell, David E.
 Bell, Holley Mack
 Bell, J. Bowyer
 Bell, Peter D.
 Bell, Steve
 Bell, Travers J., Jr.
 Bellamy, Carol
 Benbow, Terence H.
 Bennet, Douglas J., Jr.
 Bennett, Donald V.
 Bennett, J. F.
 Bennett, W. Tapley, Jr.
 Benson, Lucy Wilson
 Beplat, Tristan E.
 Berger, Marilyn
 Berger, Suzanne
 Bergold, Harry E., Jr.
 Bergsten, C. Fred
 Bernstein, Robert L.
 Berry, Sidney B.
 Bessie, Simon Michael
 Betts, Richard K.
 Beyer, John C.
 Bialer, Seweryn
 Bialkin, Kenneth J.
 Bienen, Henry S.
 Bierley, John C.
 Bierwirth, John C.
 Billington, James H.
 Binger, James H.
 Bingham, Jonathan B.
 Birk, Roger E.
 Birkelund, John P.
 Birnbaum, Eugene A.
 Bisnow, Mark C.
 Bissell, Richard E.
 Bissell, Richard M., Jr.
 Black, Cyril E.
 Black, Edwin F.
 Black, Joseph E.
 Black, Leon D.
 Black, Shirley Temple
 Blacker, Coit D.
 Blackmer, Donald L. M.
 Blake, Robert O.
 Blank, Stephen
 Blechman, Barry M.
 Blendon, Robert J.
 Bliss, Richard M.
 Bloch, Henry Simon
 Bloomfield, Lincoln P.
 Bloomfield, Richard J.
 Blum, John A.
 Blumenthal, W. Michael
 Boardman, Harry
 Bobbitt, Philip C.
 Boccardi, Louis D.
 Boeschstein, William W.
 Bogdan, Norbert A.
 Boggs, Michael D.
 Bohlen, Frederick M.
 Bolling, Landrum R.
 Bond, Robert D.
 Bonney, J. Dennis
 Bonsal, Dudley, B.
 Bonsal, Philip W.
 Bookout, John F.
 Boorman, Howard L.
 Borton, Hugh
 Bower, Joseph L.
 Bowie, Robert R.
 Bowman, Richard C.
 Boyd, William M., II
 Boyer, Ernest L.
 Brademas, John
 Bradford, Zeb B., Jr.
 Bradley, William L.
 Bradshaw, Thornton F.
 Brady, Nicholas F.
 Braisted, Paul J.
 Brandon, Carter J.
 Branscomb, Lewis M.
 Branson, William H.
 Bray, Charles W., III
 Breck, Henry Reynolds
 Breindel, Eric M.
 Bresnan, John J.
 Brewster, Kingman
 Breyer, Stephen G.
 Brimmer, Andrew F.
 Brinkley, David
 Brinkley, George A.
 Brittain, Alfred, III
 Brittenham, Raymond L.
 Brock, Mitchell
 Brock, William E., III
 Broda, Frederick C.
 Bromery, Randolph Wilson
 Bromley, D. Allan
 Bronfman, Edgar M.
 Bronwell, Arthur
 Brooke, Edward W.
 Brookhiser, Richard
 Brooks, Harvey
 Brooks, Karen
 Brorby, Melvin
 Bross, John A.
 Brower, Charles N.
 Brown, Frederic J.
 Brown, Harold

- Brown, Harrison Scott
 Brown, Irving
 Brown, L. Dean
 Brown, Lester R.
 Brown, Richard P., Jr.
 Brown, Seyom
 Brown, Walter H.
 Browne, Robert S.
 Bryant, Ralph C.
 Brzezinski, Zbigniew
 Buchman, Mark E.
 Buckley, William F., Jr.
 Bucy, J. Fred, Jr.
 Bugliarello, George
 Bullitt, John C.
 Bullock, Hugh
 Bullock, Mary Brown
 Bundy, McGeorge
 Bundy, William P.
 Bunker, Ellsworth
 Bunnell, C. Sterling
 Burden, William A.M.
 Burgess, Carter L.
 Burke, James E.
 Burns, Arthur F.
 Burns, Patrick Owen
 Burt, Richard R.
 Bush-Brown, Albert
 Bush, Donald F.
 Bushner, Rolland
 Bussey, Donald S.
 Butcher, Goler Teal
 Butcher, Willard C.
 Butler, George Lee
 Butler, Samuel C.
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 Buttenwieser, Benjamin J.
 Byrnes, Robert F.
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- C**
- Cabot, Louis W.
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 Cabranes, José A.
 Cahn, Anne H.
 Calder, Alexander, Jr.
 Calhoun, Michael J.
 Califano, Joseph A., Jr.
 Calkins, Hugh
 Callander, Robert J.
 Calleo, David P.
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 Campbell, John C.
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 Canal, Carlos M., Jr.
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 Carey, Hugh L.
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 Carlucci, Frank C.
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 Carnesale, Albert
 Carrington, Walter C.
 Carroll, J. Speed
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 Carson, C. W., Jr.
 Carswell, Robert
 Carter, Ashton B.
 Carter, Barry E.
 Carter, Edward William
 Carter, Hodding, III
 Carter, Jimmy
 Carter, Robert L.
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 Cary, Frank T.
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 Cater, Douglass
 Cater, John T.
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 Catto, Henry E., Jr.
 Chace, James
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 Chaikin, Sol Chick
 Chain, John T., Jr.
 Challenor, Herschelle S.
 Chancellor, John
 Chao, Elaine L.
 Chapman, John F.
 Charpie, Robert A.
 Chayes, Abram J.
 Chayes, Antonia Handler
 Cheever, Daniel S.
 Chen, Kimball C.
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 Chickering, A. Lawrence
 Childs, Marquis W.
 Chira, Susan D.
 Choucri, Nazli
 Christopher, Robert C.
 Christopher, Warren M.
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 Clapp, Priscilla A.
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 Clark, Dick
 Clark, Howard L.
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 Clarke, J. G.
 Cleveland, Harlan
 Cleveland, Harold van B.
 Clifford, Donald K., Jr.
 Cline, Ray S.
 Cloherty, Patricia M.
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 Coffey, Joseph Irving
 Cohen, Barbara
 Cohen, Benjamin J.
 Cohen, Eliot A.
 Cohen, Jerome Alan
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 Cohen, Roberta
 Cohen, Stephen B.
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 Colby, William E.
 Coleman, James S.
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 Collado, Emilio G.
 Collingwood, Charles C.
 Combs, Richard E., Jr.
 Comstock, Phil
 Conant, Melvin A.
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 Cone, Sydney M., III
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 Connor, Joseph E.
 Conway, Jill
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 Cooke, Goodwin

Cooley, Richard P.
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 Coombs, Philip H.
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 Cooney, Joan Ganz
 Cooper, Charles A.
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 Corrigan, Kevin
 Cott, Suzanne
 Cotter, William R.
 Cousins, Norman
 Cowan, L. Gray
 Cowles, Gardner
 Cowles, John, Jr.
 Cox, Robert G.
 Craig, Earl D., Jr.
 Crane, Winthrop Murray
 Crassweller, Robert D.
 Crawford, Anne W.
 Crawford, John F.
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 Crocker, Chester A.
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 Crystal, Lester M.
 Culver, John C.
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 Cumiskey, Frank J.
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 Dam, Kenneth W.
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 Davant, James W.
 Davidson, Daniel I.
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 Davis, Vincent
 Davison, Daniel P.
 Davison, W. Phillips
 Dawkins, Peter M.
 Dawson, Horace G., Jr.
 Day, Arthur R.
 Deagle, Edwin A., Jr.
 Dean, Arthur H.
 Dean, Jonathan
 Debevoise, Eli Whitney
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 De Borchgrave, Arnaud
 Debs, Barbara Knowles
 Debs, Richard A.
 Decter, Midge
 De Cubas, José
 Dees, Bowen C.
 De Janosi, Peter E.
 De Kiewiet, C.W.
 De Lima, Oscar A.
 De Menil, George
 De Menil, Lois Pattison
 Deming, Frederick L.
 Denison, Robert J.
 Dennard, Cleveland L.
 Dennison, Charles S.
 Denny, Brewster C.
 Denton, E. Hazel
 DePalma, Samuel
 De Rosso, Alphonse
 Destler, I. M.
 Deutch, John M.
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 Devine, C. Robert
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 DeVries, Henry P.
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 DeWind, Adrian W.
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 Diaz-Alejandro, Carlos F.
 Dickson, R. Russell, Jr.
 Diebold, John
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Dietel, William M.
 Dil, Shaheen F.
 Dillon, Douglas
 Dilworth, J. Richardson
 Dine, Thomas A.
 Dixon, George H.
 Dobriensky, Paula
 Doherty, William C., Jr.
 Dolin, Arnold
 Dominguez, Jorge I.
 Dominguez, Virginia R.
 Donahue, Donald J.
 Donahue, Thomas R.
 Donaldson, William H.
 Donnell, Ellsworth
 Donnelly, Harold C.
 Donovan, Hedley
 Doty, Paul M., Jr.
 Douce, Wm. C.
 Douglas, Paul W.
 Douglass, Robert R.
 Draper, Theodore
 Dreier, John C.
 Drell, Sidney D.
 Drew, Elizabeth
 Dreyfuss, Joel
 Drumwright, J. R.
 Dubow, Arthur M.
 DuBrul, Stephen M.
 Duffey, Joseph
 Duffy, James H.
 Duke, Angier Biddle
 Dulany, Margaret
 Duncan, Charles W., Jr.
 Duncan, John C.
 Dutton, Frederick G.
 Raoul-Duval, Michael

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Eagleburger, Lawrence S.
 Earle, Ralph, II
 Easum, Donald B.
 Eaton, Leonard J., Jr.
 Eberle, William D.
 Eckholm, Erik P.
 Edelman, Albert I.
 Edelman, Gerald M.
 Edelman, Marian Wright
 Edelstein, Julius C. C.
 Edgerton, Wallace B.
 Edwards, Howard L.

Edwards, Robert H.
 Ehrlich, Thomas
 Eilts, Hermann F.
 Einaudi, Luigi R.
 Einaudi, Mario
 Einhorn, Jessica P.
 Eliot, Theodore L., Jr.
 El Koury, Jaime A.
 Elliott, Byron K.
 Elliott, Osborn
 Elliott, Randle
 Ellis, James R.
 Ellis, Richard H.
 Ellison, Keith P.
 Ellsberg, Daniel
 Ellsworth, Robert F.
 Embree, Ainslie T.
 Emerson, Alice F.
 Enders, Thomas Ostrom
 Eng, Gordon
 Enthoven, Alain
 Epstein, Jason
 Epstein, Joshua M.
 Erb, Guy F.
 Erb, Richard D.
 Erbsen Claude E.
 Erburu, Robert F.
 Estabrook, Robert H.
 Etzioni, Amitai
 Evans, John C.
 Evans, John K.
 Ewing, William, Jr.
 Exter, John

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Fabian, Larry L.
 Fairbank, John King
 Fairbanks, Douglas
 Falk, Pamela S.
 Falk, Richard A.
 Fallows, James
 Farer, Tom J.
 Farmer, Thomas L.
 Fascell, Dante B.
 Feer, Mark C.
 Feiner, Ava S.
 Feith, Douglas J.
 Feldman, Mark B.
 Feldstein, Martin S.
 Fenster, Steven R.
 Ferguson, Glenn W.

Ferguson, James L.
 Ferré, Maurice A.
 Fessenden, Hart
 Fierce, Milfred C.
 Fifield, Russell H.
 Filer, John H.
 Finberg, Barbara D.
 Finger, Seymour M.
 Finkelstein, Lawrence S.
 Finley, Murray H.
 Finn, James
 Finney, Paul B.
 Firmage, Edwin B.
 Fisher, Pieter A.
 Fisher, Richard W.
 Fisher, Roger
 Fishlow, Albert
 Fitz, Lauri J.
 FitzGerald, Frances
 Fitzgibbons, Harold E.
 Flanigan, Peter M.
 Foley, S. R., Jr.
 Foley, Thomas S.
 Foote, Edward T., II
 Ford, Gerald R.
 Forrestal, Michael V.
 Foster, William C.
 Fousek, Peter
 Fowler, Henry H.
 Fox, Donald T.
 Fox, Joseph C.
 Fox, William T. R.
 Franck, Thomas M.
 Francke, Albert, III
 Frank, Charles R., Jr.
 Frank, Isaiah
 Frank, Richard A.
 Frankel, Francine R.
 Frankel, Max
 Franklin, George S.
 Fraser, Donald M.
 Frederick, Pauline
 Fredericks, J. Wayne
 Freeman, Orville L.
 Frelinghuysen, Peter H. B.
 French, John
 Freund, Gerald
 Frey, Donald N.
 Freytag, Richard A.
 Fribourg, Michel
 Fried, Edward R.
 Friedman, Benjamin M.

Friedman, Irving S.
 Friedman, Stephen
 Friele, Berent
 Friendly, Henry J.
 Fromkin, David
 Frost, Ellen L.
 Frost, F. Daniel
 Frye, Alton
 Frye, William R.
 Fuerbringer, Otto
 Fukuyama, Francis
 Funari, John
 Funkhouser, E. N., Jr.
 Furlaud, Richard M.
 Fye, Paul M.

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Gabriel, Charles A.
 Galbraith, Evan G.
 Gallatin, James P.
 Galvis, Carlos
 Ganoe, Charles S.
 Gard, Robert G., Jr.
 Gardner, Richard N.
 Garment, Leonard
 Garment, Suzanne
 Garrels, Anne
 Garretson, Albert H.
 Garrison, Lloyd K.
 Garrison, Mark J.
 Gart, Murray J.
 Garten, Jeffrey E.
 Garthoff, Raymond L.
 Garvin, Clifton C., Jr.
 Garvy, George
 Garwin, Richard L.
 Gates, Robert M.
 Gati, Charles
 Gati, Toby Trister
 Geert, Clifford
 Geiger, Theodore
 Gelb, Leslie H.
 Gelb, Richard L.
 Gell-Mann, Murray
 George, Alexander L.
 George, W. H. Krome
 Gerson, Elliot F.
 Gerstner, Louis V., Jr.
 Geyelin, Henry R.
 Geyelin, Philip L.
 Giamatti, A. Bartlett

- Gibney, Frank B.
 Giffen, James H.
 Gil, Peter P.
 Gilbert, H. N.
 Gilbert, Jackson B.
 Gilbert, Jarobin, Jr.
 Gilbert, S. Parker
 Gillespie, S. Hazard
 Gilmore, Kenneth O.
 Gilpatric, Roswell L.
 Gilpin, Kenneth N., III
 Gilpin, Robert
 Ginsburg, David
 Ginsburg, Ruth Bader
 Ginsburgh, Robert N.
 Gleysteen, Peter
 Gleysteen, William H., Jr.
 Globerman, Norma
 Godchaux, Frank A., III
 Goekjian, Samuel V.
 Goheen, Robert F.
 Goizueta, Roberto C.
 Goldberg, Arthur J.
 Goldberger, Marvin L.
 Golden, James R.
 Golden, William T.
 Goldin, Harrison J.
 Goldman, Guido
 Goldman, Marshall I.
 Goldman, Merle
 Goldmark, Peter C., Jr.
 Goldsborough, James O.
 Goldschmidt, Neil
 Gompert, David C.
 Gong, Gerrit W.
 Good, Robert C.
 Goodby, James E.
 Goode, W. Wilson
 Goodman, George J. W.
 Goodman, Herbert I.
 Goodman, Roy M.
 Goodpaster, Andrew J.
 Goodsell, James Nelson
 Gordon, Albert H.
 Gordon, Lincoln
 Gordon, Michael R.
 Gorman, Paul F.
 Gornick, Alan L.
 Gotbaum, Victor
 Gottlieb, Gidon A.G.
 Gould, Peter G.
 Gousseland, Pierre
 Grace, J. Peter
 Graff, Henry F.
 Graff, Robert D.
 Graham, Bob
 Graham, Katharine
 Graham, William R.
 Grant, James P.
 Grant, Stephen A.
 Granville, Maurice F.
 Graubard, Stephen R.
 Gray, Hanna Holborn
 Gray, Harry J.
 Green, Carl J.
 Greenberg, Maurice R.
 Greenberg, Sanford D.
 Greene, James C.
 Greene, James R.
 Greene, Joseph N., Jr.
 Greene, Margaret L.
 Greenfield, James L.
 Greenfield, Meg
 Greenhill, Robert F.
 Greenough, William C.
 Greenspan, Alan
 Greenwald, Joseph A.
 Greenwood, Ted
 Gregorian, Vartan
 Grenier, Richard
 Griffin, Brian C.
 Griffith, Thomas
 Griffith, William E.
 Grohman, Robert T.
 Grose, Peter B.
 Gross, Ernest A.
 Gross, Patrick W.
 Groves, Ray J.
 Grunwald, Henry A.
 Guillion, Edmund A.
 Gulliver, Adelaide
 Cromwell
 Gunn, Hartford N., Jr.
 Gutfreund, John H.
 Guthman, Edwin O.
 Gwertzman, Bernard M.
 Gwin, Catherine
- H**
- Haas, Peter E.
 Haas, Robert D.
 Haass, Richard N.
 Habib, Philip C.
 Haig, Alexander M., Jr.
 Halaby, Najeeb E.
 Haley, John C.
 Hallingby, Paul, Jr.
 Halperin, Morton H.
 Halsted, Thomas A.
 Hamburg, David A.
 Hamilton, Ann O.
 Hamilton, Charles V.
 Hamilton, Edward K.
 Hamilton, Michael P.
 Hancock, Judith L.
 Hansen, Carol Rae
 Hansen, Roger D.
 Hanson, Robert A.
 Hanson, Thor
 Harari, Maurice
 Harding, Harry
 Hardt, John P.
 Hare, Raymond A.
 Hargrove, John Lawrence
 Harpel, James W.
 Harper, Conrad K.
 Harper, Paul C., Jr.
 Harriman, W. Averell
 Harris, Irving B.
 Harris, Joseph E.
 Harris, Patricia Roberts
 Harrison, Selig S.
 Harsch, Joseph C.
 Hart, Augustin S.
 Hart, Parker T.
 Hartley, Fred L.
 Hartman, Arthur A.
 Hartnack, Carl E.
 Harvin, William C.
 Haskell, John H. F., Jr.
 Haskins, Caryl P.
 Hauser, Rita E.
 Hauser, William L.
 Hausburg, Arthur
 Haviland, H. Field, Jr.
 Hawkins, Ashton
 Hayes, Alfred
 Hayes, Samuel P.
 Haynes, Fred
 Haynes, Ulric St. C., Jr.
 Hayward, Thomas B.
 Haywood, Oliver G.
 Hazard, John N.
 Healy, Harold H., Jr.
 Heard, Alexander

Heck, Charles B.
 Heckscher, August
 Hehir, J. Bryan
 Heifetz, Elaine F.
 Heimann, John G.
 Heintzen, Harry L.
 Heinz, H. J., II
 Helander, Robert C.
 Heldring, Frederick
 Hellman, F. Warren
 Helms, Christine M.
 Helms, Richard
 Henderson, James B.
 Henderson, Lawrence J., Jr.
 Henderson, Loy W.
 Henkin, Louis
 Hennessy, John M.
 Henry, John B., II
 Herling, John
 Herskovits, Jean
 Herter, Christian A., Jr.
 Hertzberg, Arthur
 Herzfeld, Charles M.
 Herzog, Paul M.
 Herzstein, Robert E.
 Hesburgh, Theodore M.
 Hess, John B.
 Hester, James M.
 Hewitt, William A.
 Hewlett, Sylvia Ann
 Heyns, Roger W.
 Higgins, Robert F.
 Highet, Keith
 Hillenbrand, Martin J.
 Hilsman, Roger
 Hinerfeld, Ruth J.
 Hines, Gerald D.
 Hinshaw, Randall
 Hinton, Deane R.
 Hirschman, Albert O.
 Hoagland, Jim
 Hoch, Frank W.
 Hodgson, James D.
 Hodin, Michael W.
 Hoerber, Amoretta M.
 Hoehn, William E., Jr.
 Hoepfli, Nancy L.
 Hoffman, Michael L.
 Hoffmann, Stanley
 Hoge, James
 Hogue, George R.
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Hohenberg, John
 Holbrooke, Richard C.
 Holcomb, M. Staser
 Holland, Jerome H.
 Holland, Robert C.
 Hollick, Ann L.
 Holloway, Anne F.
 Holmes, Allen C.
 Holmes, H. Allen
 Holst, Willem
 Holt, Pat M.
 Hooks, Benjamin L.
 Hoopes, Townsend W.
 Hoover, Herbert W., Jr.
 Horan, John J.
 Horelick, Arnold L.
 Hormats, Robert D.
 Horn, Garfield H.
 Horn, Karen N.
 Horn, Sally K.
 Horner, Matina S.
 Horowitz, Irving Louis
 Horton, Alan W.
 Horton, Frank B., III
 Hosmer, Bradley C.
 Hoston, Germaine A.
 Hottelet, Richard C.
 Houghton, Amory, Jr.
 Houghton, Arthur A., Jr.
 Houghton, James R.
 House, Karen Elliott
 Hovey, Graham
 Hovey, J. Allan, Jr.
 Howard, John B.
 Howard, John R.
 Howell, John I.
 Hoyt, Mont P.
 Hudson, Manley O., Jr.
 Huebner, Lee W.
 Huffington, Roy M.
 Hufstедler, Shirley M.
 Huggins, Nathan I.
 Hughes, John
 Hughes, Thomas L.
 Huglin, Henry C.
 Huizenga, John W.
 Hummel, Arthur W., Jr.
 Hunsberger, Warren S.
 Hunter, Robert E.
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 Huntington, Samuel P.
 Hurewitz, J. C.

Hurlock, James B.
 Huyck, Philip M.
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Ikle, Fred C.
 Ilchman, Alice S.
 Ingersoll, Robert S.
 Inman, B. R.
 Intriligator, Michael D.
 Ireland, R. L., III
 Irwin, John N., II
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 Irwin, Wallace, Jr.
 Isaacs, Norman E.
 Isaacson, Walter
 Iselin, John Jay
 Isenberg, Steven L.
 Isham, Christopher
 Issawi, Charles
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 Izlar, William H., Jr.

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Jablonski, Wanda
 Jackson, Elmore
 Jackson, Eugene D.
 Jackson, Henry F.
 Jackson, John H.
 Jackson, William E.
 Jacobs, Eli S.
 Jacobs, Nehama
 Jacobs, Norman
 Jacobson, Harold K.
 Jacobson, Jerome
 Jacoby, Tamar
 Jaffe, Sam A.
 Jahrling, Robert V. W.
 Jamieson, J. K.
 Janklow, Morton L.
 Jansen, Marius B.
 Jastrow, Robert
 Javits, Jacob K.
 Jensen, John W.
 Jervis, Robert L.
 Jessup, Alpheus W.
 Jessup, Philip C., Jr.
 Johnson, Chalmers
 Johnson, Howard W.

Johnson, Joseph E.
 Johnson, L. Oakley
 Johnson, Robbin S.
 Johnson, Robert H.
 Johnson, Thomas S.
 Johnson, W. Thomas, Jr.
 Johnson, Willard R.
 Jones, David C.
 Jones, Peter T.
 Jones, Sidney R.
 Jones, Thomas V.
 Jordan, Amos A.
 Jordan, Vernon E., Jr.
 Jorden, William J.
 Joseph, Geri M.
 Joseph, James A.
 Josephson, William
 Junz, Helen B.
 Juster, Kenneth I.

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Kahan, Jerome H.
 Kahin, George McT.
 Kahler, Miles
 Kahn, Harry
 Kaiser, Philip M.
 Kaiser, Robert G.
 Kaiser, Walter J.
 Kalb, Marvin
 Kalicki, Jan
 Kamarck, Andrew M.
 Kaminer, Peter H.
 Kampelman, Max M.
 Kamsky, Virginia Ann
 Kanter, Arnold
 Kaplan, Gilbert E.
 Kaplan, Harold J.
 Kaplan, Mark N.
 Karalekas, Anne
 Karnow, Stanley
 Kass, Stephen L.
 Kassof, Allen H.
 Katz, Abraham
 Katz, Milton
 Katzenbach, Nicholas deB.
 Katzenstein, Peter J.
 Kaufman, Henry
 Kaufmann, William W.
 Kaysen, Carol
 Kearns, David T.
 Keatley, Anne

Keenan, Edward L.
 Keeny, Spurgeon M., Jr.
 Kelleher, Catherine M.
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 Keller, George M.
 Kelley, P. X.
 Kelly, George Armstrong
 Kelman, Herbert C.
 Kemp, Geoffrey
 Kemoner, Maximilian W.
 Kenen, Peter B.
 Keniston, Kenneth
 Kennan, Christopher J.
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 Kennedy, David M.
 Kennedy, Donald
 Kennedy, Randall L.
 Kenney, F. Donald
 Keohane, Nannerl O.
 Keohane, Robert O.
 Keppel, Francis
 Kern, Harry F.
 Kester, John G.
 Ketelson, James L.
 Keydel, John F.
 Khuri, Nicola N.
 Kieschnick, W. F.
 Kilson, Martin
 King, James E.
 King, John A., Jr.
 Kintner, William R.
 Kipper, Judith
 Kirk, Grayson
 Kirkland, Lane
 Kirkpatrick, Jeane J.
 Kissinger, Henry A.
 Kitchen, Helen
 Kitchen, Jeffrey C.
 Klaerner, Curtis M.
 Kleiman, Robert
 Klein, David
 Klein, Edward
 Klotz, Frank G.
 Knight, Robert Huntington
 Knoppers, Antonie T.
 Knowlton, William A.
 Knowlton, Winthrop
 Kohler, Foy D.
 Kolodziej, Edward A.
 Koltai, Steven R.
 Komer, Robert W.

Koonce, Wayne A.
 Korb, Lawrence J.
 Korbonski, Andrzej
 Korry, Edward M.
 Kraar, Louis
 Kraemer, Lillian E.
 Kraft, Joseph
 Kramer, Helen M.
 Kramer, Jane
 Krasno, Richard M.
 Krause, Lawrence B.
 Kreczko, Alan J.
 Kreidler, Robert N.
 Kreisberg, Paul H.
 Kreps, Juanita M.
 Krisher, Bernard
 Kristol, Irving
 Kruidenier, David
 Kruzel, Joseph
 Kubarych, Roger M.
 Kubisch, Jack B.
 Kurth, James R.

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Labbok, Miriam H.
 Labouisse, Henry R.
 Lacy, Alex S.
 Lacy, Dan M.
 Laise, Carol C.
 Lake, W. Anthony
 Lake, William T.
 Lall, Betty Goetz
 Lamm, Donald S.
 Lamontagne, Raymond A.
 Lamson, Roy, Jr.
 Landau, George W.
 Landry, Lionel
 Langer, Paul F.
 Lansner, Kermit
 LaPalombara, Joseph
 Lapham, Lewis H.
 Lapidus, Gail
 Laqueur, Walter
 Larrabee, F. Stephen
 Lary, Hal B.
 Lauinger, Philip C., Jr.
 Laukhuff, Perry
 Laventhol, David A.
 Lazarus, Ralph
 Lazarus, Steven
 Le Blond, Richard K., II

Leddy, John M.
 Lederberg, Joshua
 Lederer, Ivo John
 Lee, Ernest S.
 Lee, James E.
 Lee, John M.
 Lee, William L.
 Leebaert, Derek
 Lefever, Ernest W.
 Leghorn, Richard S.
 Legvold, Robert H.
 Lehman, John R.
 Lehman, Orin
 Lehrer, Jim
 Lehrman, Hal
 Leich, John Foster
 Leigh, Monroe
 Leland, Marc E.
 LeMelle, Tilden J.
 LeMelle, Wilbert J.
 Lemnitzer, Lyman L.
 LeMoyné, James G.
 Leonard, James F.
 Leonard, James G.
 Leonhard, William E.
 Leslie, John E.
 Le Sueur, Lawrence E.
 Levine, Irving R.
 Levitas, Mitchel
 Levy, Marion J., Jr.
 Levy, Walter J.
 Lewis, Bernard
 Lewis, Flora
 Lewis, John P.
 Lewis, John Wilson
 Lewis, Samuel W.
 Li, Victor H.
 Lichtblau, John H.
 Lieberman, Henry R.
 Lieberthal, Kenneth
 Liffers, William A.
 Lindquist, Warren T.
 Lindsay, Franklin A.
 Lindsay, George N.
 Lindsay, John V.
 Linen, James A.
 Linowitz, Sol M.
 Lipper, Kenneth
 Lipscomb, James S.
 Lipscomb, Thomas H.
 Lipset, Seymour Martin
 Lipsky, Seth

Lipson, Leon
 Lissakers, Karin M.
 Little, David
 Livingston, Robert Gerald
 Locke, Edwin A., Jr.
 Lockwood, John E.
 Lodal, Jan M.
 Lodge, George C.
 Loeb, Frances Lehman
 Loeb, John L.
 Loeb, Marshall
 Loft, George
 Logan, Francis D.
 Long, Franklin A.
 Long, T. Dixon
 Loomis, Henry
 Loos, A. William
 Lord, Charles Edwin
 Lord, Winston
 Love, Ben F.
 Lovelace, Jon B.
 Lovestone, Jay
 Low, Stephen
 Lowenfeld, Andreas F.
 Lowerfeld, David
 Lowenstein, James G.
 Lowenthal, Abraham F.
 Loy, Frank E.
 Lozano, Ignacio E., Jr.
 Lubar, Robert A.
 Lubman, Stanley B.
 Lucas, C. Payne
 Luce, Charles F.
 Luce, Clare Boothe
 Luckey, E. Hugh
 Ludt, Rudolph E.
 Luers, William H.
 Luke, David L., III
 Lupfer, Timothy T.
 Lustick, Ian S.
 Luter, Yvonne
 Luttwak, Edward N.
 Lyford, Joseph P.
 Lyman, Richard W.
 Lynch, Edward S.
 Lynn, James T.
 Lynn, Laurence E., Jr.
 Lynn, William J.
 Lyon, E. Wilson
 Lyons, Gene M.
 Lythcott, George I.

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McCarthy, John G.
 McCarthy, Robert E.
 McCloy, John J.
 McCloy, John J., II
 McColough, C. Peter
 McConnell, Michael W.
 McCormack, Elizabeth J.
 McCormick, Brooks
 McCracken, Paul W.
 McDonald, Alonzo L.
 McDonald, Randal B.
 McDonough, William J.
 McDougal, Myres S.
 McFarlane, Robert C.
 McGee, Gale W.
 McGhee, George C.
 McGiffert, David E.
 McGillicuddy, John F.
 McGovern, George S.
 McHenry, Donald F.
 McKee, James W., Jr.
 McKee, Katharine W.
 McKeever, Porter
 McKinley, John K.
 McKinney, Robert M.
 McLaughlin, David T.
 McLean, Sheila Avrin
 McLin, Jon B.
 McNamara, Robert S.
 McNeill, Robert L.
 McPherson, Harry C., Jr.
 McQuade, Lawrence C.
 MacArthur, Douglas, II
 MacCormack, Charles F.
 MacDonald, Gordon J.
 MacEachron, David W.
 MacGregor, Ian K.
 MacLaury, Bruce K.
 Macomber, John D.
 Macomber, William B.
 Macy, Robert M., Jr.
 Maged, Mark J.
 Magowan, Peter A.
 Maguire, John D.
 Mahaffey, Fred K.
 Mahoney, Margaret E.
 Mahoney, Thomas H., IV
 Maier, Charles S.
 Malin, Clement B.
 Mallery, Richard
 Malmgren, Harald B.

- Manca, Marie Antoinette
 Mandelbaum, Michael E.
 Mangels, John D.
 Manilow, Lewis
 Manning, Bayless
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 Mansager, Felix N.
 Manshel, Warren Demian
 Marcy, Carl
 Marder, Murrey
 Mark, David E.
 Marks, Andrew H.
 Marks, Leonard H.
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 Marmor, Theodore R.
 Marous, John C.
 Marron, Donald B.
 Marshak, Robert E.,
 Marshall, Anthony D.
 Marshall, C. Burton
 Martin, Edwin M.
 Martin, Malcolm W.
 Martin, William F.
 Martin, William McC., Jr.
 Martinez, Vilma S.
 Martinuzzi, Leo S., Jr.
 Mason, Elvis L.
 Massie, Suzanne
 Masten, John E.
 Mathews, Jessica Tuchman
 Mathews, Michael S.
 Mathias, Charles McC., Jr.
 Matteson, William B.
 Maw, Carlyle E.
 May, Clifford D.
 May, Ernest R.
 Mayer, Gerald M., Jr.
 Mayer, Lawrence A.
 Maynard, Robert C.
 Maynes, Charles William
 Mead, Dana G.
 Meadows, Dennis L.
 Meagher, Robert F.
 Mehta, Ved
 Meister, Irene W.
 Melloan, George R.
 Melville, Richard A.
 Mendlovitz, Saul H.
 Menke, John R.
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 Merritt, Jack N.
 Meselson, Matthew
 Messner, William C., Jr.
 Metcalf, George R.
 Mettler, Ruben F.
 Meyer, Charles Q.
 Meyer, Cord
 Meyer, Edward C.
 Meyer, John R.
 Meyer, Karl E.
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 Mickelson, Sig
 Middleton, Drew
 Midgley, Elizabeth
 Millard, Mark J.
 Miller, Charles D.
 Miller, Franklin C.
 Miller, Frederic A.
 Miller, G. William
 Miller, J. Irwin
 Miller, Judith
 Miller, Judith A.
 Miller, Paul L.
 Miller, William G.
 Miller, William J.
 Millington, John A.
 Mills, Bradford
 Mladek, Jan V.
 Moe, Sherwood G.
 Moller, John V., Jr.
 Mondale, Walter F.
 Montgomery, Parker G.
 Montgomery, Philip
 O'Bryan, III
 Moody, William S.
 Moore, John Norton
 Moore, Jonathan
 Moore, Maurice T.
 Moore, Paul, Jr.
 Moose, Richard M.
 Moran, Theodore H.
 Morgan, Cecil
 Morgan, Lee L.
 Morgan, Thomas E.
 Morgenthau, Lucinda L.
 Franks
 Morley, Jmes William
 Morrell, Gene P.
 Morris, Grinnell
 Morris, Max K.
 Morrisett, Lloyd N.
 Morse, David A.
 Morse, Edward L.
 Morse, F. Bradford
 Morse, Kenneth P.
 Moses, Alfred H.
 Moss, Ambler H., Jr.
 Moyers, Bill D.
 Moynihan, Daniel P.
 Mroz, John E.
 Mujal-Leon, Eusebio M.
 Mulford, David C.
 Mulholland, William D.
 Muller, Henry
 Muller, Steven
 Munger, Edwin S.
 Munroe, George B.
 Munroe, Vernon, Jr.
 Munyan, Winthrop R.
 Murphy, Grayson M-P
 Murray, Allen E.
 Murray, Douglas P.
 Muse, Martha Twitchell
 Muskie, Edmund S.
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- N**
 Nachmanoff, Arnold
 Nacht, Michael L.
 Nagorski, Zygmunt, Jr.
 Nason, John W.
 Nathan, James A.
 Nathan, Robert R.
 Natt, Ted M.
 Nau, Henry R.
 Neal, Alfred C.
 Negroponete, John D.
 Nelson, Clifford C.
 Nelson, Jack
 Nelson, Merlin E.
 Neustadt, Richard E.
 Newberg, Paula R.
 Newburg, André W. G
 Newell, Barbara W.
 Newhouse, John
 Newman, Richard T.
 Newsom, David D.
 Newton, Quigg, Jr.
 Ney, Edward N.
 Nichols, Rodney W.
 Niehuss, John M.
 Niehuss, Rosemary Neaheer
 Nielsen, Waldemar A.
 Nierenberg, William A.
 Nimetz, Matthew

Nitze, Paul H.
 Nolan, Janne E.
 Nolte, Richard H.
 Nooter, Robert H.
 Norman, William S.
 Norstad, Lauris
 Norton, Eleanor Holmes
 Nossiter, Bernard D.
 Novak, Michael
 Noyes, Charles Phelps
 Nugent, Walter
 Nye, Joseph S., Jr.

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Oakes, John B.
 Oberdorfer, Don
 Ochmanek, David A.
 Odeen, Philip A.
 Odom, William E.
 O'Donnell, John
 O'Donnell, Kevin
 Oettinger, Anthony G.
 Offit, Morris W.
 O'Flaherty, J. Daniel
 Ogden, Alfred
 Ogden, William S.
 O'Keefe, Bernard J.
 Okimoto, Daniel I.
 Oksenberg, Michel
 Oliver, Covey T.
 Olmstead, Cecil J.
 Olsen, Leif H.
 Olson, Lawrence
 Olson, William C.
 Olvey, Lee D.
 O'Malley, Cormac K. H.
 O'Neill, Michael J.
 Opel, John R.
 Oppenheimer, Franz M.
 Ornstein, Norman J.
 Osborn, George K., III
 Osborne, Richard de J.
 Osgood, Robert E.
 Osmer-McQuade, Margaret
 Osnos, Peter
 Ostrander, F. Taylor
 Owen, Henry
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 Oxman, Stephen A.
 Oxnam, Robert B.
 Oye, Kenneth A.

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Packard, George R.
 Page, Howard W.
 Page, John H.
 Page, Walter H.
 Pais, Abraham
 Paley, William S.
 Palmer, Norman D.
 Palmer, Ronald D.
 Palmiere, Victor H.
 Panofsky, Wolfgang K. H.
 Parker, Daniel
 Parker, Maynard
 Parris, Mark Robert
 Parsky, Gerald L.
 Passin, Herbert
 Patrick, Hugh T.
 Patterson, Ellmore C.
 Patterson, Gardner
 Patterson, Hugh B., Jr.
 Patterson, Robert P., Jr.
 Patterson, Torkel L.
 Pauker, Guy J.
 Paul, Roland A.
 Payne, Samuel B.
 Peacock, Philip Dexter.
 Pearce, William R.
 Pearlstine, Norman
 Pearson, John E.
 Pedersen, Richard F.
 Pelgrift, Kathryn C.
 Pell, Claiborne
 Penfield, James K.
 Pennoyer, Robert M.
 Peretz, Don
 Perkins, James A.
 Perkins, Roswell B.
 Perle, Richard N.
 Perlmutter, Amos
 Perry, Hart
 Peters, Arthur King
 Petersen, Donald E.
 Petersen, Gustav H.
 Petersen, Howard C.
 Petersen, S. R.
 Peterson, Peter G.
 Peterson, Rudolph A.
 Petree, Richard W.
 Petree, Richard W., Jr.
 Petschek, Stephen R.
 Petty, John R.
 Pfaltzgraff, Robert L.
 Pfeiffer, Jane Cahill
 Pfeiffer, Ralph A., Jr.
 Pfeiffer, Steven B.
 Phillips, Christopher H.
 Phillips, Edward E.
 Phillips, John G.
 Phillips, Russell A., Jr.
 Phleger, Herman
 Picker, Harvey
 Picker, Jean
 Pickering, Thomas R.
 Piel, Gerard
 Pierce, Kerry K.
 Pierce, William C.
 Piercy, George T.
 Pierotti, Roland
 Pierre, Andrew J.
 Pifer, Alan
 Pigott, Charles M.
 Pilliod, Charles J., Jr.
 Pincus, Lionel I.
 Pincus, Walter H.
 Pino, John A.
 Pinola, Joseph J.
 Pipes, Daniel
 Pipes, Richard E.
 Place, John B. M.
 Plank, John N.
 Platig, E. Raymond
 Platt, Alan A.
 Platt, Jonas M.
 Platt, Nicholas
 Platten, Donald C.
 Plimpton, Calvin H.
 Podhoretz, Norman
 Polk, William R.
 Pollack, Gerald A.
 Polsby, Nelson W.
 Poor, J. Sheppard
 Portes, Richard D.
 Posen, Barry R.
 Posner, Michael H.
 Posvar, Wesley W.
 Potter, Robert S.
 Power, Philip H.
 Power, Sarah Goddard
 Power, Thomas F., Jr.
 Powers, Joshua B.
 Powers, Thomas Moore
 Pranger, Robert J.
 Pratt, Edmund T., Jr.

Press, Frank
 Preston, Lewis T.
 Prewitt, Kenneth
 Price, John R., Jr.
 Price, Robert
 Puckett, Allen E.
 Pugh, Richard C.
 Pulitzer, Michael E.
 Purcell, Susan Kaufman
 Pursley, Robert E.
 Pusey, Nathan M.
 Pustay, John S.
 Putignano, Patrick A.
 Putnam, George E., Jr.
 Putnam, Robert D.
 Pye, Lucian W.
 Pyle, Cassandra A.

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 Quigg, Philip W.
 Quigley, Leonard V.

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 Rabi, Isidor I.
 Rabinowitch, Victor
 Radway, Laurence I.
 Ragone, David V.
 Ramo, Simon
 Ramsey, Douglas K.
 Randolph, R. Sean
 Ranis, Gustav
 Rashish, Myer
 Rather, Dan
 Rathjens, George W.
 Rauch, Rudolph S., III
 Ravenal, Earl C.
 Ravenholt, Albert
 Ravitch, Richard
 Rawson, Merle R.
 Raymond, Jack
 Read, Benjamin H.
 Reed, J. V., Jr.
 Reed, John S.
 Reed, Philip D.
 Reeves, Jay B. L.
 Regan, John M., Jr.
 Rehm, John B.

Reid, Ogden R.
 Reid, Whitelaw
 Reinhardt, John E.
 Reisman, W. M.
 Renfrew, Charles B.
 Resor, Stanley R.
 Reston, James B.
 Revelle, Roger
 Rey, Nicholas A.
 Reynolds, Lloyd G.
 Rhineland, John B.
 Rhinesmith, Stephen H.
 Rhodes, John B., Jr.
 Rhodes, William R.
 Ribicoff, Abraham A.
 Rice, Condoleezza
 Rice, Donald B.
 Rice, Emmett J.
 Rice, Joseph A.
 Rich, John H. Jr.
 Richard, Eric L.
 Richardson, David B.
 Richardson, Elliot L.
 Richardson, John, Jr.
 Richardson, Richard W.
 Richardson, William R.
 Ridgway, Rozanne L.
 Rielly, John E.
 Ries, Hans A.
 Riesel, Victor
 Ripley, S. Dillon, II
 Rivers, Richard R.
 Rivkin, Donald H.
 Rivlin, Alice M.
 Roberts, Chalmers M.
 Roberts, Walter Orr
 Robinson, Charles W.
 Robinson, James D., III
 Robinson, Marshall A.
 Robinson, Michael D.
 Robinson, Randall
 Robison, Olin C.
 Roche, John P.
 Rockefeller, David
 Rockefeller, David, Jr.
 Rockefeller, John D., IV
 Rockefeller, Rodman C.
 Rodman, Peter W.
 Rodriguez, Vincent A.
 Roett, Riordan
 Roff, J. Hugh, Jr.
 Rogers, Bernard W.

Rogers, David E.
 Rogers, Nat S.
 Rogers, William D.
 Rogers, William P.
 Rogovin, Mitchell
 Rohatyn, Felix G.
 Rohlen, Thomas P.
 Romero-Barceló, Carlos
 Roney, John H.
 Roosa, Robert V.
 Roosa, Ruth AmEnde
 Root, Oren
 Rosber, Carl G.
 Rose, Daniel
 Rose, Elihu
 Rose, Frederick P.
 Rosecrance, Richard
 Rosen, Arthur H.
 Rosen, Jane K.
 Rosenblith, Walter A.
 Rosenblum, Mort
 Rosenfeld, Robert A.
 Rosenfeld, Stephen S.
 Rosengarten, Adolph G., Jr.
 Rosenthal, A. M.
 Rosenthal, Jack
 Rosenwald, William
 Rosenzweig, Robert M.
 Rosin, Axel G.
 Kosovsky, Henry
 Ross, Roger
 Ross, Thomas B.
 Rosso, David J.
 Rostow, Eugene V.
 Rostow, Walt W.
 Rotberg, Robert I.
 Roth, Richard H.
 Roth, William M.
 Roth, William V., Jr.
 Rouse, James W.
 Rowen, Henry S.
 Rowny, Edward L.
 Rubin, Robert M.
 Rubin, Seymour J.
 Ruckelshaus, William D.
 Rudman, Warren B.
 Rudolph, Lloyd I.
 Rudolph, Susanne Hoeber
 Ruebhausen, Oscar M.
 Ruenitz, Robert M.
 Ruina, J. P.
 Rush, Barney

Rush, Kenneth
 Rusk, Dean
 Russell, Harvey C.
 Russell, T. W., Jr.
 Rustow, Dankwart A.
 Ruthberg, Miles N.
 Ruttan, Vernon W.
 Ryan, Hewson A.
 Ryan, John T., Jr.
 Ryan, John T., III

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Sachs, Jeffrey D.
 Safran, Nadav
 Sage, Mildred D.
 Said, Edward
 Salisbury, Harrison E.
 Salk, Jonas
 Salomon, Richard E.
 Salomon, William R.
 Saltzman, Charles E.
 Salzman, Herbert
 Sample, Steven B.
 Samuel, Howard D.
 Samuels, Michael A.
 Samuels, Nathaniel
 Sanders, Edward G.
 Sanford, Charles S., Jr.
 Sanford, Terry
 Saul, Ralph S.
 Saunders, Harold H.
 Savage, Frank
 Sawhill, John C.
 Sawyer, Diane
 Sawyer, John E.
 Sawyler, Stephen K.
 Scalapino, Robert A.
 Scali, John A.
 Schacht, Henry B.
 Schachter, Oscar
 Schaetzel, J. Robert
 Schafer, John H.
 Schallert, Edwin G.
 Schaufele, William E., Jr.
 Schechter, Jerrold
 Scheinman, Lawrence
 Schell, Orville H., Jr.
 Schiff, Frank W.
 Schiff, John M.
 Schilling, Warner R.
 Schlesinger, Arthur, Jr.

Schlosser, Herbert S.
 Schmertz, Herbert
 Schmoker, John B.
 Schneider, Jan
 Schneier, Arthur
 Schoen, Douglas
 Schoettle, Enid C. B.
 Schorr, Daniel L.
 Schubert, Richard F.
 Schuyler, C. V. R.
 Schwab, Susan C.
 Schwab, William B.
 Schwartz, David N.
 Schwartz, Harry
 Schwebel, Stephen M.
 Sciolino, Elaine F.
 Scott, Harold B.
 Scott, Stuart N.
 Scoville, Herbert, Jr.
 Scowcroft, Brent
 Scranton, William W.
 Scrimshaw, Nevin S.
 Seaborg, Glenn T.
 Seabury, Paul
 Seagrave, Norman P.
 Seamans, Robert C., Jr.
 Sebenius, James K.
 Segal, Sheldon J.
 Segal, Susan L.
 Seibold, Frederick C., Jr.
 Seidman, Herta Lande
 Seigenthaler, John L.
 Seigle, John W.
 Seitz, Frederick
 Selin, Ivan
 Semple, Robert B., Jr.
 Sewell, John W.
 Sexton, William C.
 Shalala, Donna E.
 Shapiro, Eli
 Shapiro, George M.
 Shapiro, Isaac
 Shaplen, Robert
 Sharabi, Hisham
 Sharp, Daniel A.
 Shayne, Herbert M.
 Shearer, Warren W.
 Sheeline, Paul C.
 Sheffield, James R.
 Sheinkman, Jack
 Sheldon, Eleanor Bernert
 Shelley, Sally Swing

Shelp, Ronald K.
 Shelton, Sally A.
 Shepherd, Mark, Jr.
 Sherry, George L.
 Sherwood, Richard E.
 Shipley, Walter V.
 Shirer, William L.
 Shoemaker, Alvin V.
 Shoemaker, Don
 Shriver, Sargent, Jr.
 Shull, Thomas C.
 Shulman, Colette
 Shulman, Marshall D.
 Shultz, George P.
 Shute, Benjamin R.
 Sick, Gary G.
 Sifton, Elisabeth
 Sigal, Leon V.
 Sigmund, Paul E.
 Sihler, William W.
 Silberman, Laurence H.
 Silk, Leonard S.
 Silvers, Robert B.
 Simes, Dimitri K.
 Simmons, Adele S.
 Simmons, Richard S.
 Simon, William E.
 Simons, Howard
 Sims, Albert G.
 Sisco, Joseph J.
 Skidmore, Thomas E.
 Skinner, David E.
 Skinner, Elliott P.
 Skolnikoff, Eugene B.
 Slater, Joseph E.
 Slawson, John
 Slawson, Paul S.
 Sloane, Anne B.
 Slocombe, Walter B.
 Slocum, John J.
 Sloss, Leon
 Smart, S. Bruce, Jr.
 Smith, Carleton Sprague
 Smith, Datus C., Jr.
 Smith, David S.
 Smith, DeWitt C., Jr.
 Smith, Gaddis
 Smith, Gerard C.
 Smith, Hedrick
 Smith, John T., II
 Smith, Larry K
 Smith, Michael Joseph

- Smith, Perry M.
 Smith, Peter B.
 Smith, Richard M.
 Smith, Stephen G.
 Smith, Theodore M.
 Smith, Tony
 Smith, W. Mason
 Smith W. Y.
 Smyth, Henry DeW.
 Smythe, Mabel M.
 Sneath, William S.
 Sneider, Richard L.
 Snipes, James C.
 Snyder, Jed C.
 Sohn, Louis B.
 Solarz, Stephen J.
 Solbert, Peter O. A.
 Solomon, Adam
 Solomon, Anthony M.
 Solomon, Richard H.
 Solomon, Robert
 Sonne, Christian R.
 Sonnenfeldt, Helmut
 Sonnenfeldt, Richard W.
 Sorensen, Gillian Martin
 Sorensen, Theodore C.
 Soubry, Emile E.
 Southard, Frank A., Jr.
 Govern, Michael I.
 Spain, James W.
 Spang, Kenneth M.
 Spector, Phillip L.
 Spencer, Edson W.
 Spencer, John H.
 Spencer, William C.
 Spencer, William I.
 Spero, Joan E.
 Speth, James Gustave
 Spiers, Ronald I.
 Spiro, Herbert J.
 Spofford, Charles M.
 Sprague, Robert C.
 Squadron, Howard M.
 Stackpole, Stephen H.
 Staley, Eugene
 Stalson, Helena
 Stamas, Stephen
 Stankard, Francis X.
 Stanley, Peter W.
 Stanley, Timothy W.
 Stanton, Frank
 Stanton, R. John, Jr.
 Staples, Eugene S.
 Starr, S. Frederick
 Stassen, Harold E.
 Stavridis, James G.
 Steadman, Richard C.
 Stebbins, James H.
 Steel, Ronald
 Stein, Eric
 Steinbruner, John D.
 Steiner, Daniel
 Stepan, Alfred C.
 Stephan, Edmund A.
 Stern, Ernest
 Stern, Fritz
 Stern, H. Peter
 Stern, Paula
 Sternlight, David
 Stevens, Charles R.
 Stevens, James W.
 Stevens, Norton
 Stevenson, Adlai E., III
 Stevenson, Charles A.
 Stevenson, H. L.
 Stevenson, John R.
 Stevenson, Ruth Carter
 Stewart, Donald M.
 Stewart, Patricia Carry
 Stewart, Ruth Ann
 Sticht, J. Paul
 Stifel, Laurence D.
 Stilwell, Richard G.
 Stobaugh, Robert B.
 Stoessel, Walter J., Jr.
 Stoessinger, John G.
 Stoga, Alan
 Stone, Jeremy J.
 Stone, Roger D.
 Stone, Shepard
 Stookey, John Hoyt
 Stratton, Julius A.
 Straus, Donald B.
 Staus, Jack I.
 Straus, Oscar S.
 Straus, R. Peter
 Straus, Ralph I.
 Straus, Robert K.
 Strauss, Robert S.
 Strauss, Simon D.
 Strausz-Hupé, Robert
 Strayer, Joseph R.
 Stremlau, John J.
 Stroud, Joe H.
 Styron, Rose
 Sullivan, Eugene J.
 Sullivan, William H.
 Sunderland, Jack B.
 Surrey, Walter Sterling
 Suslow, Leo A.
 Sutterlin, James S.
 Sutton, Francis X.
 Swank, Emory C.
 Swanson, David H.
 Swearer, Howard R.
 Sweitzer, Brandon W.
 Swenson, Eric P.
 Swing, John Temple
 Symington, W. Stuart
 Szanton, Peter L.

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- Taber, George M.
 Taft, William H., IV
 Talbot, Phillips
 Talbot, Strobe
 Tanham, George K.
 Tannenwald, Theodore, Jr.
 Tanner, Harold
 Tanter, Raymond
 Tarnoff, Peter
 Taubman, William
 Tavoulaareas, William P.
 Taylor, Arthur R.
 Taylor, George E.
 Taylor, Maxwell D.
 Taylor, T. James, Jr.
 Taylor, William J., Jr.
 Teeters, Nancy H.
 Teicher, Howard R.
 Teitelbaum, Michael S.
 Tempelman, Maurice
 Tennyson, Leonard B.
 Theobald, Thomas C.
 Thoman, G. Richard
 Thomas, Barbara S.
 Thomas, Evan
 Thomas, Franklin A.
 Thomas, Lee B., Jr.
 Thomas, Lewis
 Thompson, Edward T.
 Thompson, W. Scott
 Thompson, William Pratt
 Thomson, James C., Jr.
 Thornell, Richard P.

Thornton, Thomas P.
 Thorp, Willard L.
 Thurman, M. R.
 Tillinghast, David R.
 Tillman, Seth P.
 Timothy, Kristen
 Todaro, Michael P.
 Todman, Terence A.
 Todman, Terence A., Jr.
 Toll, Maynard J., Jr.
 Tomlinson, Alexander C.
 Tonelson, Alan
 Topping, Seymour
 Townsend, Edward
 Trager, Frank N.
 Train, Harry D., II
 Train, Russell E.
 Trainor, Bernard E.
 Trani, Eugene P.
 Travis, Martis B., Jr.
 Treat, John Elting
 Tree, Marietta
 Treverton Gregory F.
 Trehitt, Henry L.
 Trezise, Philip H.
 Triffin, Robert
 Troia, Kathleen
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The C.F.R./Trilateral Connection

AN ORGANIZATIONAL CHART of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Trilateral Commission developed by Mr. Johnny Stewart of F.R.E.E., 1807 Columbus Avenue, Waco, Texas 76710 is reproduced on the next two pages. It is damning evidence of collusion between multinational corporations, banks, media and the U.S. government.

I believe that when we study this chart carefully, the power and influence of the C.F.R. and T.C. becomes downright frightening.

"The Trilateral Commission doesn't secretly run the world. The Council on Foreign Relations does that."
 Winston Lord, President, C.F.R., "W" Magazine, Aug. 4-11, 1978, Fairchild Publications, 7 E. 12th, N.Y., NY 10002



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"...federal reserve banks are not federal instrumentalities but are independent, privately owned and locally controlled corporations." LEWIS v UNITED STATES, U.S. Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit, April 10, 1982.

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NOTE ● Voted to transfer ownership of the American canal in Panama to a Marxist dictatorship.

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Do Not Destroy. Retain for Future Reference.
8-84

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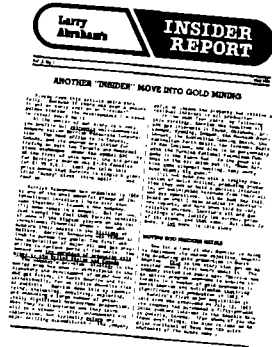
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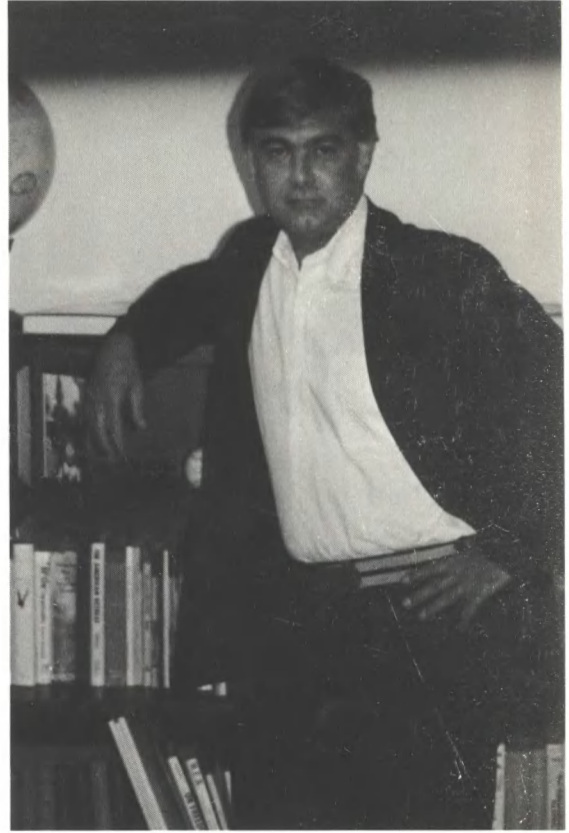
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LARRY ABRAHAM

Born in 1937, Larry's first romance with education came in the study of ancient Greece and Roman history. This interest served as the spark for a curiosity to know "how the world works," that ultimately led to his co-authoring of *None Dare Call It Conspiracy* and the writing of *Call It Conspiracy*.

Larry's reputation as a public speaker and as a geopolitical analyst along with his business activities have taken him to every corner of the globe.

A resident of the State of Washington, he attended Gonzaga University and the University of Puget Sound. Larry is father to eleven children, golfs, skis, plays tennis, edits his financial newsletter *Insider Report*, and serves as a consultant to various corporations both in the United States and abroad.



more things change, the more they remain the same."

During the intervening years I went from a young conservative idealist who thought he knew how the world worked, to an investment banker and "deal-doer" who found out first-hand. In these past fourteen years I have traveled in most regions of the world, sat in board rooms of some of the very banks and multinational corporations mentioned in the original book, and had opportunities to see "up close and personal" some of the very people and situations that Gary Allen and I previously could only speculate about.

And, of course, during all this time people have asked repeatedly, "Do you still believe what you wrote in *None Dare Call It Conspiracy*?" My answer every time has been, "Yes, even more now than ever before."

It's for this very reason that the format of this book is what it is. The evidence and arguments for the existence of a Conspiracy are stronger today than they have ever been, especially when we lay them alongside what was said and written before. Therefore, in chapters one through seven in *Call it Conspiracy*, every single word is the same as in *None Dare Call It Conspiracy*, however, the bracketed updates are new and shocking, as are chapters eight through thirteen, plus the various appendices.

It has often been said that the best way to evaluate what someone writes or says is to look back at what he said in the past. So, without apologies I say to you now, gentle reader, check the record and I'll live with your decision. Then again, so will you, maybe for the rest of your life.